

Before we read another leaf of History, we must make it. Be ready!

The Whig party is wretchedly organized, in this State and nearly everywhere. No thorough arrangements have been made to bring lagging voters to the polls, as there should be, especially in view of the probability that the 7th of November may be stormy and inclement. Should the Election be lost, it can only be through the folly of trusting too much to spontaneous combustion, and giving too little heed to organization. It is now too late for any concerted effort, but not too late to do good. It is entirely too late to rally longer.

Let each Whig who reads this paper, and does not know that his black, if he lives in a city or his school district, if he lives in the open country, be organized, just resolve that sleep shall not visit his eyelids until he has seen the right men to put the work in train for immediate consummation. Three days will suffice for making a perfect list of the voters of the block or school district, and knowing how and when every Whig is to come to the polls. This is the first step—do not stop to shout for Pennsylvania nor bet on Ohio till you know all is right. Speak, then, to your friend in the next District, and see that he speaks to some one in the next, and so on. Remember that 6,000 more New York votes polled for Henry Clay in '44 would have brightened the world's history. Those votes existed—they might have been polled. We must not miss them in Pennsylvania nor in New Jersey and Georgia now.

Beware of frauds! and be ready to detect and expose them. Already we hear of extensive colonizations into the wild border regions of Pennsylvania—Hunkerism having no hope of this State. Unless the polls in the overwhelming Loco-Foco districts are closely and fearlessly watched, we shall be deluged with fraudulent votes. Remember Plaquemine!

Work, Whigs! You have but a few days to do in and a great deal to do. Heal your differences, perfect your nominations, close your ranks, and move forward to victory! Advance now!

Ohio—The Yawning Gulf.

By the following Certificate and caveat, it will be seen that the Clerk of Hamilton County, Ohio, has not concurred with the Returning Justices in certifying the election of Messrs. Spencer and Runyan, Whig Representatives from Cincinnati

territory was Slave territory. It was all Slave territory before it came under our flag. A law of the United States in 1820 made all of it, North of 36° 30' free forever.

Second—The great Province of Louisiana, purchased of France. It was all Slave territory before it came under our flag. A law of the United States in 1820 made all of it, North of 36° 30' free forever.

Third—Florida; all Slave territory before it became ours, and it remains so still.

Fourth—Texas; a Slave nation before she joined us. She remains so still.

Fifth—Oregon, the immense territory North of 42° and West of the Rocky Mountains. The law of the last session has made it all free forever.

Sixth—California and New Mexico—just acquired from Mexico—all of it free as Massachusetts.

Since the Revolution there have been admitted nine Slave States—all from Slave Territory—and eight Free States; a large proportion of which were from Slave territory.

With all these acquisitions and admission of States, we have not a foot of land that was free in 1776 and is now cursed with Slavery. Slavery has not advanced one inch under our flag in any direction.

On the other hand, from our most Eastern wilderness to our farthest West—from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Straits of Fuca, and from the Gulf of California to Van Couver's Island, our own laws have established a free zone across the continent, stretching over seventeen degrees of latitude and near sixty degrees of longitude. In all that vast region there cannot be a chain or a fetter, except for a crime. That this has been done against great opposition from Southern men makes it greater victory and a surer progress. That it has been done by the consent and with the aid of the South, should teach us that the future is likely to be as well cared for as the past. Every act of Congress securing freedom has been passed, in part, by Southern votes and with a Southern President who might have vetoed it.

During the time of the Revolutionary Presidents, sectional lines were not regarded, and it is only since Mr. Monroe's time, that any proper comparison can be made in the matter of candidates for the Presidency. It is, however, true that during our whole history, there has never been a Northern candidate chosen President over a Southern one who would not have lost his elec-

in demand at lower prices—sales 27,000 bushels at 68^a 70c.

Markets....BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.

There was but little done in the way of markets today. WHEAT AND CORN fell off 2d. per bushel. FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS exhibited no material change. WHISKY remained about the same.

Columbus Delano.

At the CORWIN Barbecue, at Cincinnati, on the 5th inst. this gentleman declared his determination to vote for Gen. TAYLOR; and at the late Whig meeting at Mount Vernon, the place of his residence, he reaffirmed this determination. The Mount Vernon True Whig of the 11th gives a sketch of Mr. DELANO's speech, from which we quote the closing paragraphs:

He then proceeded to notice the positions of the several candidates for the Presidency. He disapproved of Mr. Van Buren's political creed with the single exception of the principle of Freedom in the new Territories. He condemned, in strong terms, his countenance and support of the Administration, throughout the Mexican war, and conquest. Without, however, going into a very critical examination of the life and character of this superannuated Loco-Foco, he stated that from the present indications, the contest seemed to be entirely between Taylor and Cass. With the latter, he said, we have nothing to hope for but Loco-Focoism in general and Slavery Extension in particular—with the former we had the certainty of Whig ascendancy in general—and as to the particular—though his position here on the question of Slavery Extension was by no means as satisfactory to him as he could desire—still, if it was reasonable ground to hope that General Taylor would not interfere by his patronage or veto, with the all-important question.

"The nomination of Gen. Taylor had been and still was very unpalatable to him; but he felt bound, he said, as a good citizen and true Whig, not to aid in the election of Lewis Cass; and he declared his determination, if the contest should continue, as he supposed it would, to lie between Taylor and Cass, to cast his vote for Gen. Taylor. The announcement of his determination was received by the audience with shouts of applause. The resolution of the eloquent speaker, it seems to us, is the only rational conclusion that any true Whig can arrive at. May the same manly spirit animate all true Whigs, and that quickly."

"Cass, Butler and Free Soil."

This is the inscription under which the Cass meetings are now called in Detroit. We notice that the Hunker papers in this State and New England resort to the same artifice. The character of this assumption is best illustrated by the following anecdote from the Milford Standard:

STREET DIALOGUE.—Present: Cass man, Free Soiler, and Bystanders.

Free Soiler—Well, neighbor, what do you say to this matter of extending slavery?

Cass Man—What do I think of it? Why, I am opposed to its extension, of course! I go for Free

Free Soiler—O, I'm glad to hear it. Then you vote for Van Buren of course.

in considered
vice into a principle, which cannot now be
ad. If the matter were now *de novo*, the form
out any cause being assigned, how could he then
in his liberty? The ground resides in the bosom
of the party who restrains. The cause may be given
and the petitioner would be unable to make oath on the
ground alleged. There is no hardship in this.
there is no restraint, the answer to the petitioner,
says, "You restrain me of my liberty," is "I do
you may go." Where the party makes oath that
is restrained of his liberty, without any criminal
charge, it puts the burden upon the other side to show
if he does so.
the Mr. Tilghman then made return to the writ as fol-
ed says: "That the said Louis Pierce, by virtue of the
he laws of the State of Louisiana, is his slave; that he has
he seen the said Louis since the morning of the 18th
he of October, the day on which this writ was served
he on him, except in Court; that he did not restrain him
he of his liberty at the time of the service of the writ, nor
he he restrained him at any time since."
the Mr. O'Neil said that by virtue of this return the Court
ed could do nothing with the writ of habeas corpus; they
he could not remand the relator or discharge him. The
he law of the Commonwealth vs. Robinson rules this
he point. In that case the habeas corpus was sued out for
he the body of Jno. Roop, a soldier. The captain made
he return that he did not restrain Roop of his liberty; that
he the said Roop had enlisted as a soldier; that he was not
he then restrained; but at the end of four days, unless he
he reconsidered the enlistment, he would be restrained.
On this return, C. J. Tilghman decided that he could
he not remand or discharge the petitioner; all that he
he could do was to say that he was at liberty to go when-
he ever he pleased.
the Mr. O'Neil said that was precisely what he wanted in
he this case. He wanted the Court not to remand or dis-
he charge him, but to show the case to stand as it was.—
he The act of 1789, which gave a slave owner a right to
he keep his slave in this State for six months, had been
he repealed, and by the laws of Pennsylvania Louis Pierce
he was free. Mr. Tilghman returns that he does not re-
he strain him—he cannot therefore be discharged, but may
he go where he pleases. This course would be most be-
he neficial to Mr. T. under the circumstances, and if he felt
he inclined to resort to other means to assert his property,
he it would not operate as a discharge, which might pre-
he judice his right to his slave in his own State.
the Mr. Earle, for plaintiff, contended that the return was
he evasive, and intended to prevent the habeas corpus act
he from having its beneficial operation. It did not state
he that he was restrained when the writ issued. Judge
he King said that he thought it was evasive. A new return
he was therefore made by Mr. Tilghman, and sworn to.
he The amendment was that Mr. Tilghman did not restrain
he Pierce of his liberty in Pennsylvania at the time when
he the writ issued.
the The case was argued by George Earle, for the re-
he lator, who read the act of 1789, abolishing Slavery in
he Pennsylvania, and the act of 1847, repealing the section
he giving a right to slaveholders to retain title to their
he slaves for six months after they came here.
the Mr. O'Neil, in answer, contended for the disposition
he of the case as made in Commonwealth vs. Robinson.
he He said, that under the Act, Pierce had no right to come
he into Court and claim his discharge, because the Act of
he 1847 makes him free in Pennsylvania, and until he is
he restrained he cannot sue out the habeas corpus. It was
he undoubtedly true that he had been brought here as a
he slave. Mr. Tilghman supposed that he had a right to

as called upon to act, it is in view of these
her wretched sisters—more than a million, and a half
of whom are thus today enslaved. But, dreadful as
this system of oppression, this Moloch of modern times,
has ever been, it has recently assumed still more bale-
ful aspect. Not content with victims of a colored skin,
and with having reduced the white laborer within its pre-
dicts to almost as low an estate, it would lay its insatiate
grasp upon soil.

"Where yet has breathed no castled lord or cabined slave,"
and thus compel our enterprising Yeomanry to labor
beside the Slave, and partake of his degradation. The
question therefore is no longer, simply, whether the re-
mote descendants of Afric's race shall be entitled to the
rights and privileges of freemen—it is not, only, whether
an insurrection shall continue to exist in our midst, which
is a foul blot on our escutcheon, and a libel upon the
name of our Republic—but shall we ourselves be free?
Shall the air of our mountains and our prairies, that
hitherto has borne only the songs of the wild bird, the
ring and echo of the pioneer's ax, and the hum of
Free Labor, be burdened with the groans of the slave,
the crack of the lash falling on woman's back, the moth-
er swaying her infant in her arms, and fettered limbs
the twisting of his bosom, made the victim of lust? In a
word, shall our institutions be such that all can live
and labor, and rise in the scale of being, free as the hu-
man will and nature is free? But what, it may be asked,
can Woman do? It does not belong to her to sway the
sceptre of Government—to raise her voice in eloquent
appeal, and hearts and wills are moved as bending
reeds before the sweeping winds. She may not even
go to the ballot-box, and deposit that

As snow flakes fall upon the ground,
But exiles the Freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God."
And thus she can do—record her name in silent ap-
peal to those who do bear rule, in whose hands are the
reins of Government, and under whose destinies the
nation. And will not the wish, the will of Woman's
heart, in a pulse so vital to her own interests, so sacred
and so just, thus breathed forth, tell upon the ear of
Freemen? We believe there are some at base but will
do it reverence. Need we appeal to Woman for her co-
operation in this work? Let every mother place her-
self in the situation of a mother at the South—denied
the right of guiding and directing her own children,
unable to press her infant to her breast but with the
trembling consciousness that at any time it may be
wrested from her embrace, and sold away forever; or,
if spared to her sight, to be brought up in deepest ig-
norance, with imbruted body and benighted mind—a
degraded and wretched slave. Let every wife who be-
holds with love and confidence the husband of her
youth, happy and secure in his regard and protection,
around whom every tendril of her heart has entwined,
remember the wives who with their husbands are sub-
ject to the will of a being like themselves, and thus
unshielded, are made victims of the vilest outrage with-
out one to resent their wrongs. Let every child, happy
in the love of parents who delight to labor for their
support and education, whose hopes are high of pos-
sessing a well-stored mind, and of being able to walk in
the paths of Science amid the light of more worlds
than one, remember the little slave girl and boy, who
may not have one gleam of knowledge to cheer their
midnight darkness. Let the Christian, sustained and
soothed by an unflinching trust in high Heaven, think
of those

at Mr. Duff's, 485 Fourth-st.

WANTED—By two respectable young women, situ-
ations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as
chambermaid and waiter or take care of children. Best of
city reference given. Apply to 166 Sixth-avenue, in the
book-store. 024 2*

WANTED—Situations by two steady competent girls,
one as nurse and seamstress, (served 8 years at dress-
making), the other as chambermaid and sewer or house-
maid. Have good reference; would go to the country.
Call at Sixth-avenue, in the book-store. 024 2*

WANTED—A German girl to do the general house-
work of a small family. One from near Bremen pre-
ferred. A girl of cheerful disposition and kind to young
children can have a good permanent situation. Apply to
Mrs. Ely, 35 Johnson-st. Brooklyn. 023 3*

WANTED—Families in the city or country can always
be obtained with the most competent, faithful and trust-
worthy domestic servants, suitable for all capacities, at
WATTS Agency for domestics, 226 Grand-st. near the
Bowery. Ladies will please call. 023 3*

WANTED—A situation by a young woman, to do gen-
eral housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can
produce good city references; also, a girl 14 years old, to do
light work. Apply at 36 Essex corner of Delancy. 024 2*

WANTED—A situation to do chamber work and wait-
ing, or nursing, by a young woman with best of refer-
ence. No objection to going in the country. Apply at 67
Grosby-st. between Broome and Spring. 024 2*

WANTED—A situation as book-keeper by a young
man who can come well recommended. Would have
no objections to go South or West. Address A. H. B. at
this office. 024 3*

WANTED—A respectable woman with a fresh breast
of milk three weeks old wants to take a child to her
own home to nurse. Can be seen at Mrs. Magallagher's,
112 Seventeenth-st. 024 3*

WANTED—A journeyman watchmaker, by
MOORE & CO. 112 Chatham-st.
024 2*

A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl wishes
a situation as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress, and
assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 388 Monroe-st.
in the rear. 024 3*

A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation
as chambermaid and waiter, or as seamstress; she can
give the best city references as to capability, neatness, &c.
To be seen at 166 Sixteenth-st. between Seventh and Eighth
avenues, 2d floor. 023 5*

A TEACHER—A young gentleman, who has had
some years' experience in teaching, and has good re-
ferences in this vicinity, and teaches Latin, Greek, Mathe-
matics and all the branches of a thorough English Educa-
tion, together with French, wishes employment. Address
Box 244 Post Office, N. Y. 023 3*

GOVERNNESS—A lady, well recommended, and qual-
ified to instruct in French, English, music and drawing,
may find an agreeable situation in the family of a gentleman
at the South, by applying at 9 St. Clement's-place, second
house north of Washington-square. 024 3*


POTASH-MAKER—Wanted, a practical laborer,
who is familiar with the making of pot and pearl ashes
to superintend an establishment in the country. Address
CLARKE & CO. 11 Thames-st. New-York, or at Saratoga
Springs. 021 2w*

\$2,500 WANTED, on bond and mortgage (city
property). The present affords a good oppor-
tunity to any person having that amount to dispose of, to
make a safe investment. By addressing a line to J. F. D.
stating where an interview may be had, and leaving it to
this office, will result in immediate action. 023 3*

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Visits to Haeclly.

- I was there from Sept 27 to Oct 24 chiefly on History. 1848
1849. May 3. Went to Holyoke - had not strength to get up to the house,
" May 17. Succeeded in ascending. Descended by the rack
" June 15 Aqueduct meadow.
" June 27 Hackamum meadow
" July 4. Halfets meadows
" July 9 Aqueduct meadow. Ploughed meadow.
" July 27 To Holyoke house
" Sept 27. To Hackamum & Holyoke house
" Oct 12 To Holyoke top to see autumnal colors
" Oct 20. Ascended Holyoke & descended by the rack. Colors.
Huge rock noticed under 22d.

Sylvester Judd's
Note-Book,
Volume V.
Began July 25,
1848.

July 1848.

Tuesday 25. At Hall's, Bensonville.

Aquavitae Meadow, Hadley.

I visited this yesterday, to see the kinds of grass growing there, but was too late. It was all mowed except one piece about 60 or 80 rods east of the bridge. The swamp next to Northampton road, farther east, was not mowed and there were spots in the vicinity of the river, which were covered with sand in 1843, that were not mowed over, but the good grass was all cut except the piece first mentioned. The piece uncut, laid at north end, wettest part of it, mostly Redtop, stout & tall; next a little south & little higher, & much sand had been there, there was a full swath of the tall *Panicum virgatum*, or chiefly that; I never saw so much, & it must have extended some distance into the mowed meadow. Farther south, the gentle swells or ridges, running longitudinally, not injured by sand, had a good burden of thatch, English, Clover, some redtop, a little *Danthonia* &c. good grass. In the lower places between these swells, (they were not wet,) almost all the grass was thatch - a greater proportion than I saw in Old Rainbow; a little redtop & English, no clover. *Calamagrostis* on the sides of the swells, in spots. On the part injured by sand, but gradually improving, grow *Andropogon* or Thatch, *Styrax* or Wild Bartley, *Panicum virgatum*, branched *Agrostis*, *Bromus ciliatus*, a little, *Festuca repens* (here & elsewhere) blue heron, Scabish, common *Asclepias*, Mullein, Golden Rod, part in flower, Tansy, Asparagus, Yarrow, Fleabane, square stem plant, *Equisetum arvense*, Wide leaf *Panicum*, *Panicum hirsutum*, Redtop, *Calamagrostis*, Canada Thistle (not much) *Aster* not in flower, 3 leaf cinquefoil, In the Swamp by the bank, next to Road, (water on most of it,) grew *Scirpus eriophorum*, *Carex* of more than one species, Sweetflag, abundant; tall *Equisetum*, Arrowhead with large leaves; *Poa aquatica*, *Alisma plantago*, Pond dogwood with its globes of flowers, *Sium latifolium*. On border of Swamp, S. Side; - *Aira* dry & dead, *Calamagrostis*, *Poa serotina*, redtop, *Carex*, brakes, &c. On border north, next to road, steep bank: - Much *Heclysarum Canadense*, or similar, *Calamagrostis*, branched *Agrostis*, *Solidago*, tall *Panicum* (*virgatum*) *Bromus ciliatus*, a little; *Leptandra* 1 stem in flower. Hazel bushes with nuts, *Poa serotina*, marsh swamp. Virgin's Bower was in blossom, near river & on sandy spots. Wild dwarf cherry trees, near river & on bank next to road, were full of racemes of cherries, about or quite ripe. Land is making from ~~new~~ Old Rainbow - Sandy flat some distance from old bank of river, but not yet high enough for shrubs & herbs, in upper part of aquavitae meadow. Land in this meadow has sold for over 200 dollars, but - not much. Pretty fair land for 125 dollars.

July 1848

Tuesday 25. Aquavitalae continued

This meadow, where not mown, had more Thatch and less Redtop, than Old Rainbow, and perhaps it has generally, but I was told that much more redtop grew on the lower and eastern part of the meadow, where not swampy, than where I examined. The grasses here, as to quantity, are, I conclude, 1st Thatch or Andropogon; 2d Redtop; 3d, English or Poa pratensis; and then many sorts for the remaining one quarter or less, as in Rainbow. The meadow has yielded a stout crop.

Andropogon furcatus. Though the books say there are only from 3 to 5 spikes at the top of the stem, yet many are found with from 6 to 9 spikes or fingers, and a few are found with from 15 to 20 spikes, which are apparently of the same species. The forks of thatch are not half out yet, though many are seen, fully out.

Panicum virgatum covers larger spots than in Rainbow. Panicles are widely spread, & are becoming purple.

Panicum hirsuta, of the Plain, grows about, in bunches, on the higher, sandy part of the meadow. I did not notice it in Rainbow.

Panicum with a broad leaf is here.

Panicum agrostoides (so I call it) grows near the Swamp, on wet land. Whitney finds it in Northampton meadow.

Tall *Bromus*; a little grows here.

On the whole, all the plants in old Rainbow, or all grasses, appear to be in *Aquavitalae*, though not in the same proportion.

Corn in Hadley meadow generally shows panicles at some distance; not all. Seems not so stout as in N. H. meadow, but quite as forward.

Broom corn in this meadow is 4.5 and some 6 feet high. The tops of a very few panicles are visible. Seems more advanced than in N. H. meadow.

Oats are turning whitish. Much green left yet.

Wednesday 26. At Bensonville. Free Soil Meeting in N. H.

I was down with diarrhoea most of the day.

Thursday 27 same complaint.

Took no medicine but sage tea. Fasted mostly.

Friday 28. Almost well. Rode into town.

Eliza better. J. Walker still there.

July 1848.

Saturday 29. Came out to B.
Saw J. W. leaves today for New York.

Garden Flowers, which are now plenty, are
Hollyhocks, Hibiscus Syriacus, called *A. theas*,
Mallows, 2 or 3 sorts; Larkspurs various hues,
Snappers some very handsome; Candytuft: Double *Proserpin*,
Chrysanthemum; Coreopsis, Petunias, Poppies
Portulacca with red flowers: Lady of the Lake,
Phlox, the tall late species abundant & showy.
Sweet pea; Candytuft white & purple; Chinese Lily,
Morning Glory, Dahlias, Sunflowers,
Beckham red & pale; Trumpet Honeysuckle still blooming,
Bouncing Bet in streets; a few Roses & others.
Mourning Bride, Camellia in Bright's Garden,
Musk Malloes not out. Tiger Lily is quite plenty, open.

Wild Flowers, all or nearly all are in blossom
that are mentioned, Aug. 2, 1848, & some others.

Oats. one piece near Bensonville has been cut today.

Andropogon furcatus. This begins to show its forks
on the Plain. Only a few bunches found here.

Andropogon scoparius. This more slender species,
so plenty on the barren parts of the plain, and
in other places, shows its lateral & terminal spikes
in abundance. It has not half the dignity of the
furcatus, though 2 to 3 feet high. I have seen much
of it on the rocky summits of Mount Holyoke:
I have sometimes erroneously called it *A. furcatus*.

Muhlenbergia erecta grows in the woods this side
of Conant's Factory.

The low sedge, triangular stem, so common on the
plain, is *Cyperus filiculmis*, Whitney says.

Juncus acuminatus, Whitney gave me. Panicle terminal.
Leaves full of knots.

Rhynchospora glomerata, Whitney gave me. Fascicles of
spikelets in pairs, axillary & terminal. Stem slender and
triangular.

Scirpus Atrovirens & *Botha* seen, now. Latter
Scirpus, Brunneus is a darker brown or reddish brown,
and more slender, narrower leaves, do not look
much alike.

Scirpus eriophorum grows with or near the others.
& resembles them but has much longer leaves, and
is often taller. Spikelets are different.

Grass. I found by Roadside, near Geo. Hill's, in a wet
place, some tall grass 3½ feet high - proper grass.
Sheaths, lower sides of leaves, very rough, made so by something
pointing downwards. Joints pubescent. Panicle 7 inches long
with 15 branches, or more, mostly one in a place. Spikelets thin & flat.
Perhaps *Leersia Virginica*, [No it is *Leersia oryzoides*, Whitney says.]

Lespedeza capitata, one of the most common plants
on the plain, began to blossom July 26. This grows
on side of Holyoke.

July 1848

Saturday 29. continued.

Grasses south of road to N. H. in swampy land in vicinity of the new brick Schoolhouse, N. of Paper Mill.

Poa nervata. Panicle is dry and dead + seeds fallen.

Poa aquatica. Panicle is becoming dry. Seeds are falling.

Poa Canadensis. Panicle is becoming dry. Most of seeds remain.

Poa serotina. Panicle is yet greenish. Seeds becoming ripe.
There is much of this last in some places.

Carex } These continue green much longer than
Scirpus } the proper grasses. The seeds, I know little about.
Juncus }

Calamagrostis - The panicles are dry. Considerable grass is growing that looks like *Calamagrostis*, that has as yet no panicles.

Sunday 30.

Monday 31.

Pyrus melanocarpa or Chokeberry, now shows large black berries - astringent to the taste.

Wild Sunflowers are in blossom near the plain.

Prenanthes ovifolius, of one or more species, shows drooping flowers by road sides, near woods.

Dewberries are now plenty. Many are sold at 6 or 7 cents per quart. Many used for pies.

Whortleberries are sold but not yet plenty.

Apples of some sorts are ripe. Are not plenty.

Flax. Several pieces of flax have been sown this season, owing to the encouragement of a man who is intending to make use of it. I have hardly seen it growing before for twenty years past. Some of it is nearly ready to pull and some is later. There are some pieces about Bensonville. More will be pulled this week.

Harvesting. Rye harvesting is done in this vicinity. Probably the wheat is cut, (not much sown.) Oat harvest has begun, on uplands.

Night Noises. Crickets & Grasshoppers, and some frogs. Whippoorwills are heard now & then.

Lightning bugs are plenty yet on low lands; seldom seen on this plain.

Haying is almost at an end in the meadows, and uplands in this town. On the hills it is not so far advanced.

The Season is about as July 26 or 27 in 1846, and as August 4 or 5, 1847. There were 9 days difference between 1846 and 1847. This year 1848 is about halfway between them August 1.

August 1848.

Tuesday 1.

Thermometer.

At sunrise. 1 P.M. 9 P.M.

	1	63	79	65.	Fair.
	2	58	80	64.	Fair.
	3	58	86.	70	Fair
	4	62	83.	70.	Fair mostly.
	5	65.	84.	67.	Fair mostly.
Sunday	6	63.	78	66.	Fair
	7	54.	78.	63	Fair
	8	56.	87.	66.	Fair
	9	54.	88.	66.	Hazy Am. mostly fair P.M.
	10	58.	89.	73	Fair. Smoky. Dry, dusty.
	11	58.	87.	68.	Fair.
	12	66.	90.	69	Fair. Hot.
Sunday	13	65.	82.	76	Fair. smoky, dry, dusty.
	14	70.	88.	76	Fair.
	15	69.	90.	76.	Fair. Hot.
	16	70.	88.	75	Fair. Small shower P.M.
	17	70.	89.	74	Fair. Small shower in evening.
	18	72.	82.	67	Cloudy. Little Rain
	19	63.	75	63	{ Some Rain in night
Sunday	20	55.	78	63	{ Day cloudy, mostly.
	21	51.	80	63.	Fair.
	22	59.	76.	57.	Fair
	23	55.	78.	62.	Fair
	24	48.	78	57	Fair.
	25	44.	78	57.	Fair
	26	44.	82	61.	Fair
Sunday	27	47.	79.	63.	Fair
	28	50.	70.	66	Cloudy. Little Rain P.M.
	29	65.	77.	64.	{ Shower in night
	30	51.	80.	66.	{ Day fair
	31	56.	88.	68.	Fair
		1819	2547	2061	

Temperature

At sunrise $58^{\circ}\frac{24}{31}$
 At 1 P.M. $82^{\circ}\frac{5}{31}$
 At 9 P.M. $69^{\circ}\frac{10}{31}$

Average $69^{\circ}\frac{10}{93}$.

August has been a dry month. The rain on the 16+17th did not wet the earth an inch deep. That on the 28+29th was more, but did not saturate the earth to much depth. It laid the dust for about two days. The world is again full of dust Aug. 31. Crops have not suffered much except on very dry soils.

At Bloomingdale, 7 miles N.W. of New York City Hall, the average at sunrise was $65^{\circ}.26$; at 2 P.M. $79^{\circ}.06$; at sunset 72° . Highest was 89° . Lowest 55° .

August 1848.

Tuesday 1st.

Woods are every where green and fresh. The white and brown of the Chestnut blossoms has disappeared. In looking westward and northward, the evergreens cannot be distinguished from deciduous trees by the color, but many of the former are known by the shape.

Danthonia. This grass has lost its white color and turned brown. The hill pastures in Westhampton, and some in Northampton are now light brown in many places. Some spots are greenish; indeed green grasses are mingled with *Danthonia*.

The Plain that is unploughed, is generally greenish, though variegated by the dark color of the dead heads of clover, the reddish brown of the red top, the white of yarrow, fleabane, &c. and the yellow of *Johnswort*, *Scabious*, *mullein*, &c. The late fleabane (*Erigeron canadensis*) is now abundant, but the flowers are too small to make any show. Ragweed and *Lespedeza* are very plenty. Ribwort Plantain continues to blossom. The Thistle with a large flower (*C. pumilum*) is common. The tall *Anemone* still shows a few flowers.

Golden Rods. A common arched top species is very abundant on the plain, and many plants are in blossom, partially. A level top species is about as forward as the other. The meager, half starved species is not yet in blossom.

Rattlebox. Flowers & pods are plenty.

Blue curl is plenty, but not yet in flower.

Starflowers. I see none in the plain, except before noticed.

Large Pinweed (*Lechea major*) is in flower on the plains. The 3 sided capsules, some of them, are as large as two large pins' heads.

Small Pinweed (*Lechea minor*) is in flower, I believe. It is full of reddish buds.

On low land, I find

Scrophularia Marylandica in blossom, or Figwort.

A large blue aster, on a tall stem.

Polygonum Virginianum in flower.

Polygonum sagittatum has long been in flower.

Wild Lettuce is tall & conspicuous in all parts of the Plain. Some of the winged seeds begin to show themselves.

Andropogon nutans. A tall grass, only a few bunches, is on the plain, with a broad rough leaf, and an elongated panicle which is not yet unsheathed. Stem is round. It appears to be the same as the rough, broad leaf Thatch in the meadow. I think it will prove to be *A. nutans*.

Poa hirsuta. This grass, so plenty on the plain, now shows an abundance of purple panicles, which shoot out a little obliquely from the outside, & sometimes from the middle, or bunches. It always grows in tufts or bunches. On the dry, sandy part of the meadow, it gives a purple hue to many patches, almost covering large spots, the panicles having developed themselves since the grass was mown. Cattle eat the leaves in pastures.

August 1848

Wednesday 2

Walked into town P.M. and out again.

Cenchrus tribuloides, or Burrgrass. This is the name of the grass in the meadows that is full of little burrs, which adhere to garments. It is also near the canal. (Whitney). The name is not in any book I have. See Sept. 10. 1849.

Calamagrostis coarctata. Whitney showed me. I look much like the other, but panicle more condensed and close. Purple & green. Is now fresh, while the other is dried up, viz. the panicle.

Cinna arundinacea. Whitney showed me. Has a dark green look, book says pale green.

Cinna pendula (not in wood) Whitney found. A few branches to panicle & those pendulous.

Potamogeton natans. Floating pond weed. This plant, whose leaves are so often seen floating on sluggish water, has apparently a spike of flowers but Wood calls it a spadix. Perhaps out of flower now, but a spike of something remains.

Calla palustris. I found two plants today by the roadside, N.E. of Cotton factory. Spathe white, and spadix full of flowers. Spathe is below spadix and does not enclose it.

Thursday 3. Went in again.

Arctostaphylos and *Asphylla* came today, from Augusta, to try the water-cure. They brought Sylvester's girl. Edith, 4 years old.

Friday 4. They came out, P.M. to Ruggles Water-cure establishment. I came out soon after. Put in Post Office to-day 3½ sheets, directed to James Savage, Esq. Lunenburg, Mass.

Saturday 5. Pin. came out, to see A.P. & Thura.

Sunday 6.

Monday 7. Pin returned, & took Lizzy with her.

Calamagrostis coarctata. I find in wet land near the plain. A tall, handsome grass. Only a few stems seen.

Rudbeckia laciniata is in blossom by the river, and has been some days; near wild Sunflower.

Mulgedium, both species, show blueish corollas & have some days, near the plain, especially by road to N.H. Some are ten feet high or more.

Prenanthes by same road, shows a tall slender plant, with grooving flowers — very modest & delicate in appearance.

Rattle Box is full of flowers & pods on the plain, and the pods under the feet make a noise like popguns.

Flax leaved Aster shows a few top flowers. Those at end of branches are not out.

The Starved Golden Rod on the Plain is now in blossom some. *Solidago nemoralis*.

August 1848

Friday 8

Wednesday 9. Went into town Mrs. At-^{Light} Parsons with Elizabeth in evening. The great topic of conversation is the Free Soil Party, and the Buffalo Convention, that met to-day.

Thursday 10. The proceedings of the Convention yesterday were in Northampton, in a Springfield paper this morning, having been sent to Springfield by magnetic telegraph. Thus intelligence travels in almost all parts of the country, or in many parts.

The Convention produces much excitement just now, and all are anxious to know the result. I rejoice to see this inroad made into the old parties, though I do not expect so much from it as some do. These men have a good principle at the foundation, though some are what are called unprincipled men. The old parties are contending for no principle of humanity, but are merely contending for the offices & honors for the supremacy of party. The old questions between the whigs & democrats are nearly all adjusted & set aside; yet they contend with each other as if it were otherwise.

Friday 11. News that the convention yesterday nominated Martin Van Buren for President and G. F. Adams for vice president. I can vote for Van Buren, but should have preferred another man.

Saturday 12. [I sent another Package of 7 sheets to James Savage Esq. at Leavenworth, about this time. Day not recollected.]
Was to begin Aug. 5, & so dated.

Sunday 13.

A meeting P.M. under the pine tree. Mr. Pennington the black preacher, spoke first on intemperance, war, and slavery. Next Mr. Sheldon a raving Millerite. Next Mr. Garrison, who is at the water cure. Finally Mr. Randolph, a sort of deistical christian.
Meeting at the school house as usual at 5 P.M.

Monday 14.

Bluecurls show flowers on the plain.

Andropogon nutans begins to show panicles on the plain
Andropogon scoparius is most abundant some stems 4 feet high, in general not over 3. In flower on the plain
Andropogon furcatus is in blossom on the plain.

The 3 species may be found within 2 or 3 square rods, but there is very little of the first & last. I have seen only one or two bunches of the nutans.

Fire weeds begin to show flowers, near the plain.

August 1848

Monday 14—continued.

Whippoorwills are yet heard, but are rare.
Crickets & Grasshoppers have the regular fall noise.
Corn & beans, we had today at Halls. They had some
at home last week.
Locusts. Their noise has been heard some days.
Japan Lilies are opening or open at Mr. Shepards.
Moonflowers show flowers at Halls.

This season is still a little forward of last year.
We have had a fortnight without rain. The earth
is dry on the plain. Much dust.
Potatoe Rot shows itself in some places in this
town and elsewhere.

Tuesday 15

Wednesday 16. Sylvester & Jane & child came
to Northampton.

Thursday 17. Sylvester & Jane & child came
out to Halls.

Friday 18. Sylvester & I walked in P.M.

Saturday 19. I came out A.M. & Sylvester at night.
Parkman came home P.M. Has been absent
more than 3½ years.

Sunday 20. E. Parkman & Peninnah came out.
Sylvester held forth P.M. at Benson's.

Monday 21. Went into town and out again.

Tuesday 22. Went into town and out again.

Wednesday 23.

I sent to the Postoffice a letter dated yesterday (written then)
to Rev. Dr. Lowell of Cambridge, in reply to his of the
27th of April last informing me that I had been elected
a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.
I was inclined not to accept, but finally ^{and} though I did
not know how to afford the admission fee, 8 dollars,
my letter was as follows; —

Northampton Aug. 22, 1848.

Sir, I am happy to become a member of the Massa-
chusetts Historical Society. Respectfully Yours,
Sylvester Judd.
Rev. Dr. Lowell, Cor. Sec. of M. H. S.

This is all. I made her apologies for delay; returned no thanks.

Wrote to Mr. J. B. Felt, Boston. Began yesterday. Enclosed
in it eight dollars for Historical Society. (Not sent to
Post office until Thursday.)

Thursday 24 Walked out to Sister Lyman's with
Sylvester, Parkman & Hall. Took dinner. They went
off to a camp-meeting about 4 P.M. I left for home
at 6, or for Halls.

August 1848

Thursday 24 continued.

Katadids. I heard near Child's house, in the woods on my return from Athrahyman. I heard them in Northampton, at my residence, on the 18th inst. They were in Market or Bridge Street. They had been heard some evenings before.

Rowen. Some are mowing rowen in hornelots.

Swallows seem to have disappeared within a few days. I do not see them now. The weather has been cool. Perhaps we shall see them again.

Golden Rods
Asters
Purple Thoroughworts
White do
Prenanthes

} These are the most common by Easthampton road. Some of the purple Thoroughworts are at least 9 feet high.

Scirpus lacustris, the largest species of bullrush, grows here. Whitney has found it. I have not.

Cardinal Flowers are in blossom & have been some time.
Ladies Tresses are in blossom & have been " "

Leersia virginica, is quite common in wet places by side of the road to Northampton.

Leersia oryzoides, is found more rarely.

Panicum capillare is now plenty in gardens & fields. A coarse, hairy grass. Panicle large & spreading & branches very fine or capillary, of the panicle. Annual.

Paspalum setaceum. I found this some weeks since. Whitney has recently found this grass in two places. It is not plenty.

Berries. The tall briar berries are plenty and good. Bring 6 cents per quart.

Peaches are brought from New York - probably raised in New Jersey. Some are sold as low as $2/3$ a peck, or \$1.50 a bushel.

Watermelons have been sold for a week or two; from E. M. Muskmelons are ripe in part, viz those growing here, and watermelons growing here are hardly ripe.

Camp meeting at Southampton this week. A great resort for the wicked & vile, as well as for ^{the} good.

Friday 25. Went in with Sylvester and out again. Peaches. J. W. sent a basket of peaches from New York about 3 pecks. He paid 50 cents besides basket, and I paid 75 at the Express office for freight, making \$1.25.

Saturday 26. I walked in before sunrise - out at 10-11. Whippoorwill & night hawks were both heard when I started at 5. Katadids were heard last evening in Elm Street, and on side hill S. E. of Halls. Chimney Swallows are still lively in Northampton.

August 1848

Saturday 26

Wrote to L. M. Bottwood, Amherst, in reply to his of the 23d.

Sunday 27. Children went in today. I remained here. Arthur & Elphina walked in.

Monday 28.

Wrote to Charles Deane, Boston, in reply to his. My letter to him in May last was not received.

Beggarticks, (*Bidens*), near the Cotton Factory are 6 feet high - a stately spreading plant, almost in blossom. Probably *Bidens frondosa*. Other species are about.

Panicum crus-galli, or Cockfoot *Panicum*, near Factory, is 7 feet high.

Poa capillaris & Whitney finds these. First has hair like ke pen
Poa eragrostis & ~~late~~ branches. Last is a pretty grass.

Oristida purpurascens & Whitney showed me. I have since found both.
Digitalis filiformis

Gerostis sylvatica. Whitney has it.
Panicum lagrostoides, is on low land, near the Plain.

Tuesday 29. Sylvester, Parkman, Penimah, Hall & wife, Arthur & myself rode out to bro. Parsons's & took dinner, thence to brother Hooker's; thence over to my father's old place, & home to Halls, and part of us to Northampton.

Wednesday 30. I remained in N.H.

Thursday 31. Elizabeth & Charles left us about noon for Hartford, having been here since March 17th or 4½ months.

C. Parkman left for Reading at the same time.

Change in Leaves. Observed in our ride on Tuesday that:-

Red maples, small ones, had changed color in part, some almost entirely. Some were yellowish; others were reddish. Some small trees were all red. Large trees were unchanged, & many small ones.

Susnac. These show some red leaves; they began to turn two weeks ago or more. In general, they are not yet changed.

Hazel Bushes by road sides are changed - not to red, but to purplish, &c.

Wild Cherry. Small trees show many reddish leaves.

Ampelopsis, has a few red leaves. Sept. 1.

September 1848

Money Matters. Receipts.

Friday 1.	Balance acc ^t uncoln July 1. 1848.	15. 16.
Oct 4.	Dividend at Greenfield Bank	60. 00.
5	Dividend at Northampton Bank	40. 00
5	Borrowed of S. C. Parsons, last week	5. 00
20	J. Walker sent 5.00: I paid Albert \$1.50; remains	3. 50.
Nov 2	Of J. Walker, for his old silver sold \$3.70	3. 70
24	of S. C. Parsons \$5.00.	5. 00
		<u>\$132.36</u>

Expenditures.

Sept 5.	Potatoes, Mackinac & postage 33 ^c Postage 10 ^c	0. 43
7	Barrel of flour, best. 7. 38. Peaches 22	7. 60
9	Cheese 20. Cocoa 12 Sugar 6. Mackinac 15.	0. 53
9	men's boots 6 ^c Sweet Potatoes 13 ^c Apples 18 ^c	0. 37
13	Mackinac 31 ^c Coffee 15 ^c News papers 6	0. 52
13	Left with wife 25 ^c & hired shoes 10 ^c Sundry 3 ^c Tribune 4 ^c	0. 42
14. 15.	Peaches 27 ^c & 17 ^c Potatoes & Mackinac 25	0. 69.
18	Graham flour 49 ^c hired 8 ^c Peaches 20. Tribune 6 ^c	1. 62
"	Hutchinson Concert, 3 Tickets 75. Snuff 6 ^c Tribune 3 ^c	0. 81
20	Peaches 20 ^c Beans 10 ^c cheese 18 ^c To W. L. & W. H. 12	0. 60
25	Ind meal 27 ^c Apples 6 ^c Tribune & 130 a	13. 62
"	Wash woman 30 ^c Coffee 15. Sundry 3 ^c	1. 14
26	Butter of bro. Parsons to this date inclusive	2. 40
27	4 quires letter paper made into a manuscript book	0. 63.
"	Apples 8 ^c Cheese 6 ^c Carriage & self & baggage to N. H. 15 ^c	0. 32
"	Carriage of self & baggage to Hadley 25 ^c Quills 6 ^c	0. 31
Oct 5.	Lent to S. C. Parsons 60 ^c .	76. 67
	Paid to Stoddard & Chatham 10.	
	Left for Hall 6.	
	Left for wife 0.67	
	Beef 50 ^c Halibut 16 ^c Postage bill 32. sharpening scissors 6 ^c bridge 4 ^c	1. 08
12	Railroad & ferry to South Hadley for George Smith	0. 33.
	Left with wife 7.00. Apples 13 ^c Bridge & care 4 ^c	1. 17
14	Paid to Crane Hadley for 2 1/2 weeks board.	5. 00
	Cheese 4 ^c 10 ^c Graham 13 ^c 46 ^c Pumpkin 5 ^c	0. 61
20	Shaving Pin's hair 50 ^c Potatoes & Apples 25 ^c	0. 75
21	Brother Parsons for 2 d. letter 40 ^c Postage & Sweet Potatoes 15	0. 55
23.	Cheese 18. Tribune 6 ^c Sweet potatoes 10 ^c postage 5 ^c & 5 ^c	104. 58
24	Straw for beehives 50 cts; Apples 13 ^c Coffee 15. Butter 40 ^c	0. 84
"	Paid string & black for horse & carriage to S. Hampton on Sunday 1.	0. 09
25.	Paids for lambs, Arnold 29 ^c 12 d. fine salt 16 ^c Sw. Potatoes 17	0. 62
28	Paid Hall \$3. for family & friends being at his house	3. 00
	So much, when children were at home	
31.	Paid for Potatoes of S. Parsons 20 ^c Apples of Col. Shepard 15 ^c (both weeks ago)	0. 35
"	Stage for wife to Hall's & back	0. 30
Nov 1.	Rice 27 ^c Horse & waggon to Bensonville & S. H. Oct 28. 50.	0. 77.
3	Postage 5 ^c & 5 ^c Potatoes 37 ^c Chemnitz 8 ^c yarn 90. butter 40 ^c	1. 79
	Ed. Society 25 ^c awning coat 50. Beef 90 ^c Cheese 15 ^c	1. 80
	Sharpening Razors 13. Tribune 6 ^c Sweet potatoes 16 ^c	0. 35
10	Shipping Wood 56 ^c moving stove 14 ^c Crackers 7 ^c Postage 21.	0. 98
15	Graham flour 24 ^c Coffee 15 ^c Shuck 12. Postage 10 ^c 5 ^c & 5 ^c	0. 68.
17	Cash for Rail Road 44. 47 Mendys shoes 65. Snuff 6. postage 5	1. 23
21	Washing 30 ^c Cheese 22 ^c Beef 40 ^c Butter 1. 00. Turnips 33	3. 41
23	Large Sweet 1. 10 Common 6. Ind. meal 22 ^c Flats, &c 97 ^c Pork &c 67	7. 07.
27	Fowl, &c. 81. G. & B. W. meal 72 ^c Potatoes 28 ^c Coffee &c 25. Dampier 25	7. 10
Dec 1	Milk of Dr. W. 18 ^c Tribune 30 ^c Sundry 32 ^c	
	Balance	<u>\$132.36</u>

September 1848

Thermometer

Sanrise. 10m. 9am.

Friday	1	62.	82.	68.	Fair. Dry. Dusty
	2	63.	80.	65.	Fair. " "
Sunday	3	60.	78.	64.	Fair. " "
	4	58.	80.	70.	Fair. " "
	5	61.	82.	73.	Fair. " "
	6	64.	78.	57.	Fair. " "
	7	46.	68.	53.	Fair. " "
	8	38.	76.	57.	Fair. Some Frost.
	9	48.	79.	63.	Fair mostly.
Sunday	10	49.	78.	60.	Fair.
	11	55.	82.	74.	Fair.
	12	61.	76.	50.	{ A little rain last evening & this morning. Day mostly fair. Full eclipse at night
	13	34.	61.	48.	Fair. cool. Heavy frost.
	14	38.	60.	52.	Cloudy. Rain towards night & in night.
	15	58.	70.	52.	Mostly Fair after 8. am.
	16	40.	66.	48.	Fair. A.M. Cloudy P.M.
Sunday	17	32.	64.	56.	{ Heavy Frost. Fair A.M. Cloudy P.M. Rainy night followed
	18	50.	63.	54.	1/2 Fair. 1/2 Cloudy.
	19	46.	74.	60.	Fair & pleasant.
	20	60.	69.	58.	Cloudy. Some rain.
	21	55.	66.	50.	Rain in night. Day mostly fair
	22	46.	56.	46.	Fair. Cool.
	23	41.	60.	48.	Fair. cool. Snow on W. hills
Sunday	24	45.	61.	56.	Fair.
	25	49.	66.	57.	Little Rain. mostly cloudy.
	26	47.	58.	40.	Fair.
	27	25.			Great Frost. Fair at Hadley
	28				Fair mostly.
	29				Cloudy & some Rain
	30				Mostly Fair. warm.

1306-1827 1479-

Temperature for 26 days.

At Sanrise	$50^{\circ}\frac{6}{26}$	} Average of 26 days $59^{\circ}\frac{10}{26}$.
At 1 P.M.	$70^{\circ}\frac{7}{26}$	
At 9 P.M.	$56^{\circ}\frac{23}{26}$	

2 degrees colder than last year.

The first part of the month was warm, but after the 12th it was cool and far from agreeable. Indeed almost all the month was less pleasant than September often is. There was no equinoctial storm, and not much rain until Oct. 2d and 3d.

September 1848

Friday 1.

The weather continues to be dry; roads dusty; streams low.

The season is in advance of last year, as it has been, all along.

Whortleberries cease to be offered.

High blackberries are still sold at 6 cents a quart, New York (N. Jersey) peaches are plenty in Northampton at from 1.33 to 2.00 per bushel.

Sweet Potatoes. A few are offered at 3½ cents per pound.

Apples. Ordinary ones are plenty. Good ones not plenty.

Pears. many are sold.

Mr. Shepard has a few peaches on a tree close to house which are ripe. Large & handsome. The only peaches that I have seen on trees in this vicinity.

Purple Plums. Mr. Shepard's are beginning to be ripe. Very few ripe as yet.

Pumpkins. Ripe ones are seen.

Potatoes are sold at 50 cents. Talk about the disease. Whether there is much disease, is not yet ascertained.

Garden Flowers show themselves as in 1846 & 1847.

Berries of various sorts are as in 1846 & 1847.

Harvest in England — The greater part of wheat was not cut, August 7th. But much in the southern counties was cut. Some was harvested in July.

Wild Flowers.

Golden Rods } There are more plenty than all others.
Star Flowers } Are abundant on the plain & elsewhere.

White Golden Rod (*Solidago bicolor*) is common.

{ *Gerardia*, *Polygala verticillata* & *purpurea*, *Lespedeza*,
Scotia, *Nedysarum*, *Thoroughwort*, white & purple,
Scratch-grass, *Gentian*, *Snakehead*, Jewel weed,
Epilobium, and other wild plants are in blossom.
Some have been so for weeks.

Poa hirsuta, with its purple panicles, is plenty on some light lands in Westhampton. Spots are purple, as on the plain & meadow at Bensonville.

Poa pectinacea. Whitney finds this. Simple. Not so large panicles as *P. hirsuta*.

Poa reptans. do - do. Scrubbing. *Poa dentata* W. & P. Pretty.

Aristida dichotoma, or one species of *Aristida* is very plenty on the plain — perhaps two species are here. Some grows by road side towards Northampton; some near rail road in meadows.

Digitaria, a very slender species, grows here & the larger kinds and perhaps the 3 species. The slender is *D. filiformis*.

Scirpus capillaris, is a short fine grass, 2 to 4 or 5 inches high; plenty on the plain, especially where land has been ploughed recently.

September 1848.

Friday 1st.

Indian Corn in the meadows. Leaves and husks are yet green. Panicles light brown, silks dark brown or black. Green is the main color. Marks of ripeness are not seen, in general. A very few pieces have the ends of the leaves white or whitish, and the husks on the ears are turning white. On uplands, some pieces are more forward than in the meadows.

Broomcorn. The panicles are generally fully out, but some are only coming out. The color of the panicles is yet green or a little brown, or a mixture of green & light brown. The reddish brown of a riper state is not yet seen.

Rowen in meadow. Some is cut but not much. I did not notice any that was mowed, but some has been.

Panicum capillare. This weed is abundant in the meadow, as well as in gardens & on uplands. Its large panicle and hair-like branches make it a sort of tickle-grass. Some call it tickle-grass. It becomes purplish.

Rattle box, so plenty on the plain, is abundant in the low places in the meadow, where the earth was taken for the railroad. Some other plants that grow on the dry plain are found also in the moist soil at the bottoms of the meadow excavations.

Andropogon furcatus, 2 to 5 spikes } Found these growing
do do 6 to 15 spikes } together on west side of
do nutans, panicle } Rail road in meadow
close to excavation channel.
do *Scoparius*, so plenty on the plain is hardly found in meadow.

Leersia, both kinds, grow in meadow - chiefly in wet places.

Leaves of Elm, Horse chestnut, cherry, of some other trees in the village, are beginning to turn brown or yellow, & some are falling. Dry leaves are on the ground. This may be owing to dry weather.

Wrote to Melvin Lord, Boston, in reply.

Saturday 2^d. Walked in and out again.

Sunday 3^d.

Whippoorwill heard in evening. Also Sept 5.

September 1848

Monday 4th.

Wrote to E. C. Herrick, Librarian of Yale College. Had received a letter & parcel from him.
Went into town.

Tuesday 5th. Came out again.

Drought continues. Many things drying up. The roads full of dust.

Swallows left the Plain some days ago, & I think they have now left the village of N. H. Perhaps some are left.

Yellow Butterflies are very numerous on the Plain.

Crickets & are here & elsewhere. Their evening noise
Grasshoppers is loud.

Flies. Horses, cows, &c. complain much of the flies by their actings. Houseflies are not so numerous as in some seasons.

Dysentery is prevalent here and elsewhere, & many die with it in some places.

Blackbirds. A large flock seen to-day.

The Irish. The rising, or insurrection, so long threatened by the Irish leaders has ended in smoke, and most of the leaders are in clurance. Those who expected much from the Irish, are grievously disappointed. I expected no successful warfare on their part, but I did suppose there would have been some serious fighting. The letter writers attribute the indisposition of the people to fight, to the influence of the clergy, probably with some truth. The priests doubtless think that there is no chance for success in war, & they are wiser apparently than the leading men. Ireland must still submit to oppression & wrong. After all, their situation is not much worse than that of millions of the English.

Politics begin to run pretty high, and with three organized parties, there is most delightful confusion, in many of the states. I am glad to see the divisions & splittings of the old parties. Yet, in the end, I suppose one of the old parties will succeed, but not without a great deal of trouble.

The South will probably continue to rule still longer, whether Taylor or Cass is elected. Taylor is a southern man with southern principles, & Cass is a northern man with southern principles, just as Van Buren once was. The latter has only half repented, but that is better than no repentance. He is right on the great question of free soil, and I go for him.

September 1848

Wednesday 6. Walked into town.

Wrote to Prof. J. H. Kingsley, Yale College, in reference to his in April last. Dated Sept 5.

Put into Post office 10 sheets directed to James Savage, Esq., Lunenburg, Mass. Containing names, beginning with A. H. & B. Then 10 sheets written between Aug. 10 & this date.

Jane went in on 7th. So she & Sylvia & the 2 children are with wife and Peninah. Jane has been sick. This belongs to Thursday.

Thursday 7. Came out again. Was sick in the night.

Friday 8. A frost this morning, but no damage done about here. Some tender plants were killed on the low lands. On the plain, there was a slight frost, but not enough to kill garden vegetables.

Thistles. A few of the *Cnicus discolor* or tall thistle grow on the plain. The *C. parviflorus* with its large heads is common on the plain. The *C. lanceolatus* or common thistle is on lands near the plain but not on the plain. These 3 species include almost all the thistles in this part of the country, except the Canada thistle. The *C. glutinosus* is rare.

Swallows. None seen any where.

Singing Birds. Seem to be all gone or silent. I heard some until about Sept. 1.

Saturday 9.

Wrote to Melvin Lord, Boston, in reply.

Into village & out again.

Katadids make their noise in Elm Street and in various parts of Northampton where I did not formerly hear them.

Jays make harsh screams.

Sweet Potatoes are more plenty. 3 cents per pound.

Peaches are plenty, 1.50 to 2.00 per bushel, brought from New York - some from vicinity of Hartford.

Some grow in this town at South Farms, & at Mt. Tom.

Change in Foliage.

I observe on all parts of Robert's Hill scattered tops of trees that have changed to reddish & brownish, though almost all are not green. These changed trees may be maples, and perhaps some others. The long continued dry weather has probably some influence in this change.

Indian Corn. Many are cutting up & stacking their corn. Some to preserve it from frost but many or most, to get it out of the way, so as to sow rye, on the same ground. I refer to uplands.

September 1848.

Saturday 9 - continued.

Europe continues in commotion; not so much in arms, as in minds. The end is not yet. England puts down the Irish outbreaks and the Chartist movements, with great ease, but after all her old rotten institutions are gradually undermined. Austria has reconquered all that part of Italy that revolted from her, if not more, and the poor Italians are in a bad state. It is said that their leader, Charles Albert, is an inefficient, selfish man, unworthy to be trusted. And whether there is virtue or valor enough in the people to accomplish any thing, remains to be seen. They have been in a bad school for ages. France seems to be on a volcano, which is ready to burst forth. There is not much union. There are the legitimists who would restore monarchy; the republicans whose sympathies are with the middling & upper classes; and the workmen and laborers ~~some~~ of small means, who desire a social revolution, an effectual revolution that shall do them some good. All parties look to the sword as the arbiter; none seem to expect much from moral, peaceable means.

Freights to Europe or rather to Liverpool. Indian Corn is carried from 8 pence to 9 pence per bushel; Wheat Flour 2/6 to 3/ per barrel; Cotton about $\frac{3}{16}$ of a penny or a little less than one farthing a pound; ~~some~~ heavy goods 25/ to 30/ per ton, or $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ per cwt. These prices are probably sterling. The prices are higher in Ireland, France, &c.

Sunday 10.

In evening walked up to Solomon Warner's with Hall & Mr Birge. The katadids were plenty on Bear Hill, and in the meadow or lowland west of the road, and in some places near the road.

Monday 11.

Tuesday 12.

Went into town. Son in law, Jos. H. Williams, came.

Wednesday 13.

Came out again.

Heavy frost at Bensonville this morning; on plain and lowland. Corn all killed & turned brown, where it was green. Garden vegetables destroyed, if not before killed by drought. In the old Northampton village, there was considerable frost. (Thermom. 34°) but in my garden, beans, tomatoes & corn were not killed. Meadow seemed not much injured, &c. Some parts of meadows are considerably hurt.

September 1848

Wednesday 13. continued.

Foliage. Many trees are turned brown on the birch region of Holyoke, or on the steep brow of the mountain. I imagine they are birches & some others. On the lower parts of the mountain brown trees are seen — some chestnuts, & maples about Round Hill or west of it are brownish. Tom is like Holyoke.

Brown trees have much increased on Robert's Hill, since the 9th. Some are reddish brown, some are yellowish. Brownness appears on Bear Hill.

This early change in the foliage to brown, so different from past years, must be the result of the long drought. Hence, it is the most conspicuous on the tops & steep sides of rocky hills & mountains. Hence the color is mostly brown. At this time in 1847 & 1846 & 1845 forest trees remained green on the mountains & lowlands. A few leaves had changed, but green overpowered & hid every other color. It is different now.

Streams continue low, and pastures are dried up. Much machinery is standing still for want of water.

Thursday 14.

Went into town P.M. Some rain towards night, and a heavy shower in the night with thunder. Much more rain fell than during the last 45 days.

Friday 15. Sylvester, his wife and two children left us for Augusta at 7 this morning. They came August 16th.

Frost has left few or no marks in the village. Artichokes are now in blossom. They never produce ripe seed in this climate, I think; do not know.

Many golds, Asters, Chrysanthemums & several other garden flowers continue to bloom.

Beans & Corn is a daily dish in my family at 18th.

Peaches continue plenty — mostly from Connecticut; some from New York. Some from lower part of this town, South Hadley, &c. \$1.33 to \$2.00 a bushel or 2/3 to 3/4 a peck.

Potatoes are held at 50 cents per bushel in small quantities. Very little disease is seen as yet.

Apples, fair ones, are about 50cts. Poor ones are lower.

Alphia left the water cure & went into town today with Joseph. They will remain there until they go to Maine.

September 1848

Saturday 16. Went into town towards night.

17 Sunday. Attended meeting in old meeting house.
A stranger preached.

18 Monday Remained in N.H.

The concert of the Hutchinsons was in the evening in the old meeting House - Say from 800 to 1000 attended at 25 cents each. I attended for the first time, and probably the last. Though pleased with the entertainment, I was not greatly moved or excited.

19 Tuesday. Came out to Bensonville.

My venerable father died 16 years ago this day.

20 Wednesday. Walked into town towards night with Thura.

21 Thursday. I and Arctura walked over to Hockanum P.M. and I went halfway up the mountain to see the change in the foliage.

Meadow.

The Corn is mostly cut up in stacks; some in order to sow eye, & some to keep it from frost, or to preserve the stalks for fodder. Some pieces are sown, some not. The corn not ripe & not cut up is killed & browned by the frost. On the whole, I believe no great damage has been done, but some pieces are injured, being green. The top stalks are cut by some, but in general this is not done now a days. The frosts of 13th & 17th were early, and did some damage; in some places, a good deal.

Broomcorn. Some have tumbled the broomcorn & cut it, leaving it to dry on the tables. A few have carted it home. Considerable remains standing, perhaps near half. Some are now tumbing & cutting. Not much of the seed is ripe.

Potatoes. I do not learn that there is much disease. The crop is small, but I think the greater part, or almost all, is sound in this vicinity, as yet.

Pumpkins. Many are ripe, & many are green.

Rowen in Middle Meadow. Some is gathered. Some grass now stands in cocks. Some of the land will not be mowed. The dry season has been unfavorable to rowen.

Gardens in the village are yet considerably green on King-street. The Frost has killed squash vines, and done some injury to tomatoes & beans, but we still gather green beans & corn, ripe tomatoes; and several species of flowers are still seen; even dahlias.

Wild Asters & Golden Rods, some other late flowers are in blossom.

Andropogons showed heads in rowen of Middle Meadow, both furcatus and nutans, & I believe some scoparius. Nuthus was quite plenty in some places.

September 1848

Thursday 21 - continued.

Change in the Foliage on Holyoke.

Birches. Many have turned yellow in whole or in part; some are a little yellowish, some remain quite green. Those in the high, steep birch region have changed the most.

Maples. Red maples are changed in part to yellow or reddish; though many remain green. Sugar maples have hardly begun to change. Some reddish limbs may be seen.

Chestnuts have some brown leaves, which are falling. Most leaves are yet green.

Dogwood. The flowering species (*C. florida*) has reddish leaves. Some not yet changed.

Oaks. Here & there is a red leaf or cluster of red or brown leaves, but none are noticed at a distance.

Butternuts, many leaves have turned yellow & fallen. These trees are some of the first to lose their leaves.

Katadids were quite noisy on the side of the mountain at 3 o'clock P.M. Seemed most plenty where maples grew.

Foliage in open land.

Sumacs are quite red or reddish.

Red maples. Some are changed & some ~~not~~. Most are altered.

Hard maples are not much altered, in general.

Chestnuts have some brown leaves.

Ash trees. Some have turned purple.

Butternuts. Leaves are changing & falling.

Elms, Tulip trees, Button woods, Horsechestnuts, and some others are turning yellowish, yellow, or brown by degrees, & leaves are falling. Also Bass, Corn Locust,

Friday 22.

Saturday 23. Walked out to Bensonville with Joseph & Penimahi; and in again.

Foliage of Robert's Hill has not altered much for one or two weeks past. The red maples near the base are more red, & sumacs are quite red. The yellowish & brown trees on the hill have not much increased since the 9th inst. The forests on this & other western hills are yet almost all green.

Hard maples in the valley show some reddish or yellowish limbs, but are mostly green.

Chestnut Burs are nowhere open, and the chestnuts within them are white & unripe, generally.

Walnuts. Shag barks have not yet opened the pericarp or outer shell.

Butternuts are falling but are green on outside.

Scarlet Berries look finally on mountain ash, and on Hawthorns, in N.H. village.

September 1848

Saturday 23d - continued

Snow was seen on western & N. western hills this morning. Said to have been two inches deep in some towns. — Was seen on Highlands near Hudson's river, and elsewhere.

Sunday 24. At meeting A. M. Mr. Tucker preached.

Monday 25. Joseph & Apphia left us at 7 a.m. for Aug. Hotel. Only wife, Peninnah & myself now remain. Arthura remains at Water-cure. I went over to Hadley P. M. returned.

Tuesday 26. After tea, came out to Halls with Arthura & Peninnah.

Hadley Meadow, yesterday.

Indian Corn almost all cut up & in small stacks or bunches. Not much of the land ploughed. A little ploughed & sowed with rye.

Broome corn. Leaves generally killed by the frost. Considerable of it bent down & some cut. More than half yet stands erect.

Vegetation as in Northampton.

Holyoke grows more yellow & brown. The birch region is still the most changed. More green than any thing else. Little or no red seen at this distance. Appearance different from past years.

Tobacco raised in Hadley by a few; also in N. H.

Wednesday 27. Great Frost All tender vegetation destroyed.

Rode into town in the Haydenville Stage Am.

and rode in the Amherst stage to Hadley P. M.

I went by stage on account of baggage, and not on my own account. Had many books & papers.

Called upon Dr. Woodbridge, Joseph Smith, & Chester Gayton

Put up at Crane's public house, (or Crain's as he spells it)

At Hadley

Thursday 28.

I took a walk A. M. Called at Town Clerk's office in Montague's store. Had to talk politics some. All are whigs here & a free soil man is a curiosity to them.

I spent some hours at Col. Moses Porters.

Whig Addressers at Town Hall here in Evening. I did not hear them.

September 1848

Thursday 28. at Hadley.

Foliage in this village is as in Northampton. There are yellow or brown leaves on elms, butternuts, butternuts, poplars, &c. and some have fallen. Red maples are reddish, yellowish or green - Hard maples are but little changed.

Corn in village and east of it is all cut up & in bunches. Some of the land ploughed & sown.

Broom-corn is various states. Some tipped, some cut, and some standing.

Pumpkins. I see loads near barns, but the crop is said to be smaller than usual.

Potatoes are not diseased, as yet.

Apples. The Hadley trees seem to bear well.

Friday 29. Visited Elihu Warner now 90 years old, wanting a few days. Wrote from Hadley books. Cloudy & some rain.

Saturday 30. Visited Oliver Smith now about 79, & brought to my room, a parcel of old Eastman & Smith papers, and spent much of the day on them.

Kataclids are on the trees in the street, in several places, though not very numerous.

Blackbirds. Observed a great flock today.

October 1848

Sunday 1st. At Hadley.

I went to meeting in West Street and heard Dr. Woodbridge in the forenoon. In the afternoon, heard Mr. Ayres in the middle street. I was never at a meeting of any sort in Hadley before. The people generally go to meeting, but the congregations are not large, especially the western which has only the main street.

Weather cloudy and rather warm.

I was at Joseph Smith's in the evening.

Monday 2d. A rainy day. The most rainy of any day for two months past. Considerable wind from N.E.

Tuesday 3d. Rainy day
Flock of blackbirds, very noisy.
Spent evening at Ed. Ephraim Smith's.

Wednesday 4.

Looked at old papers in Town Hall. Called at Eliza Porter's, John Cook's, &c.
Walked to Northampton towards night.

Thursday 5. Came back again to Hadley.

Foliage.

Butternut trees have lost more leaves than most trees. Those remaining are brownish yellow, or green.

Elms are generally yellowish or yellowish green, some are yet green. Leaves are falling. Some leaves are brown.

Horse chestnuts are yellow & green. Gleditsias are the locusts of all kinds } most yellow

Ash trees. Some are purple. Some are yellowish & green.

Red maples are yellowish & reddish. Are showing.

Hard maples. Some are green, some red, or yellow, or a mixture of two or three colors. They begin to make some display.

Holystone. A great change has come over the mountain. Trees are brown, yellowish or green, that is, deciduous trees. Here and there is a reddish tree or one quite yellow, but in general brown predominates, especially in the chestnut region, & few bright colors are seen on the mountain side.

On lower lands are many brilliant trees, mostly red maples, but some ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~ones~~.

Grass. They are now mowing in western part of aqua vitae. The Andropogon, panicum, and other grasses are now of a reddish or yellowish color, in the unmown parts of the meadow, English is green, where it predominates, in some spots, but other kinds are not green. Redtop may be green. Andropogon scoparius is reddish, wherever it is seen.

October 1848.

Thermometer at Hadley

Sunday Sunrise, 10m. 9 P.M.				
1	—	—	45.	Cloudy
2	—	—	45.	Rainy wind NE.
3	44.	48.	48.	Rainy Wind N.
4	48.	58	50.	Cloudy. - Wind. Northerly.
5	46.	66.	57.	Fair mostly. Wind. Northerly.
6	46.	60.	46.	Fair & pleasant
7	38.	60.	56	Fair
Sunday 8.	52.	59.	42	Fair.
9	30.	55.	44	Fair
10	42.	60.	45	Fair mostly. Some cloudy Am.
11	31.	50.	40	Fair & pleasant
12.	30.	62.	48	Fair & pleasant.
13	34.	50.	35.	Fair & pleasant
14	30.	33.	41.	Fair.
Sunday 15	32.	64.	45	Fair
16	32.	65.	60.	Cloudy. sprinkling in night.
17	60.	72.	60	Fair mostly Am. Cloudy mostly P.M.
18	48.	52.	47.	Cloudy Am. Rainy P.M.
19	45.	54.	46.	Cloudy. Little Rain.
20.	41.	53	40.	mostly Fair
21	34.	57.	42	Mostly Fair Am. Cloudy P.M.
Sunday 22	36.	56.	36	Fair. <small>little rain.</small>
23	34.	52.	38	Fair
24	33.	53	43.	Cloudy. Little Rain.
25	45.	58	43.	Fair & pleasant.
26	35.	54	42	Cloudy
27	36.	53	43	Fair
28	29.	58.	43.	Fair & pleasant
Sunday 29.	44	53	54.	Cloudy & misty
30	54.	64	56	Cloudy & warm
31	51.	58.	45	Cloudy. Little rain
<hr/>				
	1160	1657	1335	

Temperature for 29 days

At Sunrise 40°
 At 1 P.M. $57\frac{4}{29}$
 At 9 P.M. $40\frac{1}{29}$

} average of 29 days $47\frac{21}{29}$.
 Almost 2 degrees warmer than last year.

October has been a mild & rather pleasant month.
 No severe weather; no snow. A fine month, most of it,
 for farming labors.

October 1848

Friday 6. at Hadley -

Many loads have been brought in today, of Broomcorn. The rains have discolored it much and the loads are dark colored.

Called upon Deac. Jacob Smith, & Col. Moses Porter, and in evening upon Samuel Cooke on Auburn road.

Saturday 7. Writing & examining old papers.

Walked about the village, in order to find old homelots, but called at no house.

Sunday 8. Attended Dr. Woodbridge's meeting.

An agent for the west preached.

meeting house is carpeted, & in good order. I observed only one white cravat in the house, except in pulpit, and that was worn by an ex-minister, Mr. Curtis. There were two in the pulpit, Mr. Curtis himself who had white cravats, & in all. The bonnets of females were almost all straw. A few black ones were of silk. A large portion of the women were in mourning, or at least in black. Most of the black bonnets were braided. The coats of men were almost all black, and many of the other garments.

In evening, I called at Mr. Kellogg's and Mr. Gaylord's.

Monday 9. Mostly at the house, but called at Town Clerk's, Dr. Woodbridge's, and in evening at Maj. Sylvester Smith's.

Tuesday 10. Spent some hours at Giles Smith's with his wife's mother, Mrs. Hitchcock and his father, 2d wife, Mrs. Smith. Also called upon Deac. Dickinson. Also upon Mrs. Hitchcock's wife, who was a Hubbard from N.H. In evening called at Ephraim Smith's.

Wednesday 11. Cattle Show at Northampton. The roads to N.H. were filled with vehicles & people. I remained in Hadley. Examined homelots. Walked home in the evening.

Thursday 12. Went down to Smith's Ferry in the cars, crossed the river and walked to Perez Smith's. Came back to the depot & home in the cars at 9^{1/2} A.M. My business had reference to George Smith, nephew. People were about N.H. thick enough, but the number was said to be much greater yesterday.

Came back to Hadley P.M. Visited in evening Deac. Ashby Williams and Col. Moses Porter.

October 1848

Friday 13.

Visited James Cook, A.M. and examined
Homelots & lots between Bay Road & Fort meadow,
Called upon Red Porter P.M. and David W. Cook, in evening.

Saturday 14.

Called at John Cooks; measured homelots;
went to Burying ground, &c
Came home to Northampton towards night.

Foliage.

On the south side of Holyoke, & Torr, on the 12th
the Walnuts were brown & the oaks generally
green or greenish; or brownish. There was here &
there a yellow tree or parcel of trees, perhaps
poplar. Not much red appeared, & but little yellow.

On the ~~north~~ side of Holyoke, there is much
brown from Chesnuts, considerable green
from oaks, some brick red, and some yellow
here & there, which evidently belongs to the great
tooth poplar.

On lowlands, in sheet, &c.

Pine Oaks are green, in Fort meadow, or Pasture
south of old common fence, on lowland near river,
White maples; one or two near Fort meadow, and
one on the old Cook homelot (now Obed Cook's)
are yet green, or pale green.

Red maples have lost their leaves, or many
have; others are reddish, yellowish &c. Have no
splendor now.

Hard maples in street & elsewhere are green
yellow, & brownish; the red leaves have fallen
or changed color.

Shagbarks } near Fort River, are very brown.
Bitternuts }

Swamp White Oak. One tree (near Pineoaks
noticed above) is mostly green - some leaves brown.

Button balls. The leaves on the trees are green; many
leaves have turned brown & fallen.

Butternuts have lost all their leaves.

Beach trees near Fort River. These are green & yellow,
and brown leaves on the same tree.

Red oaks, on skirts of Fort River are mostly green
- a few reddish leaves

White birches. Many leaves fallen. Others yellowish & greenish

Chesnut leaves, brown; some yellowish; fast falling.

Elms in Hadley have lost many of their leaves.

Those remaining are brownish, or a little yellowish.
Leaves are fast falling.

October—1848
Saturday 14.

Foliage in Northampton—(nearby as in Hadley.)

Fruit trees are generally green, but many leaves have turned yellow or brown & fallen.

(Apple Trees. Those that are thriving are green, but old, and unthrifty trees have changed their color, and many leaves are fallen; and almost all, from some trees.

Peach Trees. Quite green, but leaves are constantly turning yellow & falling.

Quince Trees } are green.

Apricot Trees }

English Cherry. Trees are like peach trees; leaves are green but many are turning yellow & falling.

Plum Trees } These do not retain their greenness so long
Pear Trees } as other fruit trees. Many plum trees are bare of leaves, or nearly so; others have but few.

Pear trees have more leaves than plum trees, but they are discolored, or many of them are; & have not the vibrant appearance of most other fruit trees.

Lilacs are generally green.

Willows are green—weeping & yellow willows.

Rose Bushes are generally green; some are reddish.

Thimbleberry Bushes are green.

Horse-chestnut. Leaves are green, yellow & brown & many fallen.

Elms. Trees are insignificantly now. Many leaves are fallen and from some, almost all. Those remaining are brown, yellow & green.

Butternuts are entirely bare.

Cash Trees. Many are bare. Some have brown leaves.

Red Maples. There are mostly bare of leaves. Some retain yellowish leaves. Very little red seen.

Hard Maples. These exhibit a great variety from full green to yellow or orange; and some have lost most of their leaves. The red is gone. Many are of a yellowish ~~here~~ ^{here}. The top limbs are bare, on many trees, while there are leaves enough lower down. Some leaves are brownish, and some are reddish.

Tulip Trees are yellow & brown & a few green. Very many fallen.

Butter Balls. The leaves which remain are of a dull green or greenish brown. A large portion have fallen. They fall when slightly green, or greenish brown.

Ailanthus. Most of their leaves are fallen. Those which remain are green.

Syringas are green, with some black leaves.

Osage Orange. Leaves are mostly green.

Thorny Locust. Leaves are green, yellow & brown, and very many fallen. Tops of trees are bare.

Common Locust. The leaves change color, and fall. Those which remain are green. Trees are yet green.

October 1848

Saturday, 14

Foliage - continued.

Matrimony Vine } Leaves are green.

Osage Orange }

Elaeagnus Scandens, has green leaves & yellow berries.

Buckthorns. These bushes are green; } not many leaves fallen

Hawthorns. These also are green. }
H.T. These that have been suffered to shoot up into trees are full of haws.

Mountain Ash. These trees are in various states. Some are bare; others have brown & green leaves. Berries are gone.

American Bass. Leaves are mostly fallen. Those which remain are brown, except a few green ones in lower part of trees.

English Bass. These retain most of their leaves and are quite green.

English Elms at Bright's, are full of green leaves and appear entirely different from the common elm.

Honeysuckles, Trumpet, have green leaves & red berries.

Snowballs. Leaves are green & reddish, or are reddish brown.

High Cranberries. Leaves are like those of the snowball, or are reddish, & green. Some bushes are full of red berries.

Ampelopsis has lost its red leaves, & is bare.

Trumpet Flower at Millen's. Leaves are very green.

On Round Hill.

Scarlet Oaks have reddish & green leaves; some trees have leaves almost all red; many have a mixture of red & green, and a few are almost entirely green. Red preponderates, but it is not a brilliant red, does not make a great show. But few leaves fallen.

White Oaks are brick-red, or turned brownish or brownish red, with some green leaves.

Red Oaks by Joy's fence have some leaves brownish or yellowish or reddish, but most are green.

English Oaks at Bright's and Joy's are very green.

Chesnut Trees. Most of the leaves are fallen and they are thick upon the ground. Those which remain are brown, with some green & yellow ones in lower part.

Maples. A few small maples, shaded by other trees on Round Hill & elsewhere, have red leaves, rather bright, being protected from the frost, I suppose.

Flowering Dogwoods at Bright's, Joy's and Round Hill Establishment have leaves red, or reddish, or reddish & green, and are rather handsome.

Trees of several species which have leaves of 3 colors, green yellow and brown, have the green ones the lowest, the yellow in the middle, and brown above them. The top twigs of such trees are often bare, having shed their leaves.

Tulip trees have the colors reversed. The green leaves are at the summit, the yellowish next below, and the brown the lowest. The lower leaves of course fall first. The button-bush leaves are somewhat similar, though none are yellow. The lower leaves seem to fall first.

October 1848

Sunday 15

At meeting Am & Pm. A young man
preached above mediocrity.

Monday 16. At home. On Hadley records.

Tuesday 17 at home.

Wednesday 18. at home

Thursday 19. at home.

Wife came home from S. Deerfield to day. She
went up on Saturday. — Hall here. A.M.

Friday 20. at home. Heard of cousin Asa Judd's death.

Saturday 21. at home, Albert came in from bro. Parsons
and started for Hartford. Has been at work at
bro. P's this season past.

Foliage. The color of leaves has altered consid-
erably for a week past. Very many leaves
have fallen. Green has changed to yellow, red
or brown, on many trees, yellow has altered. Brown
is more brown or dark; many brown leaves are falling.

Walnuts are still more brown than on 14th, or darker brown.

Chestnut leaves are almost all on the ground.

Scarlet oaks on Round Hill. These have become
much more red, & some are very brilliant.

Some green leaves remain; & some are reddish brown.

Red Oaks, by Jay's fence still have ^{leaves} green, reddish
yellowish & brownish. Not much red, and no
vivid colors — no beauty. Many of the leaves fallen,
though some are green.

Black or Yellow Oak. I noticed two trees on Round
Hill & then are probably more. Their leaves in
shape & color differ much from the scarlet oaks
about them. They are nearly as large as the red
Oak leaves, and the sinuses are not deep; they
are nearly as wide between these bars as the red oak.
are broadest in the upper part, & the upper lobes are
more broad & not so tapering as those of the red oak.
The color of the leaves is now yellowish & brownish
like many red oaks. — The bark of the trees is not
much darker than that of the scarlet oak, & resembles
it; is much cut up, & no continuous ridges. The dark
color continues far up the tree & the bark does not
show the light spots, so common on the scarlet oak.

White Oaks are from brick-red (becoming duller) to brown.
English Oaks continue nearly all green.

Reddleapple leaves are gone.

Hard Maples about the village present a
fine appearance, though the bright red is gone.
The ground work — the general color of the whole,
is yellow or orange. Many trees have the leaves
tinged with red in part, & are of a reddish yellow.
The red is not bright. Many have a brownish hue
with the yellow, and are of a brownish yellow. Others
are nearly all yellow. The tops of many trees have lost
their leaves, & a few trees have no leaves.

October 1848.

Saturday 21.

Foliage continued. & Crops.

Fruit Trees, as apple, cherry & peach, have become more yellow & brown; many leaves have changed but as they change, they begin to fall. Some are reddish. There is yet much green in the village, on the shrubbery & fruit trees; and grass in mowings is quite green.

Willows continue quite green.

Elms. Most have lost their leaves. A few have many leaves. English Elms. Leaves continue, but are turning yellow.

Starflowers & Goldenrods } A few of these flowers, fresh & bright, are still seen in shady places.

Blue jays scream in the woods, & the fowler's gun is heard.

Gathering Chesnuts has been going on some times - a fortnight or three weeks.

Indian corn. Much is gathered, & much remains in bunches in the meadows. Almost all in this town & Hadley was cut up near the ground, and put in bunches. Some is brought to the barn in this state; some is husked in the field & corn & husks & stalks brought home; & some is picked from the stalks in the field, & corn brought home and the stalks will be brought home.

Broom corn. This, I believe, is all under cover. Hadley has much more broom corn than Northampton. I found that it was the main crop in the meadows, in the home lots, on the lands east of the village, &c. Much Indian corn is raised in H. also.

Potatoes. The crop is small, but I hear of no disease as yet, worth mentioning.

Pumpkins are plenty enough, but not so many as usual.

The Mountains.

The brown of the Chesnuts has nearly ceased. The

Oaks now give most of the autumnal colors.

Some are quite red or scarlet, viz. the scarlet oaks;

others are brick-red, and reddish brown & brown.

Some green remains. The ~~the~~ species of oaks, scarlet, red, white & yellow, have nearly the same hues on the mountains as on the lowlands. The reddish & brownish Oak hues are seen in every direction. Mount Warner is quite oak, & so quite red, or reddish brown.

Single trees, & several trees together, on the mountains are quite yellow or orange, & very distinct from the others. Most of these are poplar, I think, if not all. Possibly a few are hard maples. The birch region shows little or no yellow. The Walnut region on the back side of the mountain (noticed Oct 12.) was very brown.

October 1848

Sunday 22.

Attended the funeral of cousin Asa Judd at Southampton, at the meeting house, P.M. Penimath rode out with me. Cousin Asa was 60 years old, or in his 61st year. He died on the 20th.

Foliage as seen on the way to Southampton. Oaks were every where conspicuous in the valley and on the hills around. Pomeroy's mountain is very oakey. Oak leaves are falling.

White Oaks are brick red, reddish brown & many quite brown.

Red Oaks have leaves of yellow & brown; some tinged with red.

Scarlet Oaks. Some of these are of a bright, blazing red; some are scarlet & some crimson. Many are of a dull red, or brownish, and a few are partly green.

White poplars are quite yellow or orange; have the same color as the great teeth poplar of the mountains. Perhaps some of those seen in the valley were of the latter species. Leaves are falling.

White birches have some yellow leaves remaining. Most are fallen.

Hard maples have some brown & yellow leaves. Most are fallen.

Chesnuts, red maples, ashes, buttonbushes, &c. have lost their leaves.

Walnuts, many have lost most of their leaves. Others are very brown.

There is less foliage on the trees on the plains on this route than in Northampton village, and fruit trees are less green.

Briars, Dewberries & other species of Rubus are reddish.

Star flowers, a few of the blue ones still show themselves by the side of the road, fresh & bright.

Little birds are very plenty by the side of the road.

One kind of them have two white feathers in their tails, seen only when they fly. Another species ~~are~~ like our ground sparrows - brown. Some have crested heads.

Larks I have seen within a few days.

Blue birds. A few still remain.

On the whole, the appearance of nature is dull and rather dreary. There is but little to cheer and animate in the present autumnal foliage, and vegetation.

Evergreens are now becoming quite conspicuous, as deciduous leaves change & fall.

They seem to be more green ^{than} they were a month or two since; but this perhaps is only comparative.

Hackmatacks are turning yellow.

Indian Corn. I observed some fields with the stalks cut in the old way, & the corn unpicked.

Grain sown this fall is quite green on the plains.

The canal is every where dry, except some deep places. It remains a monument of folly.

Lombardy Poplars are seen here & there in N.H. & E.H. & S.H. They are full of leaves, both green & yellow.

October 1848

Monday 23.

Mr. John P. Lyman of Portsmouth called here.
I went with him to the burying ground.
Wrote to son J. W. by Doct. Wether.

Tuesday 24. At home.

Wednesday 25. do.

Thursday 26. do.

Cousin Samuel Edwards sent 6 bushels Winter Apples

Friday 27.

{ Nov. 2. 1 bushel do. & 1/2 peck quince
" " 1.10 net in wood. Nov. 5 106 felt wood
Dec 14 80 feet do.

[Settled May 13 '50.]

Saturday 28.

European News. News from London of Oct 14. Paris Oct 13, Vienna Oct. 8. reached N. Hampton, Oct 26. Commotions & outbreaks continue. Nothing unsettled, nothing permanent. The English, next to the Russians, seem the most quiet people of Europe the most easy under the yoke. Hollanders are about the same. The greatest outbreak lately has been at Vienna. The despots & oppressors & the old aristocracies of Europe are endeavoring to rally against the people; they are sure of Russian sympathy, if not aid, and they have many powerful supporters even in France, and in most other countries. The end is not yet. Good, great good, will eventually result from these uprisings & down-pullings, but they are & will be attended with a great deal of misery, cruelty & bloodshed; and for a time the popular cause may retrograde, & that of princes and aristocracies advance. This advance, however, cannot long continue. The people, though ignorant & debased, are getting new ideas, which they will retain.

In Afternoon, rode out to Hall's with Parinmah.
Brought in all my books & papers. Shall try to live at home this winter, notwithstanding the interruptions to which I am exposed.
I was at Hall's most of the time from Aug 16. 1847 to Sept. 20. 1848, a bout 58 weeks, was absent 1. 2. 3 4 or 5 days several times, and once more than a week. He charged me \$1.50 per week for board, and the cost of wood. I have paid him \$84.50, some small matters. This was for 57 or 52 weeks board at 1.50, & the rest in wood. I also paid for one cord of wood \$3.50. (The 3 dollars paid him today is not included in the \$84.50.)

October. 1848.

Saturday 28. continued.

Foliage.

On the mountains and lowlands and plains, few leaves are seen except those of the oak of several species. These are of various hues from scarlet to reddish brown, and many are brown. The colors are more dull than they were, but there are some fine scarlets, yet, and very many trees are of a brick-red. many are quite brown.

In the village, however, there is considerable green.

- 1st Weeping & yellow Willows, Lilacs are quite green.
- 2d. Quince, Osage orange, silver poplar, Hawthorn, & buck thorn, have a green appearance. Many of the leaves fallen.
- 3d. Apple, peach, apricot, rose, & some other trees & shrubs have some green leaves, some yellow, brown or reddish. Some of them are free from leaves, & ~~and~~ have shed most of their leaves. The Honeysuckle may be numbered among these. The matrimony vine retains many leaves, homelands, poplar, also.
- 4th. Some trees of several species have a few leaves green, yellow, or brown, as Cherry, maple, horse-chestnut, button wood, elm, syringa, &c. These in general are bare, or nearly so.

English Trees retain their greenness longer than ^{others}. Their leaves are not all green however, but some yellowish, brown. No red. English Oaks at Brighton and Foye are yet green, with other hues; also English Elms. The English linden (bass) has leaves much later than the American, though not many now. Hawthorn is another English tree or shrub. Our lilacs, willows & fruit trees that are yet greenish are exotics - came originally from Europe.

Hackmatacks are of a dull or dirty yellow.

Grass is quite green on home lots & rich grounds.

Flowers. A few flowers of the pink, phlox and chrysanthemum are yet seen in gardens.

Sunday 29. Attended meeting.

Chas Swift preached A.M. & P.M.

Heavy Thunder about sunset.

Monday 30

Bought a box of Colgate's Pale Soap of Syd. C. Parsons Weight called 69 lbs, & 28 bars. I weighed one bar which was 2 lbs. 6 oz. This would make only 66 1/2 lbs. loss by shrinkage & short weight 2 1/2 lbs.

Tuesday 31.

This day & yesterday have been mild & cloudy, with some fog in early part of the day, but no smoke. They have not been Indian Summer days.

60-21 CITY ITEMS. 1848

THE SEASON.—Soberly steal on the yellow hours of Autumn. The sun, shorn of his fiery locks, in which, like Sampson's, lay his strength, looks down with milder beams from fleecy skies, and shortens his daily career like one who feels that he is past his prime.— Shadows lengthen along the ground, and lazy mists hang idly about the mountains and valleys. The winds are eloquent with the dirge of Summer, while Night protracts her dominion and grows chilly with incipient Winter, and forests become gorgeous with decay, glowing with consumptive beauty. Scarlet, purple, pink and orange are scattered amid the green of the branches as though the rainbow had yielded its colors to the foliage, or the giants of the soil had assumed their festive garments for one wide rural pageant, before succumbing to the boreal tyrant. The evergreens look darker and glossier than is their wont, and seem to be congratulating themselves that they have escaped the pervading change. The streams murmur coldly on their way, choked with leaves and withered grass—the butterfly is dead, and the note of the field-cricket is fainter and rarer. The squirrel is briskly filling his granary, and the last lingering songsters, the prima donnas of the woods, musical no more, are pluming their wings for a flight to more congenial climes. The husbandman gathers in the fruits of his toil, the savory hay, the golden pumpkin and the yellow corn. Heaps of blushing apples garnish the orchard, and the cider-press groans with continual toil. Soon will the ample evening fire allure the evening circle, and grimalkin resume his snug corner, vacated during the Summer solstice for green and shady places; while Tower himself will peep wistfully through the sometimes-opened door, as if waiting to be invited in.

In the City everything wears a new aspect. Monumental chimneys begin to smoke, and "shut the door," is an axiom strenuously inculcated on all occasions.— Loads of coal encumber the streets, and the ancient and honorable fraternity of wood-sawyers are mirthful with anticipations of a harvest. Flannels become agreeable to the sight, and merchants grow eloquent in praise of "Fall and Winter goods." Stoves obstruct the pavement, replete with every convenience, known or imaginable, and almost capable of carrying on the business of the household by spontaneous combustion. Notable housewives bring forth their stores of bed-trappings, and quilts and blankets undergo a grand review. White hats are banished, and overcoats begin to make their appearance in the streets. A cruel mortality rages among the swinish multitude, and wreaths of sausage garnish the butchers' stalls; while buckwheat cakes begin to be mentioned delicately in families. The almanac predict "high winds and rain about these days;" the weather is declared quite unusual for the season, and the Oldest Inhabitant is importuned for his testimony. Newspapers teem with accounts of elections, crops and suicides, and snow is reported to have fallen upon the Green Mountains. Watchmen don their stout pea-jackets, and snooze away the night in sheltered places. Balls begin to be advertised in the Sunday papers; theaters are crowded, and "the celebrated Signorina Blankini" is about to make her debut at the Italian Opera. Oysters wax fat and delicate, and every restorator has the best in market. Curtains are drawn in dwellings, and lamps become refulgent. The clock has a slower stroke, and Betty the cook dismisses not her lover till ten o'clock. Coughs and sternutations are frequent in all circles. Pa fulminates dreadful anathemas against thin shoes, and hoarhound candy is at a premium. Beggars roam the streets and supplicate an examination of their dilapidated integuments.— Alms-Houses are replenished, and subscription-lists assail you at every corner.

Happy, now, is that man who, surrounded with comfort and plenty, can behold without solicitude the approaching Winter—who can look forth upon the storm from his own warm parlor and feel that he and his are secure. Happy is he who rides in his own chariot, when umbrellas are streaming and overcoats are overcharged with chilling rain. Happy is he who has either surtout or umbrella; but thrice happy is he who has the heart to feel and the means to relieve the distresses of the needy and unfortunate.

22. 2p. d. s. h. o. n. e.

BUENA VISTA SQUIRREL HUNT.—The sportsmen of this town have been engaged in a squirrel hunt for one week, ending on Wednesday night last. The parties, numbering about 50 members, were led on by Col. J. Thayer and Maj. B. E. Cook. Never did two armies meet each other with a more resolute determination to 'conquer or die,' and nobly did they execute their determination. Every musket within thirty miles was brought to the field. Balls flew as 'thick as hail stones.' The slaughter was immense. The hopes and fears of either army rose and fell as the piles of 'killed and wounded' were brought in; and despair was depicted on every countenance as the startling rumors were received that portions of the 'guerillas' had succeeded in waylaying 'straggling detachments' of the opposite army. The scene was terrible.

The contest has excited so much interest that we have concluded to give a list of the 'killed, wounded and missing,' for which we are indebted to the politeness of A. H. Bullen, Esq.

	THAYER.		COOK.	
	No. of animals.	No. as counted.	No. of animals.	No. as counted.
Raccoons,	27	675	11	275
Foxes,	3	75	2	50
Muskrats,	29	290	40	400
Woodchucks,	1	10	2	20
Rabbits,	33	330	35	350
Weasels,	2	20	1	10
Owls,	20	200	12	120
Wild Duck,			2	20
Partridges,	66	396	64	384
Grey Squirrels,	228	1140	327	1635
Woodcocks,	1	5		
Crows,	25	125	10	50
Hawks,	9	45	14	70
Blue Jays,	282	1410	247	1235
Pigeons,	2	10	56	280
Larks,	2	6		
Red Squirrels,	1716	3432	1435	2870
Striped "	1247	1247	1195	1195
Woodpeckers,	460	460	268	268
Flying Squirrels,			6	6
	4153	9876	3727	9238

Total number of animals, 7,880; counted 19,114.

Thayer's majority of animals, 426.

as counted, 638.

The laws of the game allowed that every animal received should count, whether killed by the parties or otherwise, so that the result is not a fair test of the skill of the parties as hunters. The game killed by Maj. Cook's party exceeded that of the other, and we are informed that Col. Thayer's party would have been beaten had the other side received all the game which was killed for them. Messrs. A. H. Bullen, David Damon and C. R. Parsons were the judges, or 'commissioners.'

The company closed their 'campaign' with a grand supper at the Nonotuck House, about 125 partaking. The supper was not eaten till near midnight. Wit, merriment and festivity reigned triumphant, and cheer after cheer went up in honor of those who had shown unusual skill and dexterity in 'conquering a peace' with the 'enemy.'

This article in regard to the season appeared in the N. Y. Tribune Oct 21. 1848.

The above article was published in the Hampshire Herald, Tuesday Nov. 9. 1847. It is inserted here, not on account of the hunt, but to show the kinds of quadrupeds & birds that are about in this vicinity, on the 1st of November. Two wild Turkeys were killed at a hunt in Palmer, in Oct. 1848.

JOURNAL AND FAMILY

Sabbath Reading.

ADDITION TO GRAY'S ELEGY.

The following lines were published many years ago, anonymously, in a Rhode Island paper. The author, who was the Rev. James D. Knowles, believed that Gray had not given to the subject of his muse enough of religious character to render the charm complete; hence he wrote these verses to follow the stanzas in the Elegy beginning with the words—

"Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife."

No airy dreams their simple fancies fired,

No thirst for wealth, no panting after fame;

But truth divine sublimer hopes inspired,

And urged them onward to a nobler aim.

From every cottage, with the day arose

The hallowed voice of spirit-breathing prayer;

And artless anthems, at the peaceful close,

Like holy incense charmed the evening air.

Though they, each tone of human lore unknown,

The brilliant path of science never trod,

The sacred volume claimed their hearts alone,

Which taught the way to glory and to God.

Here they from truth's eternal fountain drew

The pure and gladdened waters day by day,

Learned, since our days are evil, fleet and few,

To walk in wisdom's bright and peaceful way.

In yon lone pile, o'er which has strangely passed,

The heavy hand of all-destroying time,

Through whose low mouldering aisle now sighs the blast,

And round whose altars grass and ivy climb,

They daily thronged, their grateful hymn to raise,

Oft as the calm and holy Sabbath shone;

The mingled tribute of their prayers and praise

In sweet communion rose before the throne.

Here, from those honored lips, which sacred fire

From heaven's high chancery hath touched, to hear

Truths which their zeal inflame, their hopes inspire,

Give wings to faith, and check affection's tear.

When life flowed by, and like an angel, death

Came to release them to the worlds on high,

Praise trembled still on each expiring breath,

And holy triumph beamed from every eye.

Then gentle hands their "dust to dust" consign;

With quiet tears the simple rights are said;

And here they sleep, till at the trump Divine,

The earth and ocean render up their dead.

FARMER: AN AGRICULTURIST

id in the college with the remains until they were taken away.

Ephraim Littlefield testified he is janitor of the Medical College, and has care of the rooms. Webster, contrary to custom, after the 23d, several days kept his rooms locked, and had fires in the furnaces—was with the officers when the building was examined. By direction of the police, broke a hole through the wall of the building and found the remains of a body, also two wash towels and a diaper roller marked W. The principal part of his testimony was in regard to the movements of Dr. W. previous to finding the remains.

Mrs. Littlefield testified in corroboration of what her husband had stated. Cautioned him not to mention his suspicions of Dr. Webster to any one.

THE FIRST RAILROAD SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR. *Allen Campbell, Esq.*, for many years Chief Engineer of the Harlem Railroad, has recently been invited to undertake the construction of a railroad to Chili, S. A., which, when completed, will be the first railroad ever constructed south of the equator. This is a very deserved compliment to one of our first American Engineers, and is a compliment to American science, which ought not to go unnoticed.

The road is to run from the port of Caldera, on the Pacific, to the town of Copiapo, distant fifty miles. This town lies in about 27 degrees south latitude, in a climate of remarkable salubrity.

The company is composed of some of the wealthiest residents of Chili, and the road will be mainly under the direction of Americans. The line of the road is straight, and the elevation to be overcome does not exceed one thousand one hundred feet, with a grade of four or five miles to fifty feet per mile.

The great business of the road will be to transport copper and copper ores from the mines of Copiapo, and coal for smelting, and provisions for the consumption of the miners.

Mr. Campbell's compensation is to be \$6000 a year, and his expenses out and back, paid. He is to be accompanied by his brother, Alexander Campbell, Esq., the recent democratic candidate for State Engineer, and Mr. Walton W. Evans, Esq., as assistant engineers, who will each receive \$2500 per annum and their traveling expenses. [Evening Post.]

WHAT \$100,000 MAY DO. The Montpelier (Vt.) Journal, in alluding to the proposed Cotton factory in Albany, says:—A capital of \$100,000

The worst signs of the present day should not discourage, they should be incentives to work on for the improvement of mankind. An interesting contrast of the 19th century with the 17th, is contained in the pages of Macaulay's History.

"Our ancestors," says he, "were less humane than their posterity. The discipline of workshops, of schools, of private families, though not more efficient than at present, was infinitely harsher. Masters, well born and bred, were in the habit of beating their servants. Pedagogues knew no way of imparting knowledge but by beating their pupils. Husbands, of decent station, were not ashamed to beat their wives. The implacability of hostile factions was such as we can hardly conceive. Whigs were disposed to murmur because Stafford was suffered to die without seeing his bowels burned before his face. As little mercy was shown by the populace to sufferers of an humble rank. If an offender was put into the pillory, it was well if he escaped with life from the shower of brick bats and paving stones. If he was tied to the cart's tail, the crowd pressed round him, imploring the hangman to give it to the fellow well, and make him howl. Gentlemen arranged parties of pleasure to Bridewell on court days, for the purpose of seeing the women who beat hemp there, whipped. A man pressed to death for refusing to plead, a woman burned for coining, excited less sympathy than is now felt for a gallant horse or an over driven ox. Fights, compared with which a boxing match is a refined and humane spectacle, were among the favorite diversions of a large part of the town. Multitudes assembled to see gladiators hack each other to pieces with deadly weapons, and shouted when one of the combatants lost a finger or an eye. The prisons were hells on earth, seminaries of every crime and of every disease. But on all this misery society looked with profound indifference."

That indifference has been broken up, and in place of it has arisen what the same writer calls "that sensitive and restless compassion which," says he, "has extended a powerful protection to the factory child, to the Hindoo widow, to the negro slave, which pries into the stores and water casks of every emigrant ship, which winces at every lash laid on the back of a drunken soldier, which will not suffer the thief in the hulks to be ill fed or over worked, and which has repeatedly endeavored to save the life even of the murderer."

d a fool for his master.

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not. I have, therefore, unsold my friends never to trust to the fair, but so to place all things she gave them, that she may take them again without trouble.

SENTENCES FROM BULWER.—Earnest men never think in vain, though their thoughts may err.

In vast cycles, age after age, the human mind marches on—like ocean, receding here, but there advancing.

FRANKLIN AND BOWDITCH.

[From Hon. Edward Everett's speech before the Legislative Committee on Education.]

We hear of untaught men, Sir, of Franklin and Bowditch; and heaven forbid that in the city where one was born and the other died, their names should ever be pronounced but with veneration. But in the first place, to argue from the case of such men as Franklin and Bowditch to the case of the generality of minds; would be like putting a roguish boy apprentice to a wool-merchant in order that when he grows up he might imitate another Hamlet. But what is a self-taught man and what does he do? He is not an untaught man; nor does he go blazing through life, like a locomotive engine in a dark night, by the light of his own intuition. Sir, a self-taught man is a man of strong mind and stronger will, who, under discouragements and in the face of obstacles, acquires the rudiments of learning; and when he has done so carries on and completes his education, by placing his understanding in contact with the cultivated intellect of other regions and other times. Franklin is certainly a most favorable specimen of a self-taught man. He was a great original interpreter of nature. The History of Science has nothing more sublime than the Courage, with which he sent his kites into the thunder-cloud, and drew the electric spark with his finger from the key at the end of the cord. But Franklin was a man of books,—a studious man,—a friend of academical learning. Listen to what he says about the learned languages, in his project for the foundation of a College, which I quote from the appendix to his life, in the admirable edition of Mr. Sparks:—

“When youth are told, that the great men, whose lives and actions they read in history, spoke two of the best languages that ever were, the most expressive, copious, beautiful, and

November, 1848

Thermometer.

Sunrise, 1 P.M. 9 P.M.

Wednesday	1	28	54	30	Fair & pleasant.
	2	27	47	30	Fair & pleasant.
	3	34	30	26	Fair & pleasant.
	4	25	46	48	Cloudy.
Sunday	5	55	48	38	Rainy day, from S. and S.E.
	6	35	50	40	Fair
	7	29	47	33	Fair & pleasant.
	8	26	45	32	Fair & pleasant.
	9	32	42	28	Mostly Fair.
	10	16	33	14	Fair, cold.
	11	10	28	26	Fair & Cold.
Sunday	12	26	32	30	Cloudy, Snowy, 3 inches fell.
	13	29	40	20	Mostly Clear.
	14	12	40	28	Fair.
	15	30	47	36	2/3 Cloudy, Thawing.
	16	27	46	37	Fair & pleasant.
	17	36	47	38	Fair & pleasant.
	18	27	41	30	Fair & pleasant.
Sunday	19	21	38	30	Fair Am. Cloudy P.M.
	20	29	34	28	Snow last night & to day. 9 or 10 inches.
	21	26	45	20	Fair & pleasant. Thaw some.
	22	13	43	22	Fair & pleasant. do do.
	23	25	43	20	Fair & pleasant. do do.
	24	20	38	35	Cloudy
	25	35	50	35	{ Some rain in night Fair, Thawing day
Sunday	26	26	45	32	Mostly Cloudy. Thawing.
	27	27	35	22	Fair.
	28	15	38	30	Mostly Fair.
	29	20	46	37	Fair. Thawing.
	30	36	50	37	Mostly Fair. Thawing.
		797	1288	912	

Temperature

At Sunrise 26 ¹⁷/₃₀
 at 10 A.M. 42 ²⁸/₃₀
 at 9 P.M. 30 ¹²/₃₀ } Average 33 ²/₃₀.

The temperature of the month has been 10 degrees colder than 1847, and 8° colder than 1846. But few Novembers are so cold. Yet few Novembers are so pleasant, as this has been. The deep snow of Nov 20th made a few days sleighing.

November 1848.

Wednesday 1.

The month commences with a foggy morning but a very pleasant day. No smoke. Few or no clouds.

There is more greenness than usual this first of Nov. The Grass ground in the village is every where green. The Weeping Willow is the greenest species of trees, many leaves have fallen, but the trees are quite green.

The yellow Willow, and the lilac, & Osage Orange may come next, & the Hawthorn is not far behind. Indeed, the low Hawthorns retain most of their leaves, but some are yellow.

Apple, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, quince - many trees are bare, and many have a good supply of leaves, or some leaves. The leaves are brown, yellow, & green; and some reddish ones on Peach & Cherry trees.

Silver Pophlars, Buckthorns, Matrimony vines, rose bushes, Sheperdia (at Dr Allen's,) Honeysuckles, have more or less leaves.

The Trumpet flower by the side of Doct. Allen's house is quite green. The Madeira vine on Mr Sheperd's house, an annual plant, or herbaceous one, is yet green, though injured by frost.

The English Oaks at Brights are still quite green, and very few leaves fallen.

English Elms retain many leaves, now yellow, and English Lindens have some leaves.

Mount Holyoke.

The deciduous forests have lost most of their leaves and present a greyish, wintry appearance; but the Oaks still show themselves, on the sides of the mountain (and elsewhere) and are reddish brown, or brown. I think many of the oaks have lost their leaves.

The leaves that remain are fast falling, and a rain or high wind would soon lay most of the trees bare. Indeed, those which remain add little to the beauty of the landscape, & many deform it. The Willows, English Oaks, some lilacs & other shrubs near buildings are still green enough not to mar the prospect.

Crops.

Indian corn is a fair crop. Some pieces were injured by the early frosts.

Broom corn is a fair crop, at least in Hadley. The seed was injured by frost.

Potatoes are more free from disease in this quarter than in any year since the evil commenced. The yield is not great.

Apples, I think there is a middling quantity of winter apples.

Pumpkins & beans as usual. Perhaps not a medium crop. Rowen was less than it often is, but there is hay enough.

November, 1848.

Thursday 2d.

Evergreens. White pines seem to have shed all their leaves of 1847, or all that were dry & brown some time ago; and they appear bright & clean. Yellow Pines are still shedding leaves, and many brown leaves are seen on the trees, giving them a dirty appearance near by; at least, some trees are so.

Wrote to Rev. James D. Butter, Wells River, Vt. in reply.

Wrote to Melvin Lord, Boston, in reply.

Wrote to Charles Pomeroy, Meriden, Conn. in reply.

Friday 3.

Saturday 4.

Sunday 5. Most rainy day there has been for months, & considerable wind. I was at meeting A.M. Mr. Swift preached.

Monday 6.

Politics are the engrossing subject in this vicinity and every where else. The contest about here is between the Free-soilers and Whigs. The democrats are not doing much, apparently. The free-soilers and whigs have addresses in the town hall very frequently. The free-soilers, of whom I am one, estimate their strength too high, I think; we shall see. The whigs always accomplish a good deal when they make a great effort. They must however be in a minority in this State, but may have a plurality. In this town they may have a majority, or perhaps only a plurality. The free-soilers think they shall have a majority in Vt. H. but I believe they are mistaken. The free-soilers & democrats together may outvote the whigs, & may not.

Leaves. The wind & rain of yesterday have cleaned the trees mostly. Willows are still greenish, & English oaks; and some shrubs near houses have a few green leaves, as lilacs, rose bushes, honeysuckle, &c. In general, trees have their wintry appearance. Some leaves yet adhere to some oaks, & will some time.

Wrote to G. L. Tainter, Shelburne, Mass.

Enclosed to James Savage Esq. (Lunenburg, Mass.)
5 Sheets of names beginning with O. and P.

Tuesday 7.

Choice of Electors of President and Vice P. in all the States. A general turnout in Northampton. The free-soilers were stronger than I anticipated, & were within a few votes of having a majority of the whole.

Free-soil votes	389
Whig do	307
Democrat do.	910
	786.

November 1848.

Wednesday 8.

The Election. Votes from Boston came here last evening by way of Springfield, being received there by telegraph; and by 9 o'clock this morning, returns were received here from most of this state & of Connecticut; and from some parts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania & New Jersey, Ohio, &c. Additions at 3 P.M.

In Massachusetts, the whigs are in a minority but have a plurality. They lack 12,000 or more of a majority. The legislature will choose whig electors.

The Taylor ticket seems to have been successful in many of the states, and the probability is that he is elected. The whigs consider his election certain, and ~~some~~ have been quite merry today. They were much chagrined yesterday at the result in Northampton.

Sister Lyman was here last night and today. I wrote her will.

Thursday 9.

The ground is partially covered with snow this morning. This is the first snow we have had in the valley this fall. P.S. 18 inches of snow at Buffalo.

Finished a letter to Mr. John P. Lyman, Portsmouth N.H. He was here Oct. 23. Letter is dated Nov. 8.

Wrote to Prof. or Rev. Wm. C. Fowler, Amherst.

Friday 10.

Cotton was never lower than it now is. It is from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents in New York. In England it is from $2\frac{5}{8}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound - about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents, *ing.* Perhaps, the ~~the~~ best quality is not included.

Flour in New York \$5.25 to 5.50. Wheat 1.25, *vest.* 1.15.

Freight to Liverpool - Cotton $\frac{1}{4}$ d sterling, say $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Flour $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{6}$ a barrel (54 to 60 cents.) Corn if bagged by shipper $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling (13 cents.) if bagged by the vessel 8 d. (16 cents.) Expense of bagging $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 3 cts.

Saturday 11.

Sunday 12

Snowed by turn, all day - only 2 or 3 inches fell. Attended meeting all day. A young man preached and his performances were good.

November 1848.

Monday 13.

Wrote to Charles M. Taintor, Shelburne, Mass. in reply.

Wrote to Congregational Minister of Derby, Conn.

Wrote to Edward R. Lambert, Esq. Milford, Conn.

Wrote to Rev James D. Butler, Hills River, Vermont.

Town Meeting for state officers. More voters were out than ever appeared before in Northampton.

For Representatives to C. Court 833 votes were given.

Free soil ticket had 423 votes, & was elected. Whig ticket had 361, Democratic 48. One Free soil candidate had 424.

For Governor, Free soil 352; Whig 379, Democratic 84. The votes for Representative to Congress were nearly the same.

Tuesday 14.

Returns from various parts of the state show that very many who would not vote for Taylor, voted for Whig state officers and members of Congress. The Democrats, discouraged by the election of Taylor, did not turn out in full numbers for state officers. The Whigs seem to have carried the state.

Winter still continues. The weather is cold, and the snow of Sunday still covers the ground.

Wednesday 15.

Wrote to Edwin Hubbard, West Meriden, Conn. in reply.

Wrote to Edward C. Herrick, Librarian of Yale College; and enclosed in it a letter to Prof. J. L. Kingsley; and another to Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D.

[Letters not mailed until the 16th]

Thursday 16.

Dam on the Falls, at the New City, was carried away today.

Friday 17.

Janet Arethusa rode in the cars to Smiths Ferry, and then walked down to the new city, & back again to Smith's. There is much done but not much completed at this place, viz the New City. The going off of the dam is a sad accident for the proprietors. It went off a little before the water had reached the top of it.

The Whigs in N.H. had bell ringing & cannon firing P.M. a procession, torch-light procession, &c. in the evening.

November. 1848.

Saturday 18

Sunday 19. Mr. Swift preached Am. & Pm.

Monday 20. Snowy day.

Tuesday 21. About 9 inches of snow fell yesterday perhaps 10, and sleighs are plenty to day. It came from N.E. as usual or N.E. Not much wind accompanied it here, & it is not drifted. It thawed considerably to day.

Wednesday 22. Sleighing pretty good. Not good on the hills. High wind on hills blew snow into heaps & laid roads bare in many places.

Pleasant winter weather. - Some waggons seen.

Friday 24.

Saturday 25

A thawy day. The sleighing is nearly at an end, though the fields are all covered. Both wheels and runners are seen.

Sunday 26.

Mr. Goggin & Westhampton preached. - His sermons were very good.

Monday 27.

Tuesday 28.

Wednesday 29.

Thursday 30

Thanksgiving. The two congregational Societies met in the Edwards Church, & Mr. Swift gave a good discourse on the poor & oppressed. The house was pretty full, or quite full, but very many people were amusing themselves in various ways, in the streets and elsewhere, especially the young.

We had at dinner, myself, wife, Aretta & son, Hall & Frances & Kate, & Peninnah.

The day was pleasant, which is unusual.

The travelling is in waggons, & not good.

The fields are still half white with snow.

Journal

December. 1848

Money Matters. Receipts

Dec 1. Balance of acc't under Sept 1, 1848	3.. 10.
6 Dr S. C. Parsons 4.00; of Levi White for services 25.	4. 25
of Chauncy Clark 1.00, paid up for him 43 ^d . balance.	0. 57
11 of Dr Walker 20 [¢] .	20. 6
20 of E. White for services 50 [¢] .	0. 50
31 of Hopkin 50 doll.	50. 00
1849 Jan. 1 Dr P. Rail Road dividend 30. 0 Dr Parsons 11.	30. 21
Jan. C. C. Parsons 3.25, and 3.00, & 5.00. Feb 2, 5.00.	16. 25
Feb 13 of Ephraim Ford, year's interest on his note 36 [¢]	36. 00
14 of A. Bryant, Buffalo on old acc't 5 [¢]	5. 00
16 of Dr James Walker 12 ^d . and aft with more	12. 57

Expenditures

\$178.38

Dec 1. Penimnah 8 [¢] . Shavings 12 [¢] . Postage 5 [¢] . Bridge toll 9 [¢] . Potatoes 0.	44
7 3 tickets for lectures 38 [¢] . 28 ^d Graham flour 1.00.	1. 38
Postage 7 [¢] . 10. Penimnah 15 [¢] . Fish skin 6 [¢] . Tribune to death 27 [¢] .	0. 65
12 Butter 4 ^d & 1/2 bush. Potatoes of Bro. Johnson last summer	0. 85.
13 of Bro Parsons to day 3 lbs 60 [¢] . Cheese 2 ^d 20 [¢]	0. 80
15 Sawing wood 42 [¢] . 9 ^d Beef 63 [¢] . Washing Duff 50 [¢] .	1. 53
20 Paid m. t. m. s. for dress for wife 1.38. Penim. 6 [¢] . postage 5 [¢] .	1. 49
Coffee &c 21 [¢] . Penimnah for barrel &c 1.10. Postage 5 [¢] .	1. 36
25. Postage 5.5. Pork 34 [¢] . Tribune 36 [¢] . Buckwheat 24.	1. 84
26 Postage &c 10 [¢] . 5 [¢] . Sausages 27 [¢]	0. 42

1849 Lent bro Parsons \$50. Jan. 11. 9. 96

Jan 1. Mrs Shepard 89 ³ / ₄ quarts of Milk 4 [¢]	3. 39
including milk that it this day.	
1 Hawley Gazette for 1848 1.50	1. 50
1 Post Office bill for envelopes Dec 1 to April 1	0. 32
1 Bell & Keeler wood for 1848	9. 14
1 Bell & Stoddard's bill for 1848 13.50. 10 ^d balance	13. 89

S. C. Parsons et al. Lent him 10.5. 60. Interest 7[¢]. 60. 70. } settled
Had him in cash 11. 13. 13. 13.

He now owes me 29.57	
1 Sausages 31 [¢] . Sundries 14 [¢] . Potatoes 28. Cod fish 16 [¢]	89. 00
2 Coffee &c 17. Penimnah 10 [¢] . 4 th 7 Tribune 21 [¢]	11. 37
6 Wood of Oak 1.75. 1 Cord wood of Wright 3.25	5. 00
Coats for sawing 12 weeks, 1.00. Sugar 8 [¢]	1. 08
11 Sausages 27 [¢] . Sawing wood more 58 [¢] . Potatoes 8 [¢]	0. 93
12 Potatoes \$2.00. mending shoes 70 [¢] . Swift Benningville	2. 70
12 Pork 42 [¢] . Buckwheat flour 25. Beans 10 [¢]	0. 77
13 Cheese 20 [¢] . Pork 8. Penimnah 65 [¢]	0. 93
15 Sawing wood 58 [¢] . Washing 50 [¢] . Home Missions 25 [¢]	1. 33
15 Milk of Mrs. Shepard since Jan. 1. 11 pints 22 [¢]	0. 22
Begin to day to have milk of Dr. Walker.	
18 mending door Latches 10 [¢] . 2 ^d Butter 36 [¢] . S. Grates 4 [¢]	0. 50
22 Coffee 15 [¢] . Penim 5 [¢] . Postage 10 [¢] & 8 [¢] . Penimnah's comb 25 [¢]	0. 63
26 Sawing wood (Phelps) 60 [¢] . Cheese 18. Tribune to this day inc 50 [¢]	1. 78
29 To a black man 25 [¢] . Buckwheat flour 25 [¢] . Sausages 27 [¢]	0. 77
Feb. 2 Penim 10 [¢] . Dr. Walker's bill till this date since Jan 1847 3.71	3. 81
3 3 rd 08 [¢] . Butter 54. Penim 8 [¢] . Postage 5 [¢] . 5. 5. Sawing wood 63.	2. 38
15 m. & meal 25 [¢] . Cheese 19 [¢] . Potatoes 12 [¢] . Coffee 15 [¢]	0. 71
Mr. Y. Evangelist for 1849. 2.50. Sawing wood (Cost) 11.00. since 25.	3. 75
Mrs. S. S. S. S. for washing &c 60 [¢] . Buckwheat flour 25 [¢] . Penim 30 [¢]	1. 21
21 2 ^d 38. 20 ^d Graham meal 1.00. Rice 28. Postage &c 10	8. 76
Tickets to lecture 25 [¢] . Sunds 23 [¢]	0. 48
March 4 Balance to new account	50. 77

\$178.38

December 1848.

Thermometer

Sunrise, 1 P.M. 9 p.m.

Friday 1	26	43	37	Mostly Fair.
2	36	56	43	Rainy & windy. Wind S.
Saturday 3	36	48	33	Mostly Fair. Pleasant
4	32	45	38	Mostly cloudy. mild
5	37	42	37	Cloudy.
6	30	39	36	Cloudy & some rain.
7	34	38	37	Rainy day. Very muddy.
8	36	50	50	Cloudy. Smoky. muddy
9	39	49	38	Mostly fair
Sunday 10	34	38	38	Rainy day
11	39	43	35	Fair & pleasant.
12	26	35	28	Cloudy. 1/2 inch snow
13	24	35	32	Cloudy. Little snow.
14	34	42	40	Cloudy.
15	42	50	30	Cloudy Am. Fair P.M.
16	23	37	35	Fair. Am. Cloudy P.M.
Sunday 17	34	49	34	Fair & very pleasant.
18	33	48	32	Fair & pleasant.
19	34	58	52	Fair & pleasant. Bland
20	35	42	35	Cloudy. Mild
21	33	37	18	Cloudy Am. Some snow P.M.
22	14	16	13	N.E. Snow storm. Cold. Snow 5 inches.
23	9	23	3 below 0.	Fair & pleasant. Sleighing.
Sunday 24	at 0.	15	24	Cloudy. Little snow. cold.
25	32	38	41	Cloudy. Raining & thawing P.M.
26	29	33	14	Windy night. Fair day
27	7	14	16	Cloudy. Snow. P.M. 7 or 8 inches
28	31	36	10	Fair & pleasant. Some wind.
29	16	30	23	Cloudy. Snowed gently
30	26	36	26	Snowed during night and some A.M. } 7 inches. Fair P.M. in parts.
Sunday 31	32	39	24	Fair. Windy
	899	1198	946	

Temperature.

At Sunrise	29°	} Average 32° $\frac{67}{93}$.
At 1 P.M.	38° $\frac{31}{31}$	
At 9 P.M.	30° $\frac{16}{31}$	

This has been a remarkably mild month for December. And the mornings very little colder than at 9 P.M. About two feet of snow fell in three storms. I find that December of 1847 was almost two degrees milder than this December; it was milder than November 1848.

December 1848.

Friday 1.

December commences, with pleasant weather. There is considerable snow on the ground, that fell Nov. 20, and there is a good deal of bare ground. Holyoke & Town are hoary on the northern parts. There is no sleighing, and wheeling is rough.

Saturday 2.

Rainy & warm. High wind from S. P.M.
& Nathaniel Goodwin Esq. of Hartford, called upon
& R. R. Herriman, & we P.M. staid to tea.

Sunday 3. Mr. Swift preached.

Saw at H. K. Starkweather's in the evening. Chauncey Clark & wife there. A fine moonstone evening. The snow is now almost gone.

Monday 4. Walked to Hadley with Arthur and ~~Perin~~ returned. Good walking most of the way. Mild day.

Tuesday 5.

Wrote to N. Goodwin, Esq. Hartford.

Wednesday 6.

Doing business for Chauncey Clark, &c.

Wrote to brother Matthews, Staunton, Virginia.

Thursday 7.

Wrote to Herman Smith, Springfield at his request.

Rev. James D. Butler of Wells River, Vt. was here at Tea and lectured in the evening.

Friday 8.

Wrote to E. C. Herrick, Librarian of Yale College.

Saturday 9

Son J. Walker & Albert came in the evening.

Sunday 10.

Mr. Huggins preached.

Monday 11

Son J. Walker & Albert went away. The latter is at school in W. Springfield.

Gave J. W. Power of Attorney to get my Rail Road Div. in Dan.

He paid me 20 dollars on his account.

California Gold now makes much talk and produces some excitement.

December 1848

Tuesday 12

Put into Post Office a package of 8 Sheets, including names, beginning with Pe. down to Pt. the latter not included, for James Savage, Esq. Boston.

Wednesday 13

Thursday 14

Friday 15

The weather is spring-like. No snow is seen anywhere it is gone from the N. side of the mountains.

Crows seem to be very noisy & busy in the meadows.

Saturday 16

Sunday 17

A fair, pleasant, spring-like day.

Mr. Swift preached A.M. At Day of the Edwards Church gave an excellent discourse P.M.

Aurora Borealis in evening.

Monday 18

Another spring-day.

Tuesday 19. Still pleasant & mild. The breezes are bland. The sunsets are beautiful.

Wednesday 20

Wrote to Charles M. Taintor, Shelburne in reply. Creethusa left us for Brooklyn, L.I. Island.

Thursday 21

Hopkirk came up to attend the wedding of Sidney Clark and Nancy Parsons. I and Peninnah also attended; wife was not able to go. Capt. Samuel Parsons' house was full. I kissed the bride; I never did such a thing before. Came home at 10. They tried to go the cushion dance, but made bad work of it.

Friday 22

A regular N.E. storm. About 8 or 9 inches of snow fell.

Saturday 23

It rained briskly.

Hopkirk left us for Boston. Mr. Merrick with him.

Sunday 24

Rev. Woodbridge of Hadley preached.

Monday 25. A fair in Town Hall in evening for some religious object. The devil is served in order to help religion.

Tuesday 26

Wednesday 27. Snow fell P.M. 7 inches, from N.E.

Thursday 28

Friday 29. I wrote to Chas. Taintor & Mrs. Faith W. Hubbard.

Saturday 30. Snow fell yesterday and today. 4 or 5 inches.

Sunday 31. Mr. Swift A.M. An agent P.M.

December. 1848.

Ex tables &c for 1848

Wood. Have used as much as $8\frac{1}{2}$ cords ^a
of Wood (all beech except one load of hemlock)
and one load of chips. Cost with Sawing } 37.50.

Sugar 148 pounds average $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents 8.14

Molasses. $9\frac{3}{4}$ gallons " 38cts 3.70

Tea about 3 pounds " 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1.88.

Coffee. 18 " burnt & ground @ 15 2.70.

Oil 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, mixed @ 1.22 6.71

Cheese 22 pounds @ 10^c 2.20

Butter 69 pounds @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12.77

Milk say 300 quarts ^{1 P.S. This is two days by 40 or 50 qts.} @ 4^c 12.00.

Lard 36 lbs @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4.14

Flour and Meal 91.74

443 pounds extra wheat flour @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ ^c 16.61

119 " Graham Meal @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ ^c 4.16

25 " Buckwheat flour @ $3\frac{1}{4}$ ^c 0.81.

63 " Indian Meal @ $2\frac{1}{4}$ ^c 1.42

650 (average over 3 cents) 23.00. 23.00

Meat and Fish.

Shear Pork 42 lbs @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ ^c 4.62

Fresh Beef 16 lbs @ $6\frac{2}{3}$ ^c 6.40

Lamb and veal 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs @ 7^c 0.60

Sausages 6 lbs @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ ^c 0.69.

Halibut salt & fresh 15 lbs @ 7^c 1.05

Mackerel Salt & fresh 7 in no. @ 12^c 0.84

Godfish " " 9 lbs @ 4^c 0.36

Poultry 7 fowls 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ ^c 1.84

Fresh Pork 18 lbs @ 8^c 1.44

Fresh Shad 3 in no. @ $33\frac{1}{3}$ ^c 1.00

18 81 18.81.

\$133.55

Monday 1.

Oct. 2 Lond, paid, $4\frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{1}{2}$.

1487 G. H. 1500 G. H. 121. 46. 9. S.C.P. 1416 of 20. G.

13. Mar. 3. S.C.P. 19. May 31. S.C.P. 19. July 4. S.C.P. 19. Aug 4. S.C.P. 19. Oct 17. S.C.P.
19. Feb. 7. S.C.P.

Tea 16 Jan 5.H. 16 Apr. 20.H. 1/2 lb June 6.S.C.P. 1 lb July 7.W.H. 1 lb Aug 31.H
16 Oct 7.H.

Coffee. ¹⁵ 1 lb. ¹⁵ 1 lb. ¹⁵ 1 lb. 2. 1. 1. 2. 2 1. 2 no.-ground
Cocoa 1/2 1/2

Oil. Inham ^{1.22} 2 gals. Jan. 20. 1 gal. H. ^{1.22} March 5. 1 gal. H. ^{1.19.} May 19. 1 g. S.C.P.
 1 gal. Aug. 25. S.C.P. 1 g. H. Sept. 7. 1 g. do. Sept. 17. 1 g. do. Sept. 29. 1 g. Oct. 27. mixed, paid. 1.24

Flour & meal. On hand 40 lbs flour. Feb. 1968. 7.38 extra: 196.6
 o.k. 22^{3/4} lbs. Graham M. 20. 28. 28. Ind. meal 4. 11. 10. 11.
 o.k. Buckwheat 3²¹. 8¹. 8³. 8³. 8². 8². Graham 28
 Ryecorn meal 9¹⁵. 18¹⁵.

Meat on hand, 6 lbs pork. 36 lbs May 8⁹
 Fresh pork 4¹/₂ 2. 2. 9 Ham 10 lbs.
 Beef 14 lbs. 2. 2. 4¹/₂ 17. 5. 6. 5. 6¹/₂ 7¹/₂ 4. 6¹/₂.
 Veal 3¹/₄. 3³/₄. 10. 5. 4. 7¹/₂ 10¹/₂.
 Lamb 6. 3¹/₄. 6. 8. 5¹/₂. 3. 3¹/₂.
 46 chickens
 Sausages 2³/₄. 2¹/₂. 2¹/₂.
 46 codfish 4. 4¹/₄ lbs 5. 2. 7¹/₂.
 2¹/₂ 3¹/₄ 2¹/₄. 1¹/₂. 3.
 1 Seal 30 | 1/2 much do

[illegible]

Lard. On hand 3; $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 2.

Cheese. $2\frac{10}{16}$. $2\frac{10}{16}$. $2\frac{10}{16}$ 2. $1\frac{10}{16}$. $3\frac{10}{16}$. $1\frac{10}{16}$. $2\frac{10}{16}$ new. 2. $1\frac{10}{16}$ $4\frac{10}{16}$ $2\frac{10}{16}$ $1\frac{10}{16}$ $2\frac{10}{16}$

Jan. Box of 9th 2 out 67th at 6 cts, \$4.36. Begun Jan. 1, 1840.

Potamogeton. 12 turn. 1/4 bush. 1/4. 12 3/4. May 5. 12.6 m³/22. 16 bush. May 15. 12.2 1/2 1/4 1/2

Aphles in spring to 1 bushel ^{56°} 26. 11 dried 87° 59 40°; ^{new} 6. 6. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels.
 Peaches 23. 16. 19. 13.

January 1849.

Thermometer.

Sunrise. 1 P.M. 9 P.M.

Monday	1	8.	35.	20.	Fair (A.M.) Some Hazy P.M.
	2	4.	10.	0.	Fair. Bright sun. Cold.
	3	2.	21.	12.	Fair. Bright sun. cold.
	4	11.	22.	21.	Fair. Some clouds. cold.
	5	15.	18.	18.	$\frac{1}{3}$ cloudy. A.M. Fair P.M. cold.
	6	18.	26.	18.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cloudy. $\frac{1}{2}$ Fair.
Tuesday	7	8.	19.	3 below 0.	Fair Bright sun. Cold.
	8	7 below 0.	19.	14.	Cloudy. Cold.
	9	5.	20.	21.	Fair. Warmer.
	10	2.	14.	0	Fair. cold.
	11	14 below 0.	8.	0	Fair & bright sun. very cold.
	12	8 below 0.	17.	8	Fair & bright sun. cold.
	13	17.	34.	34.	Fair mostly. milder. Wind S.
Sunday	14.	34.	50.	36.	Fair mostly. Some Cloudy P.M. Thawing, S.
	15	20.	35.	31.	Cloudy A.M. Rainy P.M.
	16	24.	36.	18.	Fair mostly. Thawed very little.
	17	20.	44.	28	Cloudy A.M. Fair P.M. Thawed.
	18	8.	16.	8.	Fair, & bright sun. cold.
	19	1 -	14 -	3.	Fair, & bright sun. cold.
	20	3.	32.	30.	Fair. Thawed a little.
Monday	21	27.	43.	29	Cloudy. Thawing.
	22	10.	21.	16.	Fair & bright. A.M. Some clouds P.M.
	23	25.	37.	20	$\frac{1}{2}$ Fair.
	24	11.	40.	37.	mostly Fair
	25	36.	39.	36.	Cloudy. Some rain.
	26	38.	47.	35.	Cloudy A.M. mostly fair P.M. Thawing.
	27	18.	30.	20.	Fair..
Monday	28	14.	32.	27	Mostly cloudy.
	29	28.	41.	35	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch of snow in the night
	30	38.	37.	17.	Day cloudy. Thawed some.
	31	9.	16.	8.	Cloudy.
					Fair & cold.
		468.	879	600 minus 3.	
		29 out.		3	
		439.		597	

Temperature.

At sunrise	14 $\frac{5}{31}$	Average 20 $\frac{55}{93}$. A cold month.
At 1 P.M.	28 $\frac{11}{31}$	
At 9 P.M.	19 $\frac{3}{31}$	

No snow fell in January, except 1 inch on 29th. There has been a good deal of sleighing & sledging, though not good the early & latter part of the month. The thaws have almost ruined the sleighing, though many sleighs are in motion. There have been many fair, bright, cold days.

January 1849.

Monday 1.

The new year begins with about two feet of snow and good sleighing in the village. It is somewhat drifted to the west. About two feet of snow have fallen here on three N.E. storms, since Dec. 21. I was disappointed some by the rain and thaw of the 25th, and should judge that the present depth was a few inches less than two feet. I would, however, take about two feet in the woods.

Hopkiss who came here on Saturday evening set out for New York this morning.

My children are now residing as follows, viz.
son James Walker in N. York, agent of a life Ins. Co.
" Sylvester — at Augusta, Maine. Unitarian minister.
" C. Parkman, at Reading. Lawyer.
" Nell. at Bensonville. Clerk of the Cotton Factory.
Daughter Apphia. at Augusta, Maine.
son Hopkiss going to N. York. To be employed with J. W.
Daughter Peninnah lives at home with us.

Tuesday 2

Wednesday 3 Cold, winter weather. Good sleighing about here, but the winds daily fill up the roads to the westward & in other directions, and sleighing is made heavy.

Thursday 4

Attended funeral of Doct. Woodward's daughter P.M.

Friday 5. Rode out to Solomon Warner's with Capt. Parsons & his wife & others, towards night. Took tea, & returned a little after 9.

Sleighting pretty good, but the wind blows the snow into the paths, so that the path is not hard in many places.

Good sleighing in and about New York this week

Saturday 6.

Sunday 7. Mr. Swift, reached at 11 A.M. & P.M.

Monday 8.

Tuesday 9. Good sleighing. The cold extends far and wide. At New York, on morning

Wednesday 10 of 11th, Thermometer at 0: at noon at 15°.

Thursday 11 The Delaware is frozen at Philadelphia, & the Ohio below Pittsburgh, &c.

Friday 12

Saturday 13. Not so cold.

Sunday 14. The minister S. Hadley preached.

A talented man; ideas & words are plenty; yet he pursues some ideas a little too far.

Thawing. Water in the streets. Snow soft. Caves run, for the first time this month.

Monday 15

Tuesday 16

January 1849

Wednesday 17

Wrote to Mr. Goodwin Esq. Hartford in reply.

Thursday 18.

Friday 19

Saturday 20

Sunday 21. Mr. Swift preached. Hall in today.

Monday 22

Tuesday 23. Wrote to L. L. G. Whitney, New York in reply.

Wednesday 24.

Thursday 25. About two o'clock this morning
J. P. Williston's barn & Folloses Breck's shop were
on fire at the same time - both consumed. The work
of evil men, it is believed.
Public Meeting P.M. in regard to the incendiaries.

Friday 26

Saturday 27.

Sunday 28. Mr. Swift preached.

Monday 29.

Tuesday 30.

Wednesday 31.

California Gold is the topic of conversation
every where. There is an excitement over all the
United States & in other countries. Vessels are
sailing every day with passengers, provisions
and merchandise. Many round Cape Horn,
others to Chagres at isthmus of Panama, and to
Vera Cruz, &c. Several ^{men} have gone from this town,
or are preparing to go - perhaps 10 or 12. Those
who go, are ^{from Northern States} many of them respectable young men,
of good habits, from all parts of those states. Seafarers
and indolent dissipated men, cannot in general
get money enough to go. It requires 400 dollars or
more. P.S. The Company started Feb. 5. One or two went before.

February 1849

Thermometer

Summ. 1 P.M. 9 P.M.

Thurs	1	11.	22.	32.	Snowy from E. 3 1/2 inches fell.
	2	30.	41.	29.	Cloudy. Some thaw
	3	24.	30.	18.	Fair.
Sunday	4	10.	34.	21.	Fair.
	5	23.	42.	22.	Cloudy. Snowed 1 inch.
	6	4 below 0: 25.	16.		Mostly fair till. Cloudy P.M.
	7	1 below 0: 32.	7.		{ Snow about 1 inch in night. Mostly fair to day.
	8	3 below 0: 23.	22.		{ Mostly fair A.M. Cloudy P.M. 2 inches of snow in evening from S.W.
	9	26.	24.	16.	1/2 Fair, 1/2 cloudy. Windy. Snow flies.
	10	0.	22.	16.	Fair & bright
Sunday	11	28.	42.	24.	mostly cloudy.
	12	14.	16.	12.	N.E. Snow storm. 5 or 6 inches fell
	13	5.	20.	4.	Fair & bright
	14	4.	24.	10.	Fair & bright.
	15	9 below 0: 20.	2 below 0.		Fair & bright
	16	11 below 0: 14.	2 below 0		Fair & bright. Wind S.E.
	17	3 below 0: 12.	11.		Mostly fair A.M. mostly cloudy P.M. N.E.
Sunday	18	9.	24.	4.	Mostly cloudy. Much snow.
	19	13 below 0: 14.	2 below 0.		Fair & bright.
	20	8 below 0: 20.	10.		1/2 Fair 1/2 cloudy.
	21	10.	26.	12.	mostly fair. N.E.
	22	21.	36.	27.	Cloudy. mostly.
	23	27.	46.	26.	{ 1 inch of snow in night. 2 in. partly cloudy. Thawing.
	24	15.	42.	32.	mostly Fair. Thawing.
Sunday	25	32.	44.	33.	Cloudy. Snow 1 1/2 inch. Thawing. Little rain
	26	33.	38.	30.	Cloudy. Little sleet
	27	28.	34.	30.	Cloudy.
	28	30.	48.	33.	Cloudy A.M. & P.M. Thawing
		380.	815.	49 1/2 out	
		152 out		488.	
		328.			

Temperature

At Summ. 11 ²⁰/₂₈.
At 1 P.M. 29 ³/₂₈.
At 9 P.M. 17 ¹²/₂₈.

Average 19 ³⁵/₈₄.

A very cold month except the last week. A little colder than January. Considerable good sleighing. Great freezing south & west. 15 or 16 inches of snow fell here.

February 1849.

Thursday 1. January ended with considerable snow on the ground, but sleighing poor, owing to rain & thaws. There are bare spots in streets, & highways & fields, but in general, the earth is covered, & in many places, the snow is deep.

Another E. Snow storm in commences, with the first day of February. There has been no E. storm since December. Over 3 inches fell.

Friday 2. Good sleighing again.

Saturday 3.

Sunday 4. Mr. Swift Am. M. Day. Pm.

Monday 5. California party left for New York.

Tuesday 6.

Wednesday

Thursday 8

Friday 9. The small snows which have fallen in a few days past have been enough to keep up good sleighing

Saturday 10.

Sunday 11 Mr. Temple & Whately preached.
Hall, Frances & Kate in to day.

Monday 12. Snow, 5 or 6 inches.

Tuesday 13. Blue jays are heard. Sleighing good

Wednesday 14. Steady cold weather.

Thursday 15 } The coldest day. Friday, had wind in S.E. all day.

Friday 16 } Received of son G. W. from New York draft for 20 \$.

He had my B. & P. Rail Road Dividend. 30

He paid Methusa for some I borrowed	20.	22.50
of her for Hall (Hall has paid me)	2.50	42.50
He paid for Evangelist for 1849.		12.50
I have credited him (to be in order on his note)		\$30.00

Saturday 17. Another very cold day.
Cherry birds have appeared. Must have wintered about here.

Sunday 18. Still cold. Mr. Swift preached

Monday 19. do do.

Tuesday 20 do do.

Wednesday 21. Warmer.

The late cold weather is noticed far & near. The Ohio river whistling the Potomac at Washington, Baltimore harbor, New York harbor Boston harbor &c are full of ice, fixed or loose, whole & sound

Thursday 22

Friday 23

Saturday 24.

Sunday 25. Mr. Tyler preached - about to marry Chester Clark, caught & go on a mission to Africa

Monday 26. Wrote to T. R. Marvin. Boston in reply.

Tuesday 27.

Wednesday 28.

March 1849.

Money Matters

Receipts

	\$
March 1. Balance of Account under Dec. 1st	50.77
April 4. Dividend at Greenfield Bank 4 per cent.	60.00
6 Dividend at Northampton Bank 4 per cent	45.00
April 20 Interest on bro. Hall's note 1 year to April 15. 1849.	18.00
30 Cash of Dr Barret for note of 200 April 7. 1848. & Interest	212.77
30 Cash of Dr Barret. Indorsed on note given June 24. 1848.	100.00
30 Cash of Dr B. for interest on note due to bro Matthews.	106.48
30 Cash of Dr B. 52 cents.	0.52
May 9 Interest 25 cents. May 24. 10 1/2 bushels Ashes sold 1.75.	2.00
	<u>\$595.54</u>

Expenditures.

March 1. 2 1/2 lbs Lard 2.37. Lecture 13 ^c Postage 5.5 ^c to Coats 2 ^c Milk 10 2.82	
4. Contribution 20 ^c Splitting wood 47 ^c (Coats) Cheese 24 ^c 0.86	
6 Pork 10 ^c Turkeys for Sumner's Lecture 25 ^c Butter 1.00 1.35	
10. 36 N.Y. Tribunes at this date 1.00. Temperance paper 10 1.10	
12 Postage 5 ^c Pork 72. Washing 50 ^c mending shoes 15 ^c 1.42	
13 Mending Ten 6 ^c Tribune 3 ^c Postage 5 Figs 4 ^c 0.18	
16 Debt to G. H. Butler 64 ^c Rocking chair & Sarah & Wm 1.89	
18 Buckwheat flour 25. Butter 31 ^c Cocoa 12 1/2 Potatoes 19 0.88.	
22 Coffee 15 ^c Beans 10. Milk &c 64 ^c Cheese 17. Sack of 0.52	
29 Codfish 22. Beef 13. Making Vest & pantaloons 1.00 1.35	
Postage &c 9.8 ^c Penicillin 14 ^c 0.31	
April 2. Post Office Box and Evangelist postage to July 1 12.78	
2 Penicillin 16 ^c Maple sugar 14 ^c Postage &c 13 ^c 0.32	
4 Paid Geo. Shepard rent of house to April 10th 1849. 80.00	
" " do rent of place to Nov 1. 1848. 5.00.	
5 Crackers 10 ^c Cask for meat 38 ^c Wafers 4 ^c figs 2 ^c 54	
6 Paid D. Kingsley for cloth & trimmings for Coat & 19 67	
Cost & pantaloons, & making the coat	
When I was sick. Washing 55 ^c barter twice 50 ^c Eggs 13. 1.78	
Gaster oil & m. sugar 25 ^c Post office &c 19 ^c Shirts 6 ^c 0.50	
17 Beef 20 ^c Penicillin 15 ^c M. Sugar & shaving 18 ^c 0.53	
24.65. Cents put in draw 12 ^c Postage 5 17	
	<u>124.12</u>
18 Cheese 9 ^c Crackers 10 ^c Postage 10. Snuff 9 ^c (Corks 2 ^c 0.40	
Cantellous Abreck 1.00. Tribune 13 ^c figs 4 ^c Beef 38 ^c 1.45	
21 " " 10 ^c Buckwheat flour 25 ^c Postage 15. 0.50	
Shaving 6 ^c fixing razor 12 ^c M. sugar 13 ^c Shaving & Postage 11 ^c 0.42	
26 Butter 83 ^c figs &c 9 ^c Diet 10 ^c Eggs 13 ^c Tribune 3 ^c 6.17	
28 Beef 15. Potatoes 6 ^c Postage 5 ^c 1.26	
May 1. sent to Elisha Graves & sons \$100. & 115.52. 215.52	
(see this book under May 1.) Paid H. Gar. for brock. 4.00	
248.70. \$ 344.84	
2 Courier from Aug. 15 to April 1. 1.25. General Register for 1849. 2.00. 3.25	
2 Dr. Walker's bill to this date 14.77. 48 th milk 1.92 16.69	
2 Postage 6 ^c D. sugar 15 ^c Veal 26. Sundry 24 ^c Postage 5.5 ^c 0.68.	
Penicillin 2.10. 50 ^c shoes 31. Coffee 15 ^c Graham meal 1.00 3.56	
7 Veal 26. Washing 50 ^c 36 th pork 3.24. Salt 20 ^c Veal 84 ^c 5.04	
8 making garden 1.25. Garden seeds 28 ^c Butter 50 ^c Dried apples 72 ^c 2.75	
4 4 th 25 ^c Ham 1.00 Postage 5 ^c 2 nd 24 ^c Shoes for Pen 1.00. 2.37	
17 Toll 6 ^c Coffee 15. Beans 10 ^c milk 8 ^c Sundry 4 ^c 12 doz Eggs 1.50. 1.93	
22 Postage 10 ^c & meal 25. Potatoes 31. Bass 82. Apples 10 ^c Washing 50 2.08	
all Mrs. Cheney. Milk 52 ^c gift 38. Postage 10. Sundries 36 ^c & Veal 75 ^c 210.84	
June 1. Balance to new account 859.54	

March 1846.

Thermometer				
	Sunrise.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	
Thursday 1.	33.	46	37.	Cloudy. Evening clear. Wind N.E.
2	23.	38.	26.	Sunshine A.M. Hazy & clouds P.M. Wind N.E.
3	23.	32	21.	Fair. " N.E.
Friday 4.	12	29.	18	Fair " N.
5	9	37.	20.	Fair & bright. " N.E.
6	15.	42	30	Fair A.M. Hazy & cloudy P.M. " E.
7	31.	36	32	Moderate Rain A.M. Cloudy P.M. " S.E.
8	31.	42.	32.	Fair with flying clouds " N.W.
9	30	41.	28.	Fair mostly " N.W.
10	21.	34	28	Fair & bright. cool. " N.W.
Sunday 11.	26.	38.	28	Fair & bright " N.W.
12	19	46.	37.	Fair & bright until 5 P.M. " S.E.
13	32.	49.	42	Fair after 10 A.M. " variable. Southerly.
14	32.	45	32.	Mostly Cloudy. " Easterly.
15	31.	40	34	Cloudy. Little Rain P.M. " Easterly.
16	33.	46	33.	Cloudy A.M. Fair P.M. " S.W. & S.E.
17	29.	53	29.	mostly Cloudy. " S. & N.W.
Sunday 18.	26.	46	28	Hazy A.M. Fair P.M. " N.E. & N.W.
19	20.	37.	26.	Fair & bright. " N.W.
20	30.	55.	45.	Sunshine with haze. " Wind brisk from S.
21	49.	53	46	{ Gentle rain all night Rainy by turns to day Some rain in the night Day fair. " Wind S.
22	35	44	35.	Mostly Fair " N.W.
23	22.	47	33.	Fair some; clouds & haze some. " Southerly.
24	27	54.	42.	Cloudy A.M. Some rain P.M. " S.E.
Sunday 25	39	46.	50.	Rainy night. Day snowy & thawing " N.E.
26	34	37	31.	Snow at night. " N.E.
27	27	34	34	Snow & ice in the day this morning. " N.E.
28	35.	45	42	Some snow & rain to day. " N.E.
29	43.	54	48.	Cloudy. Thawing. Frosty N.E. & E.
30	47	56	48	Cloudy Thawing. Muddy. " N.E.
31	47.	63.	52	Cloudy A.M. Rainy P.M. " N.E.
				mostly cloudy A.M. Fair P.M. " N.W.
911 1359 1067				

Temperature

At sunrise $29\frac{12}{31}$ } Average $35\frac{82}{93}$
 At 1 P.M. $43\frac{26}{31}$ }
 At 9 P.M. $34\frac{13}{31}$ }

March has exhibited but little of what is called March weather. Many fair bright days. Latter part of the month was snowy some, & rainy more. Not sleighing in March properly speaking. The ice on the Treans thawed gradually, and disappeared. On Mill river, hardly any went over the mill dams. There must have been some floating down the Connecticut.

March 1849.

Thursday 1. The severe weather has departed for a few days we have had cloudy & heavy weather, or part of the time thaw. The sleighing has again become bad, and mud appears in our streets. There is, however, considerable snow on the ground, though very unequally distributed. No Spring birds have been seen or heard. The jee-wee or chickadee begins to make its jee-wee sound. — P.S. Whitney considers the cherry bird, which he heard some days since, as a bird of passage. Whitney lectured on Ornithology in the evening & showed many of his birds. Wheels are now used almost entirely. Very few runners.

Friday 2.

Saturday 3d. Rev. Mr. Wolcott. of Longmeadow here P.M.

Sunday 4. Mr. Swift Am. Mr. Wolcott P.M.

Monday 5. Inauguration of Gen. Taylor at Washington Great day for the Whigs. Some firing of cannon and ringing of bells here P.M.

Tuesday 6. In the evening Charles Sumner of Boston lectured on "the law of human progress". He believes that the human race has been always advancing in knowledge and virtue, or in civilization, in brotherhood, and will continue to make progress for an indefinite period to come. Individuals, nations rise and fall; but the race is always progressive; the golden age is forwan, not back; the race like an individual carries along with it all the acquisitions of youth & middle age, and is constantly acquiring; unlike an individual, it has no decay, no old age. Mr. S. quoted Leibnitz, Condorcet & others who thought it possible for man to arrive at perfection on earth. He thinks man is capable of "indefinite improvement" and that this is the "law" of the race, viz. to be always improving.

Without disputing the progress of mankind, there were some things in Mr. Sumner's address which I consider questionable. There must be modifications & drawbacks; I am not certain that the race ^{has} always been advancing. Perhaps the retrograde movements, however, in the long run have been conducive to a greater future progress of the race.

Wednesday 7 Wrote again to T. R. Marvin, Boston, in reply.

Thursday 8.

Friday 9

Saturday 10

Sunday 11. Mr. Swift preached.

Monday 12.

March 1849

Tuesday 13. more warm.

Song Sparrows }
Blue Birds } are here to-day - the latter in the meadows.
Black Birds } They may have come yesterday.

Robins are probably here, but I have not seen any.

SNOW, is gradually diminishing, but there is much ground yet covered in this vicinity, & even in the village. The meadows are mostly bare. The northern part of Holyoke & Gorm are as white as in winter. The eastern hills show much snow & considerable bare ground. The Western hills are more snowy than the eastern.

Grows are busy and noisy in the meadows. Streams have risen but little as yet. There has not been any great thaw - only a gradual one.

Wrote to T. C. Marvin again.

Sap was running to day from a white maple tree.

Wednesday 14

Robins, seen to day by W. D. Whitney.

Purple Finch " " by do.

Cherry Birds " " by do. a flock. Also seen before.

The Pine Grosbeak, from the north, not a spring bird, has been about here several weeks. was here in the coldest we ather. Has much purple like the Finches. Several have been shot.

Thursday 15

Friday 16

Saturday 17.

Robins begin to have a regular song - very short however.

Sunday 18. Prof Smith of Amherst College, preached.

Hall in to day. Travelling muddy.

Monday 19. Town meeting. I did not go near.

North River is open to Albany. was yesterday. The Connecticut is said to be open to Hartford, but not here. P. S. Opened here 22d.

Tuesday 20. Larks seen by Whitney.

Wednesday 21.

Phebe sings this morning in the rain, on Mr Shepard's barn.

Thursday 22. Wrote to Melvin herd Boston in reply.

Birds quite merry. Robins, blue birds, Song Sparrows, Phebes. Blackbirds do not come into village.

Goose blackbirds are here. Whitney has killed one.

The Goldfinch is here, Whitney says.

A Goosander or Sheldrake sort of duck was shot in the meadows to day. Whitney has it.

March 1849

Thursday 22

Friday 23

Wrote to Melvin Lord, of Boston.

Wrote to J. R. Marvin, Boston. [Again March 5.

Saturday 24 Walked into meadow with W. D. Whitney.

Snow is almost all gone from the lands about the village. Some is seen on the eastern & more on the western hills. Considerable on some parts of Holyoke & Town that point to the north. The meadows are bare.

White maples make some show with their buds, but are not yet in blossom. Will be in a few days.

Elm buds are swelling, and a few are opening. Will be in flower in a few days, if not too cold.

Alder catkins by Mill river are elongating & enlarging; some are 1 1/2 inches long, becoming loose.

Tulips have shot up an inch high, or more, in gardens. Yellow Willows have but just begun to become more yellow.

Blackbirds of 3 kinds are seen - Crow, cow & redwing. Two kinds are often together, & sometimes three. The crow & blackbird say 'coo, coo, coo', & 'whitney says'. The notes of the three species are somewhat different.

Larks are in the meadow.

Song sparrows are in the meadows & uplands - are plenty by Mill River. Have black spots about throat. Their song is heard on all sides, & by the river they have a call that sounds like 'chat, chat'.

Tree Sparrows are plenty; have a spot on the breast. Whitney says they remain here in the winter, & in the spring go north.

Fox sparrow is here - on its way to the north.

Robin, } are plenty.

Bluebirds

Phebes

Purple Finches

Cedar Birds

Large Hawks are plenty in the meadows. Probably the Marsh Hawk after mice.

Crows are about the meadows.

Speckled Woodpeckers, Chickadees, snowbirds, & some other winter birds are seen. Whitney says one species of snow bird builds nests & raises young on Holyoke.

Wife down with erysipelas - Dr Walker here ~~twice~~ twice. Once yesterday, or twice, ~~once on Thursday~~.

Sunday 25. Mr. Tyler, missionary, A.M.

Monday 26. Snowy. Spooky.

Tuesday 27. Snow 5 or 6 inches deep this morning.

Wednesday 28. Thawing.

Thursday 29. Snow nearly all gone from the village.

Friday 30. Muddy & rainy.

March 1849

Saturday 31. Vegetation.

The late warm, wet weather has started vegetation about the village & doubtless elsewhere.

Grass, in door yards, by road sides, and in warm, rich hornelots, has become green, or greenish. Brown is yet mingled with green.

Various plants, in gardens & elsewhere have shot out leaves. Some had leaves when the snow went off. Some are evergreens as pinkies, periwinkles, &c.

Violets, tricolor, are in blossom in abundance in Mr. Walke's garden. Must have opened under the snow, or soon after it disappeared.

Honeysuckle. Leaves opening & elongating - some near an inch in length. But then leaves, small, might have been noticed weeks ago - just for most of the winter.

Gooseberry, common, leaves are opening. Some buds of leaves open, or very small leaves. English gooseberry is not quite so forward. P.S. Open leaves April 2 & 3, 1849.

Siberian Spiraea. Leaves are opening, & some considerably developed, or open. P.S. Open leaves April 2.

Yellow Currant. Leaves are opening. Only the ends are seen. ^{about as English gooseberry - not quite so forward}
P.S. Small open leaves April 4.

Japan Quince has only swelled red buds.

Lilac - has swelled buds.

Chickweed in gardens shows a few flowers, & many flower buds.

Tulips are 4 inches high at Mr. Shepard's. Some leaves an inch wide.

Coltsfoot near Baptist m. house has many blossoms. Daffodils are as high as Tulips.

Walked P.M. to Fort Hill - came home by Canal.

Skunk Cabbage. Spathes & spadix are fully developed; and leaves begin to show themselves - some are three inches long, if unrolled, would be nearly as wide.

Adder tongue. Has leaves in abundance 2, 3 & 4 inches long. No appearance of flower buds.

Bedstraw, the smooth species, is abundant, 1 or 2 inches high, and other herbs.

Alder. Catkins are fully out, 3 inches long or more, & dangle handsomely. They are for a time greenish with reddish or purplish spots; when fully out, or before, they are yellowish or greenish yellow, & the spots become black or quite dark.

White Poplar. All the trees by Canal are full of catkins about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, crooked & stiff as yet - not half grown. Lead color.

River Poplar. No catkins visible. The sterile trees have large green buds.

Willow. One species of low willow by the canal has catkins $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long - not fully out. Lead color. soft down outside.

March. 1849.

Saturday 31. Vegetation continued.

White maples are in blossom, on mill river.

Allypree on, at Whitman's, now West, is reddish with buds, but no blossoms. Same at Mr. Stoddard's with allypree bush at West, has swelled buds.

Elms - have large ovate buds, and the large brown envelopes are beginning to open. Flowers not visible yet, but near it.

Red maples - have reddish swelled buds - which are prominent.

Common Hazel has catkins 2 inches in length - not yet fully developed; not so forward as alder.

Yellow Willows are more yellow. Seem not to change so early as some years.

Button-wood - some are chalky white - some are greenish. Seem not so white as in some seasons.

Flood. The water covers $\frac{2}{3}$ or more of South Meadow and part of north meadow, and is increasing. There will be a considerable flood.

P.S. April 2. Flood 5 feet or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet lower than it was in 1847 - or 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet below top of N. Stone abutment of rail road bridge. Set back to near rail road engine house. Has begun to fall.

Blackbirds chatter merrily in the vicinity of the water.

Musquash hunters; I hear their guns, fired on the water.

Honey Bees are out around Mr. Hibbin's hive, and some have wandered to Fort Hill.

Butterfly. I saw a brown one at Round Hill, with wings edged with white. Same species that I have seen early in years past.

Hawks. 2 species are about the meadow - both have a ring of white, or strip of white, around the tail; one is lighter colored & larger than the other. The Hen hawk is different from both & has a reddish tail.

Golden Winged Woodpecker here, April 1. perhaps before.

The Crocus in Mr. Bright's garden, has shot up its buds which are nearly open - they are abundant, purple, orange, white & variegated.

The Snowdrop is up & its very white buds are drooping in the Adlbot's garden - nearly open, as forward as the crocus. Perhaps both should be called in flower - are certainly near it.

P.S. Perhaps these plants should be recorded as in blossom April 1. The crocus at Mrs. Dwight's was not quite so forward, except one flower stalk.

Frogs began to peep at Bensonville in the evening of March 30th and were heard again the next day. They never begin very early in this village, or in this part of it, when I live.

April 1849.

Thermometer

Sunrise. One P.M. nine P.M.

Sunday	1	33.	44.	30.	Fair & pleasant. Some windy N.W.
	2	30.	45.	37.	Fair & pleasant. Some wind N.W.
	3	28.	66.	49	Mostly Fair. Warm; Southw.
	4	43.	68.	54	Sunshine but hazy. Warm. S.
	5	44.	55.	44	Cloudy A.M. Fair P.M. S. N.W.
	6	35.	56.	41.	Fair & bright. N.W.
	7	37.	64.	45	Mostly Fair. S.
Sunday	8	44.	63	43	Fair N.W.
	9	33.	55.	42	Fair & bright. N.W.
	10	29.	42.	43	Much rain fell S.W.
	11	41	51.	37	Fair N.W.
	12	33.	57.	44.	State Fast. Fair N.W.
	13	39	64	52.	Cloudy S.E.
	14	41.	42.	25	Mostly Fair. cold. N.W.
Sunday	15	21.	32.	26	{ Very old & Windy. } N.W.
	16	26.	32.	34	{ Sunshine, & fog clouds }
	17	33.	53.	35	Cloudy, cold & windy W.
	18	27.	58.	38.	Fair W.
	19	34.	50	37	Mostly Cloudy. Strong wind E.
	20	35.	48.	35.	Rained most of the night. Snowed this morn'g. Day cloudy N.E.
	21	29.	45.	41.	Mostly Cloudy W.
	22	34.	43.	38.	Fair & bright. W.
Sunday	23	32.	50.	43.	Cloudy N.E.
	24	44.	58.	46	Cloudy, some fog. S.E. & S.
	25	30.	60.	51.	Mostly fair N.W.
	26	37.	67	48.	Fair some haze. S.
	27	38.	60.	42	Fair some haze. S.E. - N.E.
	28	38.	48	49	Cloudy A.M. Fair P.M. N.E.
Sunday	29	48.	55	46	Cloudy P.M. Much Rain 2 M. } from S & S.E.
	30	20.	58	46	Fair pleasant. N.W.
					Fair some haze. Strong wind S.
		1045	1607	1241	

Temperature.

At sunrise	34 ²⁵ / ₃₀	} Average 43 ¹⁷ / ₉₀ .
At 1 P.M.	53 ¹¹ / ₃₀	
At 9 P.M.	41 ¹¹ / ₃₀	

April has been a cool, unpleasant month. Yet not so cold by 2 degrees as April 1847; but 2 degrees colder than 1848.

April 1849.

Sunday — 1st.

April begins with a fair, pleasant day. The snow is all gone except a few spots. Very little is seen on hills or mountains. Roads are very muddy in low, moist lands, and in clayey lands, but are fast becoming dry in higher and more sandy soils. Birds are merry and noisy. Hens lay eggs plentifully. There is considerable greenness about the villages, that is, greenness of grass. — The day was rather cool, and wind, but very bright.

Mr Swift preached. Sacramento. Mr Birge & Hall in.

Monday 2. Pleasant & cool.

White Malva which have a few little or none since Saturday, are in full blossom; the pistillate flowers show the red horns, and the staminate flowers are full of light colored stamens and dark colored anthers. Staminate trees or limbs have the feathery appearance noticed in past years; perhaps a little past the full.

Great tooth Poplar. The catkins of the male trees have just begun to shoot forth. Do not show much.

Trailing Arbutus. Blossom buds are not open, but show a little white at the end. Will be open in about two days.

Walked out to Bensonville P.M. The road will soon be settled.

Apr 6. 1850
Apr 3
Sawmills are full of logs as in years past, at least, the yards are full. The logs are becoming smaller every season, that is, a larger portion are small every year. White pine are much more plenty than all others. There are many oak, yellow pine, chestnut, and some hemlock, maple, poplar, &c. Pieces of woods are disappearing in every direction. Some chestnut & pine logs 3 feet in diameter or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet are still seen.

Flourishing was commenced in the north, dry part of the meadow to day. Not much done.

Tuesday 3d. Warm.

Wednesday 4. Warm. I weighed 176 lbs, which is too much.

Adder-tongue shows blossoms at Fort Hill. First out to day.

Early Saxifrage shows a few flowers — none till to day. At Ft. Hill. The bunches of flower buds are just above the leaves as yet — the stalks are not seen. Only one or two buds open in a bunch; then not fully open.

Mezerion has open flowers to day — none before.

Elms have shot forth the flowers from the envelope — are in blossom.

Slippery Elm has opened the envelopes & shows bunches of cottony substance; the flowers do not project from the cotton.

The flood has gone from the meadow, mostly.

Frogs peep in the meadow.

People are carting manure into the meadows.

Worm seed has come up from the seed at Fort Hill — shows two roundish leaves is abundant.

April 1849

Thursday 5.

Liverleaf. In Nat. Clark's pasture I found a few open flowers, & a few opening; but in general the flower stalk had but just begun to start up.
P.S. April 6. 1 flower on side hill above upper mill.

White Poplars have some catkins, that are two inches long, & dangling. In general they are not so long and do not dangle. They are of a reddish color with some cottony substance, that is brown or slate on the outside.

Brook Willows. Some have greenish catkins $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, with some cottony slate colored substance. Perhaps these were slate colored entirely when they first put forth.

Ches Canal. I find that this is at an end; & it was nearly so last season. Channels have been made through the bank in many places, to let off the water. Some are carrying away the embankment, or filling up the channel. Thus ends the folly. It was not found as a canal last year.

The Roads are now pretty well settled.

Hazel catkins are plenty in N. Clark's pasture, but not more developed than some noticed March 31st, or not longer.

Silac buds in general are not open at the ends. A very few show the purple at the ends. P.S. Purple leaves only.

Friday 6.

Great tooth Poplar—above upper mill
Male or staminate trees have large catkins about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in length not swinging—not much elongated—reddish within and slate colored cottony substance without.
Female or pistillate trees have short & small brownish catkins $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

The Mountain trees, except evergreens, have a silvery appearance in the sunshine. Super to Holyoke and Torr.

Shad have been caught at the mouth of the river for some days past.

Halibut is sold here at 6 cents; has been 8, & even 10. Had dock at 14 cents. Wheat is so high that great quantities of fresh fish are sold here.

Best fat oxen are worth 7 dollars per hundred here, extra; most beef creatures are sold at less.

Pork brings 7 cents, or more—best. Some not so much.

Potatoes are retained from 58 to 75 cents.

Apples are worth about one dollar, if good. Some more.

Butter is 17 cents; cheese 10 cents by 2 or 3 pounds.

Hens began to cra-cra-cra, this week.

April 1849

Friday 6

April 1. Sawmills and logs, again. I never saw so
April 3 / 1850 / many logs at the ripper (Damon's) mill.
Some pine & chestnut logs are $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the
butt end, or lower end of the tree. A great
many very small logs, which are sawed
with a buzz or circled saw.

Price of boards. I am told that

hemlock boards	bring	8 and $8\frac{1}{2}$ dolls. M. here.
coarsest pine do.	"	9 to 10 " "
Next or common pine	"	12 " "
other pine brings from		14 to 20 " "
yellow pine for floors		14 to 18 " "
clear stuff from the river		some over 30% M.

Lumber has risen about 25 per cent within a few
years - perhaps near 20 per cent in 3 or 4 years.

WOOD. Hardwood when I came to Northampton
27 years ago, was about 2 dollars, sled length,
or near 2.50, if 4 feet long. It was last winter
and the winter before \$3.50 per cord, 4 feet long.
Has risen from 2.50 to 3.50 in 27 years.
Walnut is there been about half a dollar higher.
Soft wood - hemlock & yellow pine \$2.50. to 3.00 now.
White pine & chestnut 2.25. to 2.50. "

Coals or charcoal. Were sold to blacksmiths
4 or 5 years ago at 5 cents per bushel - chestnut.
Are now $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel. Blacksmiths
use considerable sea coal, or bituminous coal,
or some do. A few ^{good} shops use Lehigh coal & H. Bank.

The rail road consumes an immense quantity
of wood. The "new city", Cabotville, &c. require a
great quantity of lumber. People are stripping
the mountains as well as the low lands. There
is a great demand for oak & other hard wood timber
for rail road cars, and many other things.
White Oak is fast disappearing. Bass boards
are in demand. Much square timber, and
split work & plank are called for. All the towns
around are stripping their lands of wood
and timber. Boards are brought here from
Wilmington.

April 1849

Saturday 7. to Monday 16.

Soon after dinner this day, I was taken with a severe pain in my right side just below the ribs. Sent for the doctor (Walker) some time after. In addition to this pain, there was a great discharge of bile into the stomach and I suffered much from stomach sickness and from pains in different places. Threw up much bile. I remained near three days much troubled with pain & sickness but both subsided and the fourth day I was in a good degree comfortable. I took no food for about four days. The last day, the complaint irritation or inflammation of the liver. I was attacked soon after eating a dinner of fresh halibut, to this Doct. W. attributes not the disease but its appearance at that time, especially that part of it connected with the bile. The fish dinner provoked the outpouring of the bile.

Monday 16.

I have commenced writing a little to day for the first time. Have been quite comfortable for some days but weak. Hope to be abroad again soon. Yesterday was a cold, gloomy winter day, and the weather today is but little better.

Tuesday 17.

I walked out - to post office & other places.
Not quite so cold.

Vegetation has made a little advance since I have been sick though none for two or three days past.

Polyanthos - showed flowers April 13 (Primula early).

Daffodils, the early sort, showed flowers April 14.

Hyacinths - a few blossoms. on 14th, nearly open.

Shepardia, a small tree in Pres. Allen's door yard, is full of blossoms; must have been out as early as 13th or 12th.

Japan Quince. Some open leaves nearly as 12th.

Lilac leaves were opening & some open April 12th. Now they are more open, but only those on the outside of the bud which contains a bunch of leaves, are open. I do not find any purple flower buds at Mr. Shepards.

Thimbleberry - has open leaves of some size; must have been open two or three days.

April 1849.

Tuesday 17. Vegetation continued.

Currents, common. Green buds are plenty, & a few show the opening end of a leaf at the end. There are no open leaves.

Rose bushes. Tall, by Mr. Shepard's door, show some opening leaves - none open except a few at the end.

English Raspberry. Leaves are opening. Not open.

Bloody Rock. Leaves near the house are two inches long.

Rhubarb in our garden - shows its balls of leaves just above the ground; a leaf has shot out of a very few balls. These plants are more common in some gardens.

Bloodroot is in flower.

Common Bride. These little flowers were open April 13th - perhaps before.

Mouse ear. A low species, has flower buds almost open - show white ends.

Crowslips were gathered on Broad Brook for greens April 12 and some were in blossom.

Dandelions are gathering for greens.

Wednesday 18. Walked a mile or two.

River Poplar. The male tree has large red catkins two inches in length or $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches - as large as my small finger. They are not fully developed - do not dangle - seem a little touched by the frost.

Great-tooth Poplar. The male catkins are of a bright red, with a little slate colored plumage on the outside. They are two inches long, and swing, but are not yet fully grown - look like a red caterpillar. are large, but not so large as those of the River Poplar. The female trees have catkins from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, slender, stiff, green, with some reddish substance on the outside.

Red Maples are in blossom, and the trees reddish. Pedicels about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

Shad bush. The clusters of flower buds are separating, and the buds will soon be open.

Elms. The pedicels are near half an inch long & green in forward trees.

Elder. Leaves are beginning to open, or are opening.

Yellow Willow. The leaf buds are $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, & still close.

Weeping Willow. Leaf buds are hardly more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

Silver Poplar (before Mr. Haas Clark's house) has catkins $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, stiff.

Horse chestnuts. The alteration in the buds is slight.

Syringa has some opening leaves.

Scotch Larch - has pencils of green leaves, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, or over $\frac{1}{4}$. Our Hackmatack has not started, or has barely started.

April 1849

Wednesday 18. — Vegetation continued

Garden Flowers. I observe no new ones. There are plenty of early daffodils, crocuses (some killed by frost) hyacinths, mezerion. The latter seems hurt by frost, & has leaves open. Early primulas are abundant in Talbot's garden.

The Purple Hyacinth is in flower at Talbot's. — has round or globose blue flowers.

Crown Imperial at Talbot's is 18 inch high & has large flower buds, not yet ~~drooping~~.

Periwinkle has flowers.

Birds have increased; but I cannot name the new species that have arrived. Chipping birds are here, ^{some of our birds heard.}

Shad were brought from Saybrook last week.

Pigeons in large flocks have been flying over some part of New York State.

Flies, I have seen, but they are quite rare.

Green leaves.

Trumpet Honeysuckle is the most forward plant as to foliage.

Gooseberry bushes are quite green, more so than any other plant. Are near blossoming.

Flowering Currant is next to gooseberry, and honeysuckle, as to greenness.

Siberian Spiraea has larger leaves than any of the preceding. Some are two inches long — decompound, but they are not very numerous.

Lilac leaves are yet small. The boughs are merely greenish. The purple flower buds are visible where they exist, but are seldom seen.

Thimbleberry comes next, as to greenness.

Wrote to J. R. Marvin, Boston, in reply.

Wrote to James Riker, Jr. Esq. Harlow, N.Y. in reply.

Wrote to J. W. Thornton, Esq. Boston, in reply, April 20.

Wrote to Mrs. Malheurs. Staunton, Va. April 21

April 1849.

Thursday 19. Snow, &c.

It rained all night and snowed this morning to the depth of two or three inches. Trees and all objects were covered. I presume there has been a deep snow on the hills.

Before night the snow disappeared from the village but the mountains, and the eastern & western hills, continued to be white. In Chesterfield there was little or no rain, but snow fell a foot deep, on a level, & in other hill towns.

Friday 20.

Snow continues on the hills and mountains, and the breezes are cool.

Vegetation - makes little or no advance.

River Poplars, female, show only buds, no catkins

White Poplars. One sort has shed most of its catkins. The few which remain, are loose & dangling. Another sort has shed none; they are about 2 inches long & stiff. Both sorts came out about the same time, and for some time they were much alike. I suppose these are male & female, but I do not know.

Fivefinger. I observed a few flowers near the canal.

Venus Pride is in many places in flower; but is nowhere plenty.

Liverleaf at N. Clark's pasture is abundant, yet most of the flowers are not fully open.

Anemone, with one flower, Maria Whitney found on 12th.

Anemone, with several flowers, must have been out about the same time; but I have seen neither species. This is the real anemone.

Spring Beauty - found by W.D. Whitney today in flower.

Dutchman's Breeches found by Do " in flower.

Aceris maritima is in bloom. Noticed last year.

Meadows.

Much of the oats is sown in the upper part of the N. meadow. In the lower or southern part of that meadow, not much sowing done, and scarcely any in the South meadow. Carrying out manure continues. Not much ploughing has been done in the South meadow, & probably no sowing. There is a rage for broom-corn this season, but the time for ploughing & planting has not come.

At Mrs Isaac Clark's in evening. Chauncey C. & wife there.

Saturday 21. Snow still lies on western & northern hills.

Sunday 22.

April - 1849.

Monday 23. I am 60 years old this day.

Hired men. Farmers pay from 12 to 15 doll. a month for laborers for 6 or 7 months. Good hands get 15 dollars. Farmers seldom hire for a year. Suppose good hands that let themselves for a year, get at least 150 dollars, and some 160 dollars or more.

The cold frost on the 15th of April extended through all the southern states to Alabama & Louisiana, and did much damage. There was snow in most of these states.

Tuesday 24.

Wednesday 25. Wrote 2 sheets to James Savage, began 23.

Vegetation. - Not much advance since April 8th.

Grass is green by road sides, in door yards, and in all rich home lots, but is nowhere high.

Lilac leaves are not half of them open. Those of white lilac have only begun to open.

Spring leaves are opening some are open are as forward as white lilac.

Twin flowers. Leaves are opening about as Spring as.

Crab apple leaves are opening a few are nearly or quite open

Currants do " do.

Common Apples. Some trees show the pointed ends of the new leaves.

Willows yellow & leaves not yet open, or very few open.
do weeping

Alcedon Sweet (Spiraea) has open leaves - or some have.

Horse Chestnut. Trees have only swelled buds, except one tree at Brights & one at Talbotts have shot forth the ends of the leaves an inch or more. There may be a few more of this sort.

Hawthorn. No open leaves. Some buds show the ends of the leaves.

Shepherd's purse has full flowers in some gardens

Early Tulips. I noticed one blossom at Brights, & another opening. None at Talbotts, some at Wicks.

Daffodils, are in blossom, besides the early ones.

Hyacinths, common & grape H. racemosa, are nearly in full blossom - not quite.

Blue violets show flowers on banks, & in mowings.

Mountain Ash by Hinckleys - has opening leaves. One at Wicks has opening leaves - perhaps others.

Dandelion. One flower in Mr. Shepard's lot April 26. & others more elsewhere. April 27. Several dowers on road to Bensonville.

Spicebush at Wicks, just begins to blossom. April 26.

Alcedon Blue, early, is not yet in blossom. Has pinkish buds.

Dwarf Iris is in flower in Mrs. Dwight's garden

The mountain region on Holyoke exhibits the usual spring hues. The appearance is sometimes silvery; sometimes there is a leaden blue; in some places a purple glow. Something depends on the slope of the mountain, the position of the sun, &c. The colored bodies of the trees are quite distinct at times.

April 1849

Thursday 26. Vegetation.

White Poplars. The male trees have lost all or nearly all of their catkins. Female trees are full of catkins 2, 2½ & some 3 inches long, of a green color, with some slate colored down. Of those on the canal or between canal & Mill river, the eastern clump are all males & have shed their catkins, & the western clump are all females & are full of greenish catkins. The tree near West's glass roof is female.

River Poplar, by canal. The male catkins 2 to 3 inches long, are of a reddish brown - seem affected by frosts, are yet stiff. Do not dangle. The female trees have shot out greenish catkins near an inch in length.

Slippery Elm. The downy substance about the flowers is gone. The pedicels are green - but the numerous anthers now becoming dry, give the trees a reddish brown appearance.

Common Elm, like Slippery elm, has green pedicels, but the anthers seem to give more color to the tree than the pedicels. Some trees have a slight greenish hue, but in general, the color is reddish brown.

English Elm are similar to the others in appearance. All species are beyond the full blossom.

Wrote to Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Woburn.

Friday 27. Walked out to Bensonville.

Had continue to be brought from Saybrook, and are sold as low as 35 cents, or 36 to 37 cents.

Wild Cherry leaves are opening. Some open.

Tall Birds have opening leaves. on Bensonville Road.

Red Maples are distinct at some distance; yet not very red.

Sugar Maples have swelled buds - nothing more.

Poke Root. Plants are a foot high.

Saturday 28.

Wrote to James Riker Jr. Harlem, N. Y. in reply.

Sunday 29. Rev. H. Bushnell preached.

Piricots (in Shepard) begin to blossom. Several blossoms.

Gooseberries and S. begin to blossom.

Black Pink (aphox) begin to blossom at Talbot's & Mrs. Davis's.

April 1849.
Monday 30.

-EUROPE. For some months past, the reaction or conservative party have been gaining ground in almost all European countries; and the republicans have been losing. Things seem to be falling back to where they were. Standing armies keep the people in order. Soldiers are yet ready to fight for kings and despots. The Hungarians fight bravely but it is for independence, not for liberty, and they will eventually be obliged to yield. The Roman Italians, or the proper old subjects still maintain their ground because they are not attacked. But when attacked, they will soon yield. The pope will doubtless be restored at the point of the bayonet, if not restored without bayonets. The poor Sicilians must all give up their rights, & submit to the sanguinary King of Naples. There are brave & intelligent Italians, but the mind of the people have been debase & spoiled by ages of despotism & superstition, & it will be long before they become free. The friends of liberty in Italy seem to have no efficient, capable leaders. Charles Albert, the mad-cap King of Sardinia, has done more harm than good to the Italians, & finally has been defeated & left his country. The Austrians do as they please in Italy and would conquer Turin, Florence & Rome in a short time, if they thought best to take that course.

France is a republic in name only. Republicans are not a majority in the Kingdom. The government sympathizes with crown heads, and would gladly see the people put down in Italy and elsewhere. There is a powerful minority of republicans in France but at present they cannot effect any thing.

The end is not yet. The cause of liberty is not ruined. The ideas and principles that have been scattered over Europe for a year past, will not be lost. The fire of liberty has been smothered in part but it is not extinguished. It will again break forth with more energy than ever - when, I cannot tell. Kings & popes & nobles are less revered now than they were a few years since. Though the world seems to retrograde at times, yet in the long run, it makes progress towards a better state of things. The old order of things must die, and a new order take its place. The process of transition from the old to the new is terrible. France has not seen her last revolution, nor have any European countries.

May 1849.

Thermometer.

Summ. 1 P.M. 9 P.M.

Tuesday	1	46.	76.	54.	Mostly cloudy.	N.
	2	38.	56.	47.	Fair. Windy.	N.W.
	3	33.	64.	49.	Mostly cloudy	S.
	4	45.	74.	61.	Cloudy. Am. Fair most of P.M. a shower.	{ N.E. N.W.
	5	47.	50.	15.	Cloudy, some rain.	N.E. N.W. W.
Wednesday	6	43.	50.	41.	Cloudy. Am. Rainy P.M.	N.E. E. S.E.
	7	39.	64.	50.	Cloudy	N. N.W. W.
	8	46.	53.	46.	Cloudy and some rain.	N.E. S.W.
	9	46.	56.	47.	Cloudy. Little rain.	S.W.
	10	45.	67.	54.	Mostly Fair	Southerly.
	11	41.	65.	48.	Mostly Fair.	S.E.
	12	38.	68.	50.	Mostly Fair	not observed
Thursday	13	43.	52.	52.	Cloudy. Rainy P.M. Southerly	
	14	47.	62.	48.	Mostly Fair. Am. Cloudy some rain in the afternoon.	W. and N.W. S.W.
	15	47.	59.	49.	Mostly Cloudy Am. Fair P.M.	N.W.
	16	43.	66.	53.	Mostly Fair.	N.E.
	17	39.	68.	57.	Mostly Fair	S.W.
	18	48.	66.	52.	Fair	N.E.
	19	38.	70.	56.	Fair & pleasant.	N.W.
Friday	20	38.	78.	64.	Fair. Some Haze.	S. and S.W.
	21	55.	83.	68.	Sunshine & haze Am. Cloudy P.M.	Southerly
	22	46.	74.	62.	Cloudy, Hazy, & Sunshine	Southerly.
	23	58.	78.	66.	Cloudy some. Mostly fair.	S. &c.
	24	53.	60.	47.	Cloudy	Easterly
	25	43.	48.	44.	{ Rain in night. Cloudy day and some rain.	{ N.E. Cold
	26	44.	70.	55.	Fair 3/4 day. Cloudy some P.M.	N.E.
Saturday	27	47.	78.	57.	Fair 1/2 day. Cloudy 1/2.	Southerly, &c.
	28	52.	79.	60.	1/2 cloudy or more	E. S.E. &c.
	29	52.	66.	58.	Cloudy. Some sprinkling.	N.E.
	30	53.	60.	56.	Rainy morning. Rainy P.M.	N.E.
	31	53.	62.	56.	Heavy Thunder Showers Am. Cloudy P.M.	{ N.E. & N.

Temperature

At sunrise 45 ³¹/₁

At 1 P.M. 65 ³¹/₁

At 9 P.M. 33 ³¹/₁

Average 54 ⁵⁸/₉₃.

May was 6 degrees colder than May, 1848. 1 degree colder than 1847 and 3 colder than 1846. Much cloudy weather and considerable rain. But 1848 was the temperature at Hall's Benningville:—whether higher or lower than here, I do not know. There has been necessity for warmth most of this May, 1849.

May 1849

Tuesday 1.

The season as to vegetation, compared with past seasons, is about as follows:-

as April 26, 1848, or 5 days later.

as May 7, 1847, or 6 " earlier

as April 21, 1846 or 10 " later.

as April 23, 1845 or 8 " later.

as April 18, 1844 or 13 " later.

as May 5, 1843 or 4 " earlier

as April 18, 1842 or 13 " later.

as May 6, 1841 or 5 " earlier

as April 23, 1840 or 8 " later

as April 24, 1839 or 7 " later

as May 9, 1838 or 8 " earlier.

The difference between
the extremes
is 21 days.

1849 the latest season
after 1838. 841
nearly as 1847.

This season, compared with 11 past seasons, is later than 7
and earlier than 4. [See apple blossoming May 18,
see May 1, 1850. and 1, 1850.]

Vegetation has made slow progress for 3 weeks past.

Forest exhibit no green, except evergreen.

Grass is not forward. Cows do not yet go out to com-
mons.

Ploughing in the south meadow began in earnest yes-
terday. Very little done in that meadow before,
much more done in North meadow. Great piles of
manure are conspicuous in both meadows.

Garden flowers have all been noticed. Daffodils are abun-
dant. Hyacinths are in their glory. Here are dwarf
tulips, dwarf iris, dwarf primulas, periwinkle, &c.
violets, moss pinks, grape hyacinths are included with the others.
Crown Imperial is a new flower. Has been open 2 days at least at
this Paddy Pomeroy's.

Wild flowers have been noticed. Adder tongue is more
plenty than any other species of flower. Venus' pride
is somewhat plenty. Anemones, blood root, Dutchman's
breeder, liverleaf, five-finger, Shepherds purse, and some
others are seen. Blue violets are in many places.
Dandelions are here & there, but not yet common.
Spice bush is in full blossom. Early Saxifrage is
plenty at Fort Hill. blossom not open so early as 4th. Trailing
arbutus is plenty in some places.

Early meadow Rue just begins to flower at Fort Hill.
Footlive Crowfoot is in blossom - in Mr. Shepard's lot.

Fruit Tree flowers. Apricot and Gooseberry are two
of the fruit bearing plants that have blossomed. See Apr. 29th.
Flowering Currant, at E. Graves' has open blossoms - began
yesterday. I do not find blossoms on other bushes. The
bush at E. Graves' is trained to the S. side of the house. May 3.
some flowers elsewhere.

Shadblows above Damon's mill on side hill,
showed blossoms yesterday - several were open. I found
no blossoms on other bushes. May 2. Some on Dr. Thompson's bush.

Common currant shows many clusters of flower buds - none open.
do. do. showed blossoms, May 2.

English cherry tree at Mr. Wells, had half a dozen full
blossoms. May 2, on a limb near the house. Three Mr.
Shepard's trees began to blossom May 5.

Peach blossoms appeared on Mr. Shepard's trees, close to the house. May 3.

Japan Quince had open blossoms May 4, Mr. Shepard.
Barren Plum " " do May 5. Mr. Hopkins.

May 1. 1849.

Tuesday. Vegetation continued.

- Green leaves. Honeysuckle, Gooseberry, Lilac & Siberian Spiraea, Flowering currant, Thimbleberry, are quite green with leaves. Syringa, Twinflower, meadowsweet, crab-apple, common currant, are somewhat green or greenish with leaves. Wild cherry, English Raspberry, tall onions and some other rubi, are also greenish.
- Brown low Willows, some have open leaves around catkins.
- Yellow Willows make more show than any other trees. They are full of small leaves & these with the yellow twigs give the trees a yellowish green appearance, quite vivid.
- Weeping Willow has small leaves, but makes no show as yet. Some are a little greenish.
- Red Maples. Some of the pedicels are more than an inch in length. The leaves are beginning to open on some trees; in general, not. Trees quite red.
- Sugar Maples in general have only swelled buds, but a few trees have opening leaves. Blossoms show themselves on some Sugar maples by the West's road. I notice none elsewhere.
- Striped maple at West, begins to open the red envelop and to show green leaves within.
- Elms are greenish, or some are, when one is nearby, but they are generally brownish at a distance, or very faintly greenish. The leaf buds are becoming greenish - not yet open.
- Viburnum lentago has leaves around bunches of flower buds.
- Bladdernut. Clusters of flower buds are seen, but leaves are not open.
- Dogwood, alternate. Leaves are opening.
- Wild cherry. The small trees, smooth & rough bark, have open leaves. The dwarf cherry & some others show flower buds.
- Iron wood - catkins are about an inch long, reddish and slender. Have attended some. Leaves of some trees are opening.
- Hornbeam - catkins are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, greenish, an increasing in size. Leaves are hardly out.
- Sweetfern has catkins considerably elongated.
- Horse chestnut. Many trees have opening leaves, and on a few trees the leaves are spread & green. Many trees have only swelled buds, about to burst.
- Hawthorn. Some bushes & trees, especially those standing alone, have open leaves - some show flower buds. Many in hedges have not open leaves.
- Buckthorn. ~~Has~~ opening leaves. Some are open. Some not begun. Old bushes have very few leaves.
- Iron trees. Some now an abundance of black bunches.
- Mountain Ash are opening - about as far advanced as Horse chestnut. The tree at Hinchley's is green with leaves. Some Horse chestnuts are so.

May 1849.

Tuesday 1.

Grapple is green with leaves & shows flower buds
Common Apple. Many trees show small open leaves
around the flower buds. No trees appear greenish at a
little distance.

English Cherry. The envelopes of the bunches of leaves and
of the flower buds began to open two days since. Many
are now open. Some not. Trees greenish. See 2 pages back.

Pears have large bunches of leaves & buds together - but they are
not yet open.

Quinces have similar bunches, but smaller. Leaves are not open.

Plums - not so forward as other fruit trees, as to leaves.

Peach trees in general will not blossom this season
in this village. Will blossom on some higher lands
in Easthampton. Some young trees have opening leaves
but not open - P.S. Blossoms ahead close to buildings May 3.

Apricots have many blossoms. Leaves not open.

Snowball, has small leaves.

High Cranberry - has opening leaves.

Hobble bush - shows a clustered flower buds 1 to 2 inch
in diameter, with very flower buds on the outside which will
soon open. Leaves rather large.

Snow berry has leaves.

Growing Almond - has small leaves & reddish flower buds.

Rose bushes. Some are considerably green - some not.

Tulip tree. Leaf buds are beginning to open. One little leaf
has shot forth from some buds. Two from a few.

White Poplar. Male catkins fallen. Female catkins long,
green & pendulous.

Gt. Teeth Poplar. Male catkins fallen from some trees, and
remaining on some. Are long & dangling some 4 inches -
are reddish brown when still. Female trees are full
of green catkins, slender, 2 or 3 inches long, rather stiff as yet,
but a little pendulous.

River Poplar. Not much altered since last noticed.

Barberry. Has some open leaves. Bushes green.

Sassafras - shows bunches of leaves & flower buds together - not
open. About as bladder nut.

Matrimony Vine is full of small leaves

Shepherdia . . . is full of - do. do.

White maples on Mill river, in general have not open
leaves. A few trees have leaves.

In looking about the village, no tree appears green at
a distance, except the yellow willow, & some shrubs are green.

Butterflies. Almost all that I see are the large dark
colored ones, with the dark wings edged with white.
I have noticed one white one, and one reddish.

Caterpillars Nest. One I have seen on an apple tree.

Chimney Swallows, I did not see until May 2d. but
Whitmy says some were here April 30. Saw several May 2.

Barn Swallows. I think I heard them April 30 & May 2. Have
seen none. May 3. Saw some at Hockanum.

Cliff Swallows were at Solo Warner's about April 29 or 30.

Turtle Doves. Saw a pair May 2. They have been about sometime.

Some bird makes a whistling sound, like a boy's whistle.

Martins. I saw them May 3. Bobolinks in meadow May 3, I think.

May 1846
Tuesday 1.

Sent to Col. E. Edwards, Southampton, a note
against Cornelius & Joel Pomeroy \$11.10. Aug. 25. 1841.
Note to him again May 2. [all settled.]

Brother Matthews Money.

Lent his money to Dr. Barrett. April 2. 1845	\$861.51
and took Barrett's note.	
April 2. 1847. Barrett paid 2 years interest.	\$51.69 + \$54.79. \$106.48.
I paid same date Matthews' Hamp. Gazette 3 years.	6.00
I had the use of this money to May 1. 1849	100.48
and the interest simple is	12.56
So I owed brother Matthews May 2. 1849.	113.04
April 30. 1849. Barrett paid 2 years more of interest on his note to April 2. 1849	106.48
I paid May 1. 1849 to Matthews' Gazette	219.52
2 years to May 13. 1849	4.00
So I owe brother Matthews at this date.	215.52

I took today of Elisha Graves 2 notes signed by him
and one son on each note - \$100. and 115.52. - both 215.52

I calculate these notes to belong to brother Matthews.
to pay what I had received of Barrett for him. [See April 2. 1851.]

I also owe him a debt of 13 dollars, with
simple interest from May 23. 1842 - making
16.77. April 2. 1847. [Paid this Aug. 11. 1849. \$18.60.]

The principal of Dr. Barrett's note remains the same
it was when given; or the same April 2. 1849.

Gave him a statement in a letter dated May 1. 1849. bro. M.

Planting Corn has commenced in the Upper
meadow. Three or four are mentioned as having
begun. It is too early. The earth is not warm
enough.

Flat Cattle. Feeders say they have only got grass
for the grain they have given to their cattle,
and have lost the hay, or most of it. The west-
can undersell the east, apparently. The price
is not low say 6.25 to 7.25 at Brighton, but the
feeders gave a great price in the fall.

Farrow Cows are high - 20. & 25 dollars. Some are less,
and some more.

Silver Poplar. Some trees have catkins 2 inches long, greenish.
I do not distinguish the staminate from the pistillate trees.

River Poplar. Male Trees have some catkins 3 to 4
inches long, all open & thin, & the red gone; but most of the
catkins were injured by frost & turned reddish brown
& were not developed. Female trees have yellowish
green catkins 2 inches long or more. May 2.

White Poplar. Seed vessels on the river are becoming yellow
and full of cottony substance.

Nov 1840

Wednesday 2d.

Thursday 3. Mt. Holyoke, &c.

Walked over to Hockanum to day. Attempted to ascend Holyoke. Went up more than half the distance, and about half the height, but found I had not strength to complete the task. Dined at brother Johnson's. Returned P.M.

The trees on the mountain have altered very little since the winter. Oak, chestnut, maple, birch, ash, & butternut show no leaves, & buds but little changed. Flowering Dogwood shows cheese shaped buds, which are to be blossoms.

A few shrubs & very small trees have leaves, viz. wild cherry, small iron wood, little maples, & some other low shrubs. Bladder nut leaves are opening.

In viewing the mountain from the fields below, and from the street, I could discern no signs of leaves on any thing except evergreens. I imagined that some poplars had green catkins, but could not see distinctly.

By the path and in fields, I found these blossoms: - Venus' Pail, Dandelion, mouseear, blue anemone, blue & white violets, saxifrage.

Early Crowfoot (*Ranunculus fascicularis*) is in blossom.

By Honeyuckle, with twin flowers, I found many of these bushes on the side of the mountain near the path, full of green leaves and in flower. They are the *honicera ciliata* or *Scylosternum ciliat^m* of the books. Are different from the twin flower of the garden, though perhaps of the same genus. I had before found them on the top of the mountain.

Solomon's seal has started up abundantly.

Apple & other trees at Hockanum, about houses, seem quite as forward as at Northampton.

Hard maples are shooting forth blossoms by the street, and I noticed one such by mountain path.

They are planting corn in Hockanum meadow on both sides the river; that is, some are. Brother Johnson began corn-planting last week on the island.

Grass in N. Hampton & Hockanum meadows is generally green, with some brown or light colored grass of last year. The grass has not grown high this spring, but is generally short.

A red squirrel chattered on Holyoke.

Butterfly. Only the large dark colored one with wings edged with white was seen on mountain.

The early caterpillar with its yellow head is seen about Holyoke.

May 1849
Friday 4.

Saturday 5.

Sunday 6. Mr. Swift preached, a.m. Hall in.
Agent Iph.

Monday 7.

Tuesday 8.

Vegetation. Progress quite slow.

Garden Flowers. I observe none but those mentioned before
Not so many of some kinds as there have been.

Fruit Flowers (second May 1.)

Apricots began to blossom April 29. Are about full. May 8.

Gooseberries " " April 29. Some may be full May 8.

Currant canna. began May 2. Many blossoms out - many bud not open

Currant flowering " " May 3. one bush, April 29. Many
blossoms out but much less than half the flower buds are open

Japan Quince began to blossom at Mr. S's. May 4. But few open
yet. Did not begin to open at Talbot's until May 7. That is, did
not become fully open.

English Cherries, did not begin to blossom until May 5. (except
one tree or limb May 2. Now many trees, nearly a few
blossoms, some have many blossoms. See next page.

Peach trees will blossom more than was expected. Did
not properly begin until May 5th. Though a few
blossoms appeared close to building May 3. Several
trees have a few blossoms, & but a few. Are not quite
as forward as English Cherries.

Barren Plum at Mr. Hopkins began to blossom May 5. Many open
& tree somewhat white May 8. Mr. Shepard's trees did not begin
to blossom until May 10.

Grub Apple trees are quite green. Ends of flower buds visible, whitish
or reddish.

Common Apple. Many indeed now, are greenish.
Some are not greenish at a little distance, & open
are green. Flower buds plenty.

Quince trees have open leaves. Are not green at a little distance - are
greenish near by.

Plum Trees. Leaves not open. A few blossoms appear
today, May 8, on Mr. Shepard's trees.

Pear trees show large clusters of flower buds with leaves around
them.

Horse Chestnut, is in various stages. Some trees are quite green with
large leaves & have pyramidal flower buds 2 or 3 inches high.
Others have smaller leaves & are greenish. Some trees have not
yet opened the leaf buds. A great difference.

Hard Maple, some trees are green with leaves; others are full
of opening leaves & are greenish. Many have only swelled buds
& the buds on some seem hardly changed. Some trees are
in blossom, many limbs, or only a few.

Red Maples are about as red as they will be. Pedicels much, pink
and more in length. Green leaves will obscure the red in a few
days.

Hawthorns are generally quite green -

Elms are but faintly green & some are brownish. My impression
is that the green seeds were most of them destroyed by the
cold, & that much of the present greenish comes from the leaf
buds. Some are opening; some open.

Shad Bushes. Some are quite white with blossoms. Began April 29.

Hobble Bush at Dr. Hall's. Ray flowers, or outside ones have been open
two or three days.

Snowball has leaves & is green. High cranberry like snowball
but not quite so forward.

May 1849

Tuesday 8. Vegetation, &c. continued

- Grass in warm rich lots is 3 or 4 inches high a good lot. Some may be a little higher.
- Poa annua has been in blossom some days or since May 2.
- Vernal grass (anthoxanthum odoratum) has shot up spikes, may be in blossom.
- Egagrop. The early species noticed last year are seen now, some in blossom.
- Luzula. The early species " " " is out now.

- South Street fruit trees seem more forward than about the centre.
- Some English Cherry trees are considerably white. Must have begun as early as 4th. Some peach trees about buildings have more flowers than those in King Street.
- Mountain Ash. Trees are like Horse Chestnut. Some quite green others greenish, & some leaves are only opening.
- Butternut Trees show green leaves within the brown ones, not fully opened. Catkins are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long & stiff.
- Beechnut Trees show long pointed buds, stilettos shaped, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or some 2 inches. A few have begun to open, not many. Are not ragged yet.
- Bladdernut discloses the flower buds more & more. The much alike. Leaves about the buds hardly seen.
- Sassafras do do " " " "
- Yellow Willows are yet bright & distinct from other trees.
- Weeping Willows are but little green as yet. Are greenish.
- Osage Trees. Some have many small leaves & begin to be greenish. Others have shot out only one or two very small, from a bud.
- White Poplar. The female trees are full of leaves as well as catkins. Leaves have been open 2 or 3 days. Trees quite green. Male trees are bare, having neither leaves nor catkins.
- Hackmatacks are greenish with leaves, in the village.
- Matrimony Vine is green.
- Rose Bushes many are green. Some not.
- Common Elder has leaves & some big ones.
- Barberry bushes are quite green.
- Dogwood, alternate leaf, has leaves open & opening.
- Alder has leaves open & opening.
- Bass, English & American, have only swelled buds.
- Fort Hill has from top to bottom, S. side, a Alder long one, early meadow rue, & early sarcifrage, in blossom, with blood root & other flowers.
- Thorn bushes are full of reddish leaves, small.

Birds. See May 1.

- The bird with whistling notes, is the white throated sparrow, Whitney says. He has two or three preserved. They do not remain here, but go north.
- The Oriole is here, Whitney says - was here May 5. I have not seen it.
- Brown Thrush is here W. says - was here May 3 or 4. I have not seen it.
- Rose breasted Grosbeak is here W. says.
- Vireo, red eyed & another species are here, W. says.
- Chewink is here W. says.
- The Wren appeared at Hall's, Bensonville, May 4 or 5. & took possession of the old nest. Heard wren here May 8.
- Two or three species of Warblers are here - partly yellow. One is the pine warbler. They are Sylvias.

Asparagus. I saw a few shoots 6 inches high, May 5th. Not many.

May 1849.

Wednesday 9.

Son J. Walker & grandson Albert came last night. Albert is going into Sydenham Parsons's store.

Thursday 10.

Fair weather again, after a week of clouds & rain. Walked out to Halls, Bensonville, with J. Walker. Observed no great change in vegetation. Shad bushes are generally white. Wild cherries are not in blossom yet.

Garden. mine was dug on Tuesday & corn planted. To day I planted & sowed Beans, cucumbers, squashes, beets, lettuce, cabbages. & planted more corn.

Friday 11.

Son J. Walker & I walked down to Rockanum Island, where brother Johnson and boys were at work, in the afternoon.

Panicled Elder is plenty on the steep banks of the rail road where stones lie upon the bank, & is in flower. Some of the panicles have only brown buds, not yet open, or purple buds. I had before found this kind of elder only on Mt Holyoke. Flower is white. (See May 6. 1849.) Has been in flower 2 or 3 days, I think, (See May 22.) (April 26. 1850)

Flowering Raspberry by side of rail road has considerable hazy Black Willows by old mill river have open leaves.

Columbines. A few flowers by side of Rail Road.

Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*) show some flowers in the meadows. (See April 22.)

Striped maple at West's has green leaves, & clusters of flower buds are visible - have been a day or two.

Strawberries are in blossom by meadows road & elsewhere. Have been in blossom a week or more I think; certainly several days.

Saturday 12.

Barron Plum at Mr. Hopkins is all white with flower. full. Those at Mr. Shepard's, have but few blossoms as yet.

Plums. (Indispan) as some trees nearly in full blossom & some just beginning to open. Damson plums have not begun.

English Cherries are blossoming all about the village. Trees in every stage, from a few blossoms to fully open. Some trees seem nearly at full.

Peach blossoms are seen about the village - no tree is very full, & many have none or a few, & will have none or a few. Are not so forward as cherries.

Apricot blossoms are mostly fallen - not all.

Missouri Currant } are near full blossom.
Common Currant }

Japan Quince. Not over 1/3 of the buds are open.

Shad bushes are in full blossom.

Lulifis. One or two flowers & the large lulifis are open all bright, & observe none elsewhere.

Snowflakes (*Leucojum vernum*) show themselves in blossom

May 1849

Saturday 12. Vegetation &c.

Orioles. Their soft notes are very frequent.

Brown Thrush. This music is heard frequently.

Bobolinks. Some are heard near the village.

Robin's nest with eggs. I found to day. Young ones May 18.

Worms' nests, are seen on wild cherry & apple trees. Not very plenty.

Catbirds were here May 14. Kingbirds about the same time.

Planting goes on in the meadows &c. elsewhere. Some are planting Broomcorn. Some Indian corn has come up in warm land, as Hockanum meadow, &c.

Oats are generally up not all.

Wintwidge is several inches high, S. &c. &c. Rather thin in meadows.

Potatoes. I observe people planting potatoes. Some were planted some time ago.

The Meadows, that is, S. part of upper meadow & the lower meadow, now large piles of manure yet, and it is evident that much of the planting of corn & broomcorn is not done. Many have hardly begun. Much ploughing is not done. There is a difference in land, and some difference in the habits of farmers. It is busy time in the meadows, however.

Lousewort has flowers at Fort Hill.

Polygala pauciflora is in flower - must have had open blossoms two or three days perhaps more.

Gelandine begins to blossom. Where cultivated it is earlier.

Whortleberry. A species on Round Hill is in flower and has been one or two days perhaps more. It is the low blue berry, I think.

Dandelion. These are now very plenty, & will be more so. Venus Pridle. The latter whitening considerable spots.

Blue Violet is very plenty in some meadows & elsewhere.

Wood Anemone (single, I think) is very plenty in some places.

Speedwell Veronica serpyllifolia is in blossom by road side.

Barbarea vulgaris. One plant has a few blossoms - perhaps more.

Bulbous cowfoot. Not a flower to be found.

Yellow Violets are seen at Fort Hill.

Shepherd's Purse & Abortive Cowfoot are very plenty in flower. Unfess weeds.

White Maples are now full of reddish leaves. The samaras or winged seeds are about half an inch in length.

Sugar Maples. Blossoming trees are but a small part. They have a yellowish appearance. Some hard maples, & some leaves larger than the white maples, & many are full of leaves. Yet some trees hardly have swelled buds; and others are not yet in leaf.

Red Maples. Trees with staminate flowers have lost their redness chiefly. Trees with pistillate flowers are not red. The flower stalks are much elongated; but as they become longer, they generally become of a paler red, or greenish. Trees are less red than they have been. Leaves are opening.

Arrows are becoming more green, chiefly from the leaves. Most of the reds fell prematurely, I think.

English Elm shows seeds. Leaves hardly open not so farward as the other kinds.

White trees show two open leaves to a bud; those have long stalks. Others are close being folded together. Some leaves appear folded in some buds, some unfolded. A tree on West lot exhibits 14 leaves open to some buds. Each leaf is at first folded up closely in an envelop. After four are displayed I observe still more enveloped leaves, and some more, &c.

May 1849

Saturday 12. Vegetation continued.

Beech trees. Some small beeches at Fort Hill are green with leaves; some 2 inches long or more. A few of the larger trees are opening the leaves; but in general show only buds.

Oaks. The red & other oaks (white excepted) at Fort Hill are opening their leaves. Some reddish buds are full of reddish leaves or greenish, which are not yet separated from each other, so as to show themselves distinctly. The trees on Round Hill are in nearly the same state; perhaps not quite so far advanced.

White Oaks seem scarcely altered.

Cherries in general are hardly changed. A few studdles have opening leaves. Fort Hill and Round Hill about the same.

Bass, English & American, have large buds that are beginning to open.

Walnuts, shagbark & hicknuts, show no opening leaves. Some of the buds are swelled and large; others are small & have not altered much if any.

Ash trees. Most show black bunches. Some are destitute of bunches, & show green buds for leaves.

Nettle trees seem to have made no advance. Nothing to be seen of the spring's growth.

Dogwood. Alternate leaf, has open leaves around bunches of flower buds.

Dogwood, flowering, has opened the envelopes & the flower buds are visible. The envelopes are now small & not white, & make no show.

Yellow Birch has small leaves.

Other birches seem not so forward, though some small leaves are visible.

Kornbeorn is full of small leaves, & the male catkins are greenish & dangling, about an inch long. The other catkins do not yet appear.

Slippery Elm (large tree) shows many seeds, no leaves.

Mountain Trees show no green yet. There is the silvery hue, the purple, &c.

Trillium erectum (Bath flower) shows blossoms. Have not been out long. Fort Hill.

Wake Robin (Arum triphyllum) shows spathe & spadix. Lattin, some green, some red. Fort Hill.

Uelaea or Baneberry. Plants are plenty at Fort Hill but not half grown. Clusters of flower buds are seen.

Butcherbushes continue to exhibit themselves E. side of Fort Hill. Red ones are in Talbot's garden.

Bloodroot flowers are yet plenty at Fort Hill.

Solomon's Seal. One species is from 12 to 18 inches high, and curved; with a cluster of flower buds.

Stink Cabbage has leaves 9 or 10 by 11 or 12 inches.

Poke Root is 18 inches high, with large leaves.

May 1849.

Sunday 13. Mr Swift. A.M.

Monday 14. Wrote J. Riker, Jr. Harlem, in reply.
I weighed to day 165 pounds. 11 pounds less than April 4.

Cows were turned into the streets & commons to graze under keepers, for the first time this season. It is unusually late for the beginning of cows going to grass. It was late, viz. May 17 in 1847.

Tuesday 15.

Vegetation.

Eng. Cherries are in full bloom, & very conspicuous. Some a little past perhaps, some not full.

Peach blossoms are almost fully out - not quite. They are quite plenty in the higher parts of the village, but more rare in the lower parts. Some trees are very gay. Are a little behind cherries, not much.

Plum. Gage & Jeff. (Mr. S. & P.) are near full blossom, also Mr. S.'s black plum. Trees not thrifty are more backward.

Damson Plum tree, (Mr. S.'s) begins to blossom to-day - an old tree.

Pear Blossoms are visible to day on many trees. Some seen before. (P.S. Some at West's must have been open yesterday, and some elsewhere, perhaps some open 13th.)

Currants, both sorts, are in full blossom, or rather, a little past in many places.

Gooseberries are about as large as buckshot. Blossoms are faded but not fallen.

Japan Quince. Many flower buds are not yet open, but most are open.

Shadblow. Flowers are falling in some places.

Apple Trees. Not a blossom May 15. Some blossoms on a branch close to Mr. Hibbin's house May 16.

Grain apple. Not a blossom, May 15. Some nearly or quite open May 16, on Mr. Williston's tree.

Old kind of Cherry begins to blossom.

Oaks, not white, at Fort Hill and Round Hill. Some have small leaves open & displayed, others have opening leaves. Some have only swelled buds.

White Oaks have only swelled buds.

Chesnuts at these Hills. Some trees have open small leaves on all limbs. Others have them on lower limbs only. Most trees have no leaves. There is no greenness, leaves are an inch in length, or $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Yellow Birch Trees are full of leaves, some of good size.

White Deltoid Birch has small leaves.

Black Birch shows no leaves, or very small ones.

Beech. Most Trees have open leaves. Some not.

Mountain Trees on Torr & Holyoke, as seen from Fort Hill, &c. Green Trees are now visible (birds everywhere) on the sides of the mountains all the way up to the top. There must be the ovate leaf White Birch, and the leaves have become visible at a distance since Saturday. They are not very numerous but scattered here & there.

May 1849

Tuesday 15. Vegetation continued.

Celtis occidentalis or *Kettle Tree* } Two trees on Maple Street have no leaves nor flowers, more swelled buds.
(One tree in the lot has a few branches, which have sent forth flowers and very small leaves.)

Bitternut. The small leaves are opening, or open. This kind of Walnut has small buds, at first, not large like some other species.

Ash Trees The black bunches are increasing in size, and some begin to turn greenish.

Sumacs have large bunches of leaves not yet open, but just beginning to open.

Sassafras. A tree on Round Hill near the building is full of flowers. A tree on West's land has only buds. Flowers seem to precede the leaves.

Locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) } Some trees of each
Locust *Clammy* (*R. viscosa*) } species have small
the leaves are not open. } leaves. On other trees

Gleditsia (thorny locust) has green buds, small as yet.

Ailanthus has large buds as big as the end of my finger - look some like Sumach buds.

Button wood has swelled buds.

Catalpa } Show no signs of spring-life.
Sage Orange } Mulberry may be added.
Syring *Hibiscus* }

Silver Poplar is full of small leaves.

Witch Hazels have small leaves, and the calyx of last autumn remains, & is yellowish within.

Impatiens, about houses, has opening leaves.

Urtica glauca (at Talbot's) has long buds, not open.

Bass American has leaves; *English* has opening buds & very few leaves.

Smoke Tree has opening leaves.

Wild cherry. The smooth bark umbellifer species has begun to blossom. The racemed species are not so forward.

The Season.

In respect to vegetation, the season is about two days more backward than the late season of 1847. May began some days earlier than in 1847, but is now later, as to vegetation. Not so late as 1844. 1838.

May 1849.

Wednesday 16.

Walked out to Dells, Bensonville, P.M. with J. Walker and Peninnah. Wrote to James Savage in. 1 sheet.

Grass.

Early Vernal Grass (*A. odoratum*) is every where seen in good grass lands, showing the contracted panicles, many of which seem to be in blossom.

Spear Grass (*Poa pratensis*) shows panicles by buildings and fences - not in fields. Not many out yet.

Thursday 17. Vegetation &c

Apple Trees. I find that others began to blossom yesterday besides the one noticed under 15th. It may be set down that Apple Blossoming began under 16. Many trees show blossoms to day. There are more blossoms S. and S.E. of the Unitarian meeting house, on the side hill & flat, and over Mill River near Maple Street, than elsewhere.

Coral Apple Trees. Mr Williston's tree had full blossoms to day; they were not fully open yesterday.

Flowering Almond. First blossoms appeared to day except a bush in Fruit Street, noticed in years past which has had blossoms two or three days. Very few blossoms open now. May 18th considerable increase.

Tulips, though noticed in blossom May 12, have not increased much. Very few flowers to be seen; none in some rows of tulip plants. None at Mr Shepard's except a single one today. - Several open on May 18th, in different gardens.

The Meadow on the Hochanum Road.

The Ploughing seems to be nearly completed.

The Cuts are generally up and greenish. Men are planting corn and broom corn, but I judge that planting is drawing to a close, and will be finished in a few days.

Ole is a foot to 15 or 16 inches high - rather spotted. Winter killed some perhaps.

Wheat. I noticed one piece 6 to 9 inches high. Spotted, and not very promising. Another piece was said to be much better, at a little distance from this road. Not much wheat sown.

Grass looks well, but is short and backward.

Barbarea vulgaris is plenty in some parts of the meadow, but has only begun to blossom.

Venus Pride is on some high spots in Middle Meadow, near the bank, & in some places that are lean & cold in upper meadow. On nine tenths of these meadows it is not found. I did not see any on rich land nor on low land, though it is not on the highest land.

White maples on Mill River have a reddish appearance from the leaves & seeds. The latter are an inch long.

River Popples are in leaf in the meadow; the color of the young leaves is of a dirty yellow or orange, or a yellowish green.

May 1849

Thursday 17. Mt Holyoke.

In the afternoon, I walked over to Hockanum, and ascended mount Holyoke by the usual path. I had more strength than when I made the attempt to ascend May 3d. I descended north easterly into the crack, & thence came down into Lymans pastures, into the sheep pasture road, and followed that round to Peases house, and Hockanum street & came home. Walked about 7 miles, I think.

Foliage.

The leaves are more advanced on the sheep pasture road than on the road up the mountain. Indeed the nearer I approached to the steep mountain, the more backward was vegetation.

White Birches, ovate leaf, make near all the greenness on the mountain, which is seen at a distance. These are of vivid green & very distinct both far and near. Their leaves near the summit are small, as yet, but are green or greenish. Catkins are swinging.

Black Birches in general are not in leaf, or leaves are too small to show at a distance. On the slope N. of the Crack, and especially by Sheep pasture road, some black birches are full of small leaves.

Maples, small ones are full of leaves. Larger trees, some are leafy & green, & some not. Some red maples are full of seeds. Maples in leaf have not the vivid green of the white birches, but in general have a dull or reddish green appearance, & do not add much to the greenness of the mountain at a distance.

Chestnuts in the pastures, & on the edge of the woods, & some on Sheep pasture road, have small leaves or some of them have, but are not green. Leaves are an inch long, and some less, some more. Small chestnuts are more leafy. In general, the large chestnuts on the sides of the mountain have no leaves, & seem unaltered - have the leaden or silver appearance.

Oaks, red, scarlet and black, on the lower parts of the mountain have open leaves, opening leaves and swelled buds. The woods that are oak, as seen from the meadow or river, are colored reddish, yellowish, greenish, &c. The general color is a faint London brown, or a reddish brown; & a greenish brown, and a dirty green are noticed. In looking down from the top of the mountain, the same colors or hues are noticed in the oak woods. High up the mountain the oaks are less advanced, & show swelled buds & opening buds, only. Some small oaks have leaves of some bigness, by Sheep pasture road.

White Oaks. I saw no large trees with open or opening leaves, but I found by Sheep pasture road trees several inches in diameter, with very small red leaves on lower limbs. These 10 feet high had larger red leaves.

May 1849

Thursday 17. All Holyoke vegetation cont.

Poplars, & the grandidentata species. I observed some large trees full of green cuttings & no leaves. Smaller trees are whitish with leaves. The leaves are not yet unrolled - have a white down on the outside and are greenish within. Some trees a few feet high have leaves fully open.

Flowering Dogwood makes no show. Leaves are hardly open, and the involucre enclosing the flower buds are quite small - not so forward as on some cultivated trees on Round Hill. - Alternate leaf dogwood is in leaf.

Bladder nuts by Mountain Road, show leaves & clusters of flower buds - not so forward as at West & Fort Hill.

Striped maple & These species are full of leaves,
Spiked maple } & both show flower buds.

Butternuts exhibit leaves in all places, but on the higher parts of the mountain, leaves are quite small & hardly open.

Walnuts show large buds, & some are opening on lower part of mountain.

Cash Trees. Some show black bunches.

Twin Flower or Fly Honey sucker on side of Mountain is full of flowers, and very green with leaves.

Iron Wood, everywhere in leaf.

Bass Trees have opening leaves far up the mountain. ~~Have~~ open leaves on Hockanum road.

Shad Trees by brook on Sheep pasture road are full of leaves - no blossoms.

Wild cherry, smooth, on the path north from the crack, shows blossoms. Several small trees.

Whortles in blossom on sides & top of mountain.

Small trees, 10, 20 or 30 feet high, are many of them in leaf on lower part of the mountain, where larger trees of the same species are not in leaf. Also shrubs and small trees, that remain small, are many of them in leaf. In looking at the woods from Lyman's pastures, N. of the crack, & from Sheep pasture road, they appear green or greenish about half way up to the tops of the trees, or the lower part is greenish, the upper not. But this is not a bright green like the white birches, & is not noticed at a distance much. In some places there are not many of these small trees.

Trees on the Top & S. and S.E. slope of the mountain.

There is not a green tree to be seen on the top, nor could I perceive one (evergreens excepted) in looking down the back side. Buds are swelled & some are opening, but no tree is green or greenish as yet. They seem to be the same on the range farther east. Even on the brow or front the trees near the top, as oaks, are only opening or having swelled buds, and the white birch leaves are small, & maple not out, or very small leaves.

In the Crack, the leaves are more advanced than on the heights each side.

Thursday 17th May, 1849.

Mount Holyoke vegetation — *continuum*

Shrub Oaks, on the summit, show the beginnings of catkins, but no leaves.

The Nettle Tree on the summit is full of green buds, not yet open — are flower buds, I think.

The tree is covered with them. No leaves seen.

Shadblow by summit is white with blossoms.

Sorrel on summit have opening leaves.

Smooth Cherry on summit, has white buds, not open

Honeysuckle on summit has only leaves.

Dogwood on summit has open leaves.

Flowers on the summit, &c.

Early Crowfoot (*R. fascicularis*) } These are most
Early Saxifrage } abundant all about
the top, & some are
lower, on sides of mt.

Solomon's Seal and kindred plants, of several species, some low, some tall, are very plenty about summit rocks, and elsewhere. They show flower buds, but no flowers. Some have the hanging buds, and curved tops.

Strawberries, Everlasting, Columbine (not many seen)
Blue Anemones, Blue Violets, with ovate leaf — these are all in flower on the summit.

A plant rises on the summit, that looks like Sarsaparilla; by its side is a scape with three clusters of flower buds.

Blue Anemones are found from the summit to the lower part of the mountain.

Wood Anemones (*A. nemoralis*) are found as high up as the Crack & in lower places, but are not plenty.

Polygala pauciflora. This flower is abundant in Lyman's Pasture, or a pasture, N. of Crack, & some in path in the woods.

Ranunculus, Venus' Pride, Fivefinger, anemones are in same pasture.

Blue violets, ovate leaf, } Both species of flowers
Blue violets, pedate leaves } are in the pasture.

Meadow Rue in flower, near the brook }
Trillium in flower near the brook } pastures.

Yellow Violets, plenty by path which I took in ascending
Grass of several species on the summit, carex, &c.
Liver leaf. I found one plant in flower.

Birds. I heard many on sides, & some on the top of the mountain. The Chewink has come.

Butterfly. Saw only the black butterfly with wings white edged.

Vegetation in Hockanum village is about the same as in Northampton.

94

1875

93.75
3.75
97.50

Gracie

18.7



May 1849.

Friday 18.

Comparison of Apple blossoming. The beginning.
in 1835 began ^{Northampton, Worcester} May 19.

1836	"	May 12.	---	First blossoms on English Cherry
1837	"	May 22.	---	^{Northampton, Worcester} 1838 May 15
1838	"	May 20.	---	1839 April 26. A. 28
1839	"	May 6.	May 10	1840 April 25. A. 25
1840	"	May 2.	May 11.	1841 May 13. M. 15
1841	"	May 21.	May 24	1842 April 23. A. 24
1842	"	May 0. (or earlier)	May 9. W.	1843 May 8. M. 9
1843	"	May 15.	May 14.	1844 April 22. A. 21
1844	"	April 29.	May 2	1845 April 27. A. 28
1845	"	May 5.	May 8	1846 April 23. A. 24
1846	"	May 1.	May 4	1847 May 9. M. 10.
1847	"	May 15.	May 22.	1848 April 26. A. 27
1848	"	May 6.	May 9.	1849 May 5
1849	"	May 16.	---	^{See May 10. 1845.}
P.S. [Add 1850 "		May 15.		^[See June 1. 1850. See May 1. 1849. See May 1. 1850.]

^{Average of blossoming 29 years, 1838 to 1859, about May 11. 14 11. 20 almost 9. 2d approx. 14}
Blossoms are falling from some cherry, plum and peach trees. From some not.

Pear blossoms are increasing. Some trees quite white.

Apple blossoms appear today on many trees - a few on a tree - on some many. Perhaps 150 or 200 trees have blossoms. They make no show yet; seem not to add to the bloom of the village much, but will soon eclipse all other fruit trees.

Crab Apple. Blossoms appear to day on Talbot's Trees. They are not quite so forward as Williston's tree, noticed yesterday.

Japan Quince at Talbot's is in full bloom - is a flaming red.

Bulbous Crowfoot, calyx reflexed. Twenty or more blossoms show themselves in the grass in front of Dock Barrell's house. The only ones that I have seen. Are a larger flower than the common buttercup.

Primulas, dwarf Iris, snowflake, moss-pink, and periwinkle are in gardens. Daffodils & Crowns imperial have faded away. Some early tulips are seen. Tulips of the larger species are coming out & will soon outshine all the other garden flowers.

Hyacinths, the common species are gone. The kind called Infants' Breath with slender, lax leaves, is in full blossom or near it.

English Oaks at Bright's. Some have swelled buds and some seem unchanged.

Magnolia grandiflora. One tree at Round Hill establishment has leaves opening & some open. They are 3 inches in length when they first open.

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). One tree in Market Street. There are leaves of considerable size, one in a place, and accompanying each leaf is a long, large bud, which contains - I know not what.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, has open leaves on pillars of porches, &c.

Black currants (stinking) are in blossom. some buds not open.

on J. H. left us this afternoon. At least buds with us. Began 10th.

May 1849
Saturday 19.
Round Hill.

Chesnuts, almost all, have leaves, generally small, and but recently open. They do not make the trees look green, near by, or far off; yet they make quite a change in the hue or color of the trees, as seen at a distance, with the aid of other leaves.

Oaks, not white, almost all have leaves... are more advanced and showy than chesnut. Like those on the lower part of Holyoke, they are reddish, yellowish, whitish greenish, but the general hue is made by leaves that are reddish with some yellowish green on the top surface. The lower side is whitish and greenish. With the leaves are catkins in abundance and these are reddish & yellowish green. As the leaves enlarge, there will be more green & less of the reddish brown, and the color will be a dirty green, as it is now on some trees.

White Oaks. In general, only swelled buds, but some small trees, and a few large ones have small open leaves, especially on lower limbs. The leaves are generally reddish, but some are almost white.

Shrub Oaks back of the Hill show the beginning of catkins & no leaves, as on Holyoke.

Maples are all in leaf, & the leaves are generally reddish.

White Birches, deltoid leaf, back of the Hill, have small leaves & are greenish only; are full of long, pendulous catkins. Some elsewhere have larger leaves.

Walnuts on the hill, are hignuts, I think, or ones of them are. Some have small buds, some large ones; some have open leaves, & some are hardly changed at all, none are green.

The Planting Season has come, according to the Indian rule. Some white Oaks have leaves as large as a mouse's ear. Apple blossoms now as in years past, correspond nearly with the white Oak leaves. This is a little planting season and most of the corn is already planted, though the earth was not warm enough for it, when people began.

Ash Trees in the village. The dark bunches near the ends of the branches, are developing themselves and forming flowers. They become greenish. Above them at the ends of the branches are green leaves, now open, or opening. Some trees have no black bunches. What are these?

Poplars, grandidentata. The staminate trees above the upper mill have no leaves nor catkins, except a few dry dead catkins. Some white leaf buds just begin to show themselves. The pistillate or female trees are full of greenish catkins from 3 to 5 inches long, and nearly without leaves. A few beginnings of leaves, white & rolled up, may be seen. Some small trees a few feet high have whitish leaves, partly unfolded. Some of these Poplars, quite tall, are on Round Hill. They are males, & have neither leaves nor catkins. Small trees near them show white leaves.

c May 1849

Saturday 19.

Red Maples, make but little show now. The red seeds & stalks have become pale red, or red and green. The leaves are open on some trees, and obscure the reddish fruit; some trees have as yet only opening leaf buds, especially those which were full of flowers.

Sugar maple has but few blossoms this season compared with 1846, though perhaps as many as usual.

Elms are now generally full of leaves & quite green. Here & there is a tree with leaves only beginning to open.

English Elms are full of leaves, but they are small, and the trees much less green than the others.

Wild cherries, smooth bark. Some small trees are quite white with flowers. They follow the Shadbush as usual, though some Shad bushes are yet in blossom. The large Shad bush trees, at Bensonville, near Mill river, were white with blossoms May 16 - as last year & day.

Comparison. I think the lower part of Holyoke by the sheep pasture road, and the Oak region S.E. of Pease's house, or S.W. of the Mountain House, are as forward as Round Hill; that is, were as forward on the 16th when I was there as Round Hill on the 16th. Where the mountain is steeper & higher, vegetation is more backward. My opinion was not different from this last year. I thought Holyoke was in advance of Bensonville. The parts of Holyoke to which I refer are some distance from the steep mountain, and are not greatly elevated above the meadows, though on the slope of Holyoke. Perhaps not much higher than Round Hill, if any.

Button wood. Some trees have opening leaves, & some leaves displayed. Others have only swelled buds.

Grapes have opening leaves & a few open.

Celastrus scandens has small leaves.

White Poplars by canal. Female trees are full of large leaves, and green catkins - no trees are more green. Male trees have only small leaves, & are greenish.

Shagbark Walnuts. Two trees below the lower mill & canal are opening their large buds. Some buds are quite ragged.

Humming Bird. I saw one May 19. The first I have noticed.

Whippoorwill. Heard at Bensonville, May 16th.

May 1849

Sunday 20

Late Pres. Humphrey preached A.M. Mr Swift P.M., warmest day this year. Fire was not necessary except in the morning, which could not be said of any previous day.

Monday 21. Warm day.

Vegetation advanced much yesterday and two days previous.

Blossoms of Eng. cherries & plums are mostly fallen or more than half. Those of peaches are falling. Pear trees, some are full and some not. The blossoms on apple trees are fast increasing; some trees are whitish, some red & white. Crab apple trees are very white from blossoms & buds. Old kind of cherry trees are in full blossom.

Lilacs. Blossoms appeared May 19; and Mr. Ship- and's bush had some half open. Mr. S.'s lilacs purple & white, both had blossoms, May 20, and others in the village. Assuming 19th as the beginning, the lilacs are 15 days later than in 1846 & later than 1847, and 11 later than 1848.

Heavenly Star (*Erigeron Philadelphicus*) is plenty about here in grass lands, & on the sides of the streets, but not yet in blossom. The buds on the top of the plants are all drooping; none are erect. There are blossoms, double & single, in some warmer early places. P.S. Before night, some buds became erect and were almost in blossom, about the village. See May 24

Crowfoot Geranium is in blossom at Fort Hill in a warm place. Not noticed elsewhere.

White Trillium is in blossom in Capt. Damon's Dooryard. It doubtless is in blossom where it grows wild, about Engonowillet. P.S. These plants in Dooryard were found in Hatfield and set out when in blossom.

Early Bedstraw at Fort Hill exhibits its small white blossoms.

Fly Honey-suckle, so called, has some open flowers at West's; some almost ready to open at Valleys.

Single Peony (lady's love leaf) is in blossom at West's. Was out yesterday.

Tulips are plenty & showing, though not half are yet open.

Horse Chestnuts. Two trees at S. H. Flynner's and two in fence near Bright's house show blossoms. A few elsewhere. Pyramids of buds from 6 to 9 inches high at S. Flynner's.

Lily of the Valley is in flower in gardens.

Thorn Bushes. One species has blossoms, or one bush has.

Columbines are in flower in gardens in St. H. I observed some at Hockanum May 17.

Baneberry is in flower at Fort Hill - is plenty

May 1849

Monday 21 - continued.

Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum*) is most abundant. The heads give large spots, even acres, a brownish appearance, there being little other grass tall enough to hide them. This grass is found in rich land, & in that not very rich. It grows in moist ground, but grows where it is dry.

Poa Pratensis. Panicles are seen only about buildings, fences, & not in fields.

Cocksfoot or Orchard Grass shows panicles by West road. Not yet fully out.

Meadow Foxtail Grass shows its spikes by the brook, in Bright's mowing. (*Alopecurus*.)

Sedge grasses & several kinds show inflorescence.

Rye from scattered seeds, near Fort Hill, shows heads almost out of the sheath, or more than halfway out.

Buttercups or *Ranunculus*. The R. bulbosus is plenty and is a fine looking cup. The R. abortivus is a mean looking plant, a real abortion; it is quite plenty.

The common cowfoot or Buttercup (*R. acris*) begins to blossom in Talbot's lot above the canal. A few elsewhere.

The double Buttercup is in flower in gardens.

Shepherd's Purse. In some rich places this is 2½ feet high, with blossoms at the top of the main stem & branches, and purses below.

Blue eyed grass. It blossoms by rail road May 22.

Fort Hill, E. S. The trees all have leaves, but many or most are only slightly green, or greenish, as chestnuts, ashes, white oaks, &c. All chestnuts have leaves, but not large enough to make the trees green. Leaves about an inch long; some two inches, some $\frac{3}{4}$ an inch. Oaks have leaves of considerable size, from 1 to 2 inches long, & some 3 inches. White Oaks all have small reddish leaves, most of them recently open, but some are an inch in length, on stalks. Black Birch is full of small leaves. Walnuts of different species have open leaves. Grandidentata poplars; some have leaves, & some not. The catkins remain.

Striped Maple at West is in blossom; seems nearly full.

Bladder nut at do. has no blossoms, but is near blossoming. Has leaves.

Sassafras at West is in blossom. In the centre of a bunch of blossoms, is a leaf bud, apparently, not yet open.

Slippery Elm, by West road, is somewhat green, but more from the seeds than the leaves. In this respect, it is quite different from the common Elm.

High Whortleberry has some blossoms, by West's road.

Sassaaparilla is plenty at Fort Hill, one stem with leaves and one stem with three panicles of flower buds. Not in blossom yet. The whole of the stem & leaves is called one leaf with its leaf stalk; & the other stem is a scape.

May 1846

Monday 21. continued.

Trees in the village are generally green with leaves, or white or red with blossoms, but there are exceptions.

Button wood, Robinia & Gleditsia Locusts, Catalpa, Ailanthus, Mulberry, Syrian Hibiscus, Osage Orange, English Oaks at Brighton, Ash, and some others are not green. Some are greenish and some have as yet only buds.

On the whole, the village makes a good appearance but will be more green & flowery.

South Meadow. I observed today that many were planting in this meadow, corn or broomcorn. Some, no doubt, are planting in the north meadow.

Round Hill. The maples & oaks are greenish; chestnuts are only faintly green. The brown limbs obscure the green of the leaves. The hue, however, is much changed, of the chestnuts—more perhaps than that of the white oaks.

Trees in New York. The Tribune of to-day says Linden & Elm are green with leaves, and the Horse Chestnut green with leaves & white with blossoms. The Ailanthus, Mulberry and Locust are yet naked—Trees evidently are not much more advanced in New York than here.

A purple flower of the cruciferous tribe, apparently, has been out in gardens some days. Perhaps a *Hesperis* or *Rocket*, but does not answer the description.

The *Leucogium vernum* or Snowflake is very plenty and very pretty. Very white & modest.

The *Narcissus* with a flower having 6 white petals and a small yellow cup, has been in flower some time, & is still fresh. Perhaps *Narcissus tazetta*, perhaps something else.

Blue Violets. Those so common about yards & sowings are the Hooded Violet, or *Viola cucullata*. Hood-leaved violet, is the name in wood. Whether the violet of the plains and mountains are pedata or palmata, or both, I am not certain. I think I have sometimes given a wrong name to them, as pedata for palmata, &c. I presume both species are in the vicinity. There is also the blue violet with an ovate leaf somewhat common on plains, &c. 4 species of blue violets about here, wild. (See next page but two.)

May 1849

Tuesday 22. Mt Tom.

Mount Tom. This afternoon, I walked down the rail road to Pascommuck, and the ledge where they are getting out stone for the new city; thence ascended the mountain gradually by the road for wood on the upper part of the chestnut region, & continued on, descending some, to the old barn & orchard on the low top of the mountain. Examined things about there, & then descended by the road used for stone & wood, down into the street on the N.W. side of the mountain. Walked down the road to the rail road, & thence home on the latter. I walked 8 or 9 miles I suppose.

Distances on Rail Road. It appears by posts set up that 14 miles from Springfield is 80 rods or more below the ledge of sandstone, through which the rail road passes below Pascommuck street. The 15th mile post is 10 or 12 rods north of Hockanum island. The 16th is in the meadow near half a mile below the bridge over Mill river. It is said the 17th would be against Market Street, near Mr. State's house, (or farther north.) If this be so, the court house, must be about 17 miles from Springfield by the rail road. I think Mr. State's house is not far enough to the north. From this 17 mile point, whether at the court house, or elsewhere, it is about 2 miles and 200 rods to Pascommuck street, say 2 1/2 miles at least for me to travel. P.S. I am satisfied that State's is not far enough. N. Market Square is about 1 1/2 miles.

Vegetation on Mount Tom.

It may be said, in general terms, that all deciduous trees on the mountain have put forth leaves. Yet some chestnuts & white oaks have barely opened their leaves, & a few perhaps have not leaves open. The chestnut region is but faintly green at a distance; the brown of the limbs is more conspicuous than the green of the leaves. White oaks do not as yet add any thing to the green; the leaves visible are reddish or whitish. Red, Scarlet & yellow Oaks are more advanced, and there is a plain difference between Oak & Chestnut woods, the former being more deeply colored with green, though mixed with other colors, than the latter. The oak green is as yet dirty, or discolored, but the spring color is obvious to the sight every where.

May 1846

Tuesday 22. Mount Torr - continued.

Birches. The white, ovate leaf birches have every where large leaves, of a vivid green, and can easily be distinguished from other green trees on the mountain side, at a distance. Black birches are full of small leaves. The white deltoid leaf birches are found on the mountain only as a second growth, and are small. They are full of leaves.

Butternuts } all show the leaves, & are greenish
Walnuts } - not very green.
Ashes }

Sassafras. Three trees east of the old barn (one a foot in diameter) have buds and blossoms, but leaves are not developed.

Piperidge. Two trees east of the barn have swelled buds, beginning to open, but not yet open.

Hornbeam, near them, has small leaves.

Maples in the vicinity of the barn are mostly red, some are full of seeds, & some are full of leaves.

Elm, near same barn, has small leaves.

Poplars. Some showed whitish leaves. I did not notice large ones. They were *P. grandidentata*.

Wild cherry in blossom.

The Apple Trees in the old orchard on the mountain, & scattering ones elsewhere, were in blossom more or less. Some were whitish with blossoms.

Pyrus arbutifolia, in barn pasture, has reddish buds, not open.

Flowers in the mountain paths & pastures and woods.

Blue anemone is found in all these plenty.

Wood anemone. I found a few near the top & a few near the bottom. Are rare.

Venus' Pleiad is every where, especially on grass lands; on mountain & lowland.

Veronica serpyllifolia (Speedwell) is plenty on mountain grass lands, & some by paths. - is very common on lowlands.

Five Finger (*potentilla*) is every where.

Polygala pauciflora is in mountain paths and woods. Plenty in many places, in flower.

Abortive Crowfoot is by mountain paths, in flower.

Pandelions in pastures & open places. Not in woods.

Wake Robin (*spathe & spadix*) by path, and in swamp near old barn.

Strawberry - very common on mountain in open places, in flower.

Early Saxifrage. Plenty in road I came down in.

May 1849

Tuesday 22. Mount Tom continued.

Flowers on Mountain - continued.

Low whortles were in flower.

Wild Honeysuckle had buds, no flowers.

Sarsaparilla - had sent up leaves & buds, and some buds had become flowers. I have seen none so early on lowland.

Solomon's Seal. The *Convallaria racemosa* with raceme of flower buds; and the small *S. scab.* with two or three leaves & flower buds are on the mountain.

Bell worts (*Uvularia*). The *U. perfoliata* is in flower in all parts of the mountain, or in many places where I went. Book says it has 2 branches and one flower. This is generally so, but some plants have two flowers, & some have only 1 branch, or rather no branch.

The *Uvularia sessilifolia* is abundant in a Pascommed mowing, and in flower. Is much smaller than the other, & covers the ground in some places. It is on the top of Fort Hill also.

Robert's Plantain (*Erigeron hel.*) is found on the sides of the mountain, in pastures & open places, but not observed very high up. ~~The~~ buds were over and nearly or quite in blossom - were open but rays not complete. P.S. One or two had full rays.

Everlasting is frequent on the mountain.

Violets.

There are at least 3 species of blue violet on the Mountain - in places very plenty.

1. *Viola ovata*, or ovate leaved. Not so common as the others.
2. *Viola pedata*, with large pale blue flowers. Frequent.
3. *Viola* I know not the species. Leaves cordate, ovate, & some a little reniform. Lower side of leaf & the petiole hairy or pubescent. Is not the *Viola cucullata*. They are very common on the mountain. Leaves are somewhat hooded, & if the plant was smooth, it would be the hooded violet, but lower side of leaf & the petiole are very rough. I know of no *V. cucullata* with pubescence. Possibly it is arrow leaved violet.

White violet is plenty in wet places in mountain pastures - also on lowlands. Usually among grass in wet soft ground. Seems *Viola blanda*. Small flowers.

Yellow Violet, tall, with a stem. *Viola pubescens* the same that is by Holyoke path. Some a foot high or more. This is not very common on mountain, is not found in some large tracts.

The *Viola palmata*, I did not find. Am not certain that I have ever found it, though Whitney named thus some found about Holyoke. Yet my *pedata* violet does not agree with the book as to the segments, but it cannot be the *palmata*. [See back 3 pages.]

May 1849

Tuesday 22. continued

Pascommuck. This village exhibited apple blossoms & other things quite as forward as Northampton.

Pye showed heads, on this street, but they were not fully out.

Growfoot Geranium, in flower, in Pascommuck mowing

Panicled Elder is in full bloom on stony sides of rail road. The white panicles of blossoms, as large as my fist, make quite a display, ^{more than full.}

Barbarea vulgaris is plenty in wet places, in the meadow, in uplands on dry sides of rail road, &c. Shows abundance of yellow flowers.

Alexanders are seen with yellow flowers, but not half as common as Barbarea.

Cutting Wood. They are clearing the mountain as well as every other kind of land, of wood and timber. They have attacked the steep parts where trees grow & are leaving them bare. There is a large cutting on the high mountain S.W. of the mountain valley, or barn valley; another on an evergreen peak or hill in this valley; others on the two peaks or summits N.E. of the barn valley, on the northwestern side, where they are quite steep. The choppers seem to cut down every thing where they go. Much of the wood must be tumbled down or slid down in these steep places. - The N.E. end of the mountain is losing its wood, and great havoc is making on the backside. - Perhaps the destruction is not so great on Holyoke; I think it is not near as great.

Wednesday 23.

Wrote to Wm. S. Porter, Farmington, in reply.

Wrote to Orestes Richards, Bleeker, Fulton Co. N.Y. He owes me about 48 dollars (used to live in Farmington) and I am suspicious of him; fear I shall lose it. I sold his note, & lost 8 dollars on it. He is a knave.

A hail storm 2 M. passed north of the village and into Hadley.

May 1849.

Thursday M.

Coming up of seeds. Corn and beans planted 14 days ago have only begun to show themselves - very few are up. Beets were up in 10 days, and lettuce in 10. Squashes in 12, Cabbages in 10. Cucumbers did not come up but are replanted.

Flowers, &c. on Round Hill.

Flowering Dogwood, a tree on Mr. Fort's land more than a handsome appearance; the ~~involucres~~ are large & white. More forward than those in the woods.

Pyrus arbutifolia (Hogberry), is in flower in woods path, & shows crimson anthers.

Ribwort Plantain is in flower in Roundhill mowing and elsewhere.

Maclurea cordifolia { it has a Currant leaf } is in flower, in woods.

St. Croix root is in blossom in the woods - leaves 3 parted, stem very hairy. Must be *P. recurvata*, I think. It seems to agree with Wood's description in all respects.

Goldthread, is in flower, near brook, N. side of hill. Has been out some days, perhaps.

Water Queens (*Gaumn rivale*) is in flower by some brook. But few flowers out.

Orientalis Americana is in flower in the woods, very plenty. Must have been out a day or two.

Dwarf Ginseng (*Panax trifolium*) is abundant on N. part of the hill. Has been out 2 or 3 days.

Two leaved Solomon's Seal is plenty in the woods and has begun to blossom. But few flowers open.

Blue Violets. The Hooded blue violet is there. Also, very plenty, Muhlenberg's violet, so called by Whitney, blue, with a stem.

Mountain Rice (*Oryzopsis asperifolia*) grows on N. part of the lot, one bunch or more. About 2 feet high. In blossom or a little past.

Blossoms Elsewhere.

Crab Apples were in full blossom May 22 and trees almost perfectly white. Many blossoms have fallen. Pith is full 21st.

Common Apple Trees are in full blossom, or within a day of it. Some trees are quite white. Some blossoms have fallen. There is not so full a blow than in some seasons. Many trees do not blossom at all, and many have but few blossoms, or blossoms on but a portion of the limbs.

Eng. Cherry blossoms all fallen. Old cherry nearly fallen.

Peach blossoms mostly fallen.

Pear blossoms are falling but most remain.

Quince blossoms almost all fallen. The meadow plums at Wapiti's old garden is in full blossom a little past.

Quince Trees back of Justin Smith's barn have many blossoms. Elsewhere, I see no quince blossoms. Mr. Sneyd's trees have only red buds.

May 1849

Thursday 24. continued

(Blossoms, continued)

Flowering Ashle, so called, at Talbott's, has large blossoms, half-double.

Flowering Almond, is in full blossom or thereabouts, ^{very snowy.}

Lilacs, purple white. About half the buds are open.

Persian Lilac have just begun to blossom. Talbott's, (West's).

Italian John's wort (*Spiraea hypericifolia*) called prim begins to blossom at Talbott's and West's.

Horse chestnut. Most trees in blossom. Not half the buds are open yet.

Snowball bushes have bunches of green belonging to flowers

which are in their glory, & send much delicate fragrance around them. They will be as near full tomorrow as ever, perhaps.

Spiderwort has blossoms at Talbott's.

Two kinds of flowers are out in garden, with a swelled tubular calyx. Must be *Silene* or *Lychnis* genus. One I think is *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, or Ragged robin, but nothing is ragged. Stem is viscid and some other parts. Perhaps it is another *Lychnis*.

Flea bane, No 2. Many heads or buds in grass lands in the village are now erect & in blossom. Many remain drooping. See May 20 and 22. Blossoms not fully open.

Buttercups. *R. bulbosus* is very plenty, and large spots of grass land are yellowish with these blossoms. The common *R. acris* has but few blossoms as yet. Are much taller plants than *R. bulbosus*. Some of *R. abortivus* are near two feet high, or 20 inches, but in general are not tall.

Dandelions begin to go to seed. White caps appear. Flowers are about out yet.

Veronica serpyllifolia (Speedwell) is most abundant; seems to have greatly increased within a few years. It makes some places in grass lands whitish.

Gelandine flowers are very plenty.

Crowfoot *Geranium* is increasing. But few flowers seen as yet.

Primulas, *Narcissus* with white petals, Snowflake, and also pink continue to be plenty in gardens. Some of the *Narcissus* have from 12 to 20 white petals, an partly double.

Lincoln is a red for pie. Wife has used it. Has shot up panicles full of buds or flowers.

Flower de luce (*Iris*) begins to blossom at West's; the whitish or pale kind.

Wild cherry, *rexemee*, begins to blossom at Fort Hill and probably elsewhere.

Madder nuts began to blossom for 2 days since.

Red clover. Some red heads in Dock Thompson's lot.

The season is about with May 17. 1848. May 23. 1847. May 10. 1846.

*. Perhaps this is not a *Narcissus*.

May 1849

Friday 25. Cold, some rain. Visited burying ground with Josiah Clark of Leicester.

Saturday 26.

Wrote a letter, 5 pages, to Rev Sylvester Nash, of Essex, Con, in reply.

Walked out to Bensonville & back. P.M.

Robert's Hill is all green or greenish, but there is a variety of shades to the green, & the whole presents a dappled appearance. The brown of the branches and the various tint of the leaves ~~dis~~ color the green.

Round Hill & the mountains seem to be all green now, but the chestnut regions are not fully green, or not vividly green. The white oaks are more backward than the chestnuts, & their leaves are reddish & whitish & not green. They add little or nothing to the green but aid in giving the green a dirty appearance; and some other trees. Fort Hill is like other Hills, or a little more forward. Thorn bushes on the way to Bensonville have but just begun to blossom. Very few blossoms seen.

The Choke berry, *Pyrus arbutifolia*, has but few blossoms yet. The umbellated wild Cherry is generally in blossom.

The racemed wild Cherry has begun to blossom, especially the bushes 2, 3 or 4 feet high. The trees have not begun. Flowering dogwood, by the road, has white involucre, but they are imperfect and not showy.

Great toothed Poplars in the woods near the hither Silk Factory, are only beginning to clothe themselves with leaves. The small trees, however, are full of leaves.

Robert's Plantain (*Origanum bel.*) is seen by the road side in many places, but only a small portion is in flower yet. This is a ~~leucane~~ crof.

Tall Saxifrage grows abundantly this side of the cotton Factory, in wet ground - has been in blossom a week or more, I judge.

{ Locusts of all kinds, Mulberries, Catalpas, ailanthus, Osage orange, Syrian Hibiscus, all have leaves, but all are not green. Nettles trees are greenish.

A portion of the white oaks are almost as late in leafing as any forest tree. The pinenicle is out little behind. There is considerable difference in white oaks; some put out several days sooner than others.

A plant that looks like Dewberry, but smooth without prickles is in flower. It does not run much. I know not what it is.

Gill go over the ground is in blossom.

May 1849

Saturday 26.

Topics of conversation are California, Cholera, disasters by fire, flood & steamboats, European news, the late season, &c.

Europe is still in a state of commotion, or partly of it. There are reports of Hungarian successes, of Roman successes, of the rising of the people in some cities of Germany &c. Some infer that the people are about to recover their rights, but the time for that has not arrived. Kings, nobles & standing armies are to rule Europe still longer, & the present risings of the people are to be put down. But those who are put down and oppressed are exasperated, and their hatred against their oppressors is embittered. When a favorable opportunity presents, they will rise again with renewed energy, and perhaps with increased ferocity. The war between classes, if it comes, will be dreadful. The privileged & upper classes, would have no strength if they could not get a portion of the working classes to act with them. By their money & other means of influence, they are able to gain supporters enough to defeat the schemes of the radical reformers. They yield some, however, to gain friends, but take care to retain what is most important & essential. The concessions which they make to the people, will not long satisfy the latter, who will demand greater concessions, sooner or later.

Sunday 27. Mr. Adm. Mr. Swift P.M.,
Dr. Humphrey in evening.

Monday 28.

Blossoms.

Quince. Mr. Shepard's trees & others which have been noticed in years past began to blossom May 27, which is 3 days later than 1847; 16 days later than 1846; 9 days later than 1848.

Fruit blossoms have mostly fallen except apples, and apple blossoms are fast falling, though very many remain in orchards and yet gay. Some trees full.

Matrimony Vine showed blossoms May 26.

Lilacs, purple & white, are near full blossom. Both colors are equally advanced almost. White the most forward.
Purple not full.

Upright Hone-suckle (*Aralia nudiflora*) about houses. I observed a few flowers May 27, on two plants. In general they were not out, but more opened May 28.

Horse Chestnuts, about with Lilacs. Many trees in full blossom; many not full.

Barberry bushes. Some began to blossom May 25 or 26. Some have not yet commenced.

c May 1849

Monday 28. continued.

Tulips are still in full blossom and splendid.
Colors are still brilliant, but they ^{flowers} are becoming too
much expanded.

Flowering Almond blossoms, are still rich & showy,
though waning a little. Are passed the full.

Rockets, white, purple and yellow are in gardens,
(yellow only at Brants,) some purple flowers have been
open several days, and others one or two days
at Northwood. I notice a few blossoms.

Columbines are in gardens in full blossom not very common.

Mountain Clematis by Hinckley's house, shows corymbs
of flowers. Have been out a day or two.

Butternut trees are shedding their large barren
catkins, or some trees are.

Globe flower yellow or orange, has been in blossom
more than a week. At Trollius.

Tuesday 29.

Wednesday 30. Snow removed today.

Thursday 31. Much rain.

Sylvester came from Boston at nine P.M.
He came to Boston from Augusta on Monday.

June 1849

Money Matters. Receipts.

Friday	Balance of account under March 1.	210.34
1	Cash of S.C. Parsons, \$2. 6 Cash of do \$5.	7.06
9	Cash for services of J.C. Lyman, Portsmouth,	3.00
19	Cash of Hamlin for Order Richard's note	40.15
July 5	Cash for dividend of B & P. Rail Road	30.00
"	Cash of H. Smith, on an note	10.00
"	Cash of C. Buckingham, New York, for services	2.41
9	Cash of Oren Kingsley, balance for use of land in 1848.	302.90
		2.60
		<u>\$305.50</u>

Expenditures

Friday	1. Coffee 15. Cheese 15. Tribune, 4 & 3. Moos. Store 10	0.47
5	Melaine Spectacles, &c. 50. Dried Apples 40. Cheese 13	1.03
7	Tribune, 7. & 6. Fernage, &c. 8	0.21
7	Lent to brother John a loan 50 dollars, 14th	150.00
8	" to Geo. S. and Geo. Lyman, Rockanum	100.00
11	1. 17. Postage 15.55. Butter 1.85. Postage 5. Trib. 6	2.38
	Package from Boston by express 25. Sundr 18. Postage 5.	0.48
19	Hat sold to S. 1.13. Parish Tax 8.34. Pencil 4	0.48
20	Wife 25. 2 Washing, 1.00. 1. 54. Tribune 6	0.81
22	Coffee Pot 33. Coffee 15. Cheese 17. Beef 14	0.79
23	Town Tax 22.54. Postage & 7. Toll 4. Tribune & 4	22.69
28	Butter 50. Cherries 12. Beef 4. Postage &c. 8	1.18
July 2	Postage 5. Box & evangelist postage 32. Washing 50	0.87
	Tribune 3. Postage 5. River 5. Pecies 17. Cheese 9	0.39
5	Cash for silk dress for Penin. paid to Arcthusa	10.00
7	Cherries 18. Tribune 6. Cheese 15. Coffee 15	0.54
"	Beef 80. Postage 5. Butter 34	1.19
9	Bridget toll 3. Wife 15. Peas 13. Paper 38 & 2	0.71
11	Washington 1.00. Peninnah 43. Lamb 48	1.91
14	Cherries 10. Cheese 20. Toll 3. Tribune 6. Postage &c. 7	0.46
17	Lamb 37. Washing 50. Butter 50. Postage &c. 9	1.46
"	Butter, bind 7. Cornmeal 2.50. Beef 60. Potatoes 14	3.22
21	Cheese 15. Coffee 15. Postage 10. Tribune 3. Potatoes 12	0.55
25	Berries 5. Crackers 14. Lamb 50. Mt Holyoke 27	0.96
28	Rich binding Diaries, & other books	2.65
30	mending 5. Washing 50. Cheese 21. Potatoes 13	0.89
Aug 1	Postage 5. Bread &c. 13. Snuff 6. Berries 14	0.38
3	Indian meal 10. Cornmeal 25. Meat 64	0.89
4	Coffee 15. Tribune 6. Shoes wife & pen. 2.40	2.61
"	Butter 33. Corn 6. Potatoes 21. Cheese 25	1.35
10	Bread & Crackers 14. Berries 8. Beef 38. Tribune & 6	1.66
11	Paid bro. Matthew on account, noted May 1849	18.60
"	13 dollars & 4 simple interest from May 23. 1842	
	Postage 10. Crackers 17. Potatoes 20. Postage &c. 8	0.55
15	Washing 50. Postage 14. Tribune 3. Lamb 44	1.07
	Horset-Warren 25. Butter 48. Coffee 15	0.88
22	Postage 20. Berries 10. Apples 6. Mat cher 13	0.49
25	Butter 20. Cheese 9. Smoked Halibut 11	0.40
		<u>244.20</u>
27	Washing 50. Crackers bread 13. Frame for couch 6	7.62
	Westhampton Tax for 1849. 63. Postage 10. Sundr 26	53.68
Sept 1	Balance to new account.	<u>\$305.50</u>

June 1849

Thermometer

At sunrise 1 P.M. 9 P.M.				
Friday	54.	75.	58.	1/2 fair. 1/2 cloudy. S: S.E: N.E.
1	56.	73.	64.	1/2 fair. S.W. in P.M. S.W. in P.M.
Sunday 3	63.	78.	66.	Mostly Cloudy. S.W. in P.M.
4	64.	83.	64.	1/2 fair. Th. Shower P.M. (not noted.)
5	54.	73.	60.	Fair & pleasant.
6	48.	73.	58.	Fair & pleasant. N. N.W. &c
7	45.	75.	61.	Fair & pleasant. not observed
8	60.	56.	48.	Most of Day Cloudy. Little rain. N.E.
9	42.	74.	61.	Fair mostly. not observed
Sunday 10	57.	63.	55.	Cloudy N.E.
11	43.	75.	57.	1/2 Cloudy N.E.
12	44.	71.	55.	Fair in part. Hazy in part S.E. & E.
13	45.	72.	62.	Fair in part. Cloudy in part S.
14	57.	78.	66.	Fair mostly. some haze S.E.
15	62.	73.	70.	1/2 Fair and some haze S.W. & cloudy.
16	64.	77.	65.	Cloudy A.M. Fair P.M. N.W.
Sunday 17	59.	77.	65.	Fair & pleasant N.E.
18	55.	84.	70.	Fair & pleasant. Dry. N.E. S.W.
19	59.	88.	74.	Fair & very warm. N.W.
20	65.	92.	77.	Fair & hot. S.E. & N.W.
21	68.	94.	75.	Fair & hot, very. N.W.
22	63.	94.	76.	Fair & hot. Westerly.
23	75.	90.	68.	Fair & hot. Some clouds. N.W.
Sund. 24	60.	88.	66.	Fair & some haze till 2 P.M. S. & S.W.
25	61.	82.	70.	Cloudy after 2. Rain in evening. N.W.
26	58.	84.	68.	Fair & pleasant N.W.
27	50.	84.	68.	Fair & pleasant. N.W.
28	58.	66.	60.	Cloudy. Little rain. N.E. & E.
29	55.	72.	63.	Rainy morning. Cloudy day. N.E. & N.W.
30	54.	82.	71.	Partly fair P.M. S & N.W.
	1698.	2346.	1944	Fair & pleasant.

Temperature

At sunrise $56\frac{18}{30}$
 At 1 P.M. $78\frac{6}{30}$
 At 9 P.M. $64\frac{24}{30}$

Average $66\frac{9}{30}$

About 2 degrees warmer than June 1846; 3 degrees warmer than June 1847; and 2 degrees cooler than June 1848, being nearly the same. But little rain has fallen in June. Many fair and pleasant days. One very hot week.

June 1849
Friday 1st

The Season.

There has been much cloudy weather, & considerable rain recently; and the atmosphere rather cool. The progress of vegetation has not been rapid, but everything appears fresh and vigorous. It has been a fine time for grass.

Plants.

- The apple blossoms have almost all fallen; also pears.
Quince Trees are nearly in full blossom. River flowers.
Horse chestnut, are near full blossom. Some trees are full & handsome. Some flowers are falling; some opening.
Lilacs. Purple are about full blossom. The white a little more advanced.
Fly Honey suckles are full & beautiful. There are dropping flowers, flowers fresh & new, & flower buds.
Spiraea hypericifolia, is not quite full - has a fine appearance about an ash - is in blossom. Other trees beside, Hinchleys.
Hawthorn. Flowers are open - many are out a day or two. Not full.
Azalea Honey suckle has many flowers. not full.
Persian lilac - not over $\frac{1}{4}$ of buds are open.
Buckthorn begins to blossom. Flowers green & hardly seen.
Malips are quite shown yet, but are beginning to fade. Flowers are spreading. Some petals horizontal, or drooping.
Iris a Flower de luce. The white flowers are fully out. The blue flowers just begin to show themselves. The dwarfest is (I. pumila) has long been in blossom but some flowers still remain. - These are all garden plants.
Star of Bethlehem has flowers.
Spiked Indigo plant at Weth, begins to blossom.
Peony. The pale sort at Mr. Shepard's has a few blossoms today. - The red peony has one blossom almost open.
Pyrus japonica. These bright flowers are not yet all gone. I saw a humming bird on them to day.
Shrub at Talbot, in full blossom, which he calls an Helecia. I know not what it is. A small tree.
Sweet Cicely or something similar is in blossom at Brights.
A Horse Chestnut growing at Brights is very different from our common Horse Chestnut - probably an American species. The raceme of flowers is not pyramidal, ~~as ours~~ & the flowers are not shaped like the common ones; leaves have 5 leaflets; common have 7.
Spinage at Brights is cultivated for greens. Seems to be in blossom. Is Spinacia oleracea, I suppose.
Pyrus arbutifolia is in full blossom in some places. On the plain some are only a foot high & full of blossoms.
Crolofoot Geranium is plenty - not in full blossom.
Flowering Almond have lost their beauty. Some falling.
Magnolia grandiflora (Round Hill) has blossoms June 2.

June 1849

Friday 1.

Season — continued. Vegetation, crops, &c.
Grass has grown finely, & in some homelots is in
good sweet. I think good lands will yield a
heavy burden. Some spots are lodged now.

Sweet-scented Vernal grass is still every where
the most conspicuous, & has an abundance
of anthox which are 4 inch in length. The general hue
is brownish. Some high dry mowings which have
long been in grass, i.e. exceptions, but little anthoxan-
thum is seen in some of these, but Poa chiefly.

Poa or shear grass, are seen in most mowings,
but are much less prominent than anthoxanthum
except in some dry mowings. Dr. Walker's mowing by
the road shows little else but *poa pratensis*. This
poa is plenty about buildings, fence by roads, &c.
At mowing time there will be more poa than an-
thoxanthum in almost all lots, I think.

Orchard grass shows heads abundantly, but is scattered
and not much seen in any one place.
Lolium pratensis is found in but few places.

Red Clover. A number of heads are seen here & there,
but in general it does not appear, and makes
no show as yet.

White Clover. Blossoms not seen in this village. It appeared soon
after on sides of Canal, say, June 2. Perhaps before.

Wall Crowfoot or Buttercups (*Ranunculus*) is seen in most
grass lands, but not 1/5 of the blossoms are out.
The *R. bulbosus* continues abundant.

Oxeye Daisy has begun to blossom in lot near
Canal & near girls school-house. Blossoms not fully
developed.

Dandelions have mostly gone to seed. White
tops are abundant, whitening some large spots
in grass lands.

Narrow leaf Dock has projected its tops far above
the grass in mowings. Is very plenty in some places.

Horseradish is in flower. Sometimes among grass.

Heabane No 1 (*Erigeron bellidifolium*) } No 1 always
Heabane No 2 (*Erigeron Philadelphicus*) } is out before
No 2, but this year observed No 2 first. (See May 22
and 24.) Probably No 1 was in blossom first however,
but the difference was not great, I think.

Wall Meadow Rue is seen among grass. Not very tall yet.

Young Robins have left their nests.

Hoing Corn would have been commenced this
week, had it been fair weather, viz in the meadows.
Perhaps some has been hoed as it is — not much.

The Season is about as May 23, 1848; May 30, 1847, and
May 16, or 17th, 1846; May 25, 1845

June 1849.

Saturday 2d

Went out to Bensonville with Sylvester and Peninnah, P.M.

Wild Raspberries just begin to flower.

Running Berries (*Dawsonia*) show a few large flowers. Not many out.

Lupines are in blossom on the plain - have been out 2 or 3 days, or more.

Ladies' Slipper is in blossom in vicinity of Bensonville.

False Toad Flax (*Comandra*) is in flower & plenty on the plain.

Sunrose or Rockrose is in flower near the plain (or *Helianthemum canadensis*)

Azalea nudiflora. Flowers are plenty about Bensonville.

Young wintergreen leaves (*Gaultheria*) are large enough to eat.

Blue and grass is in flower - plenty.

Straw Cakes are very full of Cuthings.

White Cakes have most reddish & whitish leaves.

White Clover shows heads about Bensonville.

The Bear Berry (*Arbutus uva-ursi* of Linn.) is almost full grown in some places. Others very small. All are green, viz. the berries.

Wild Cherry. The smooth bark, umbellated species has lost its blossoms. - The low racemed species is in blossom on the plain - not yet full. Some not more than a foot high. - The larger racemed species has hardly begun to blossom - small or large trees.

Whortleberries. High, low, & middling bushes are in blossom. Chiefly high and low.

Thorn bushes are in blossom; perhaps full.

Quince Bushes where present a fine appearance with their gay blossoms.

Sunday 3d. Mr. Swift & Dr. Humphrey preached.

Monday 4th

Sylvester & I rode out to Thirahyman's, and Sister Lyman's. Took dinner there, & rode with George to Williston's Button & Suspender Factory. Thence into Pascommuck Street & home. A heavy shower P.M. and much thunder.

Corn on the road is up, & some is large enough to hoe and some not. Some is but just up. I saw one or two pieces hoed. Corn fields exhibit a variety of scare-crows. A white thread or cord, stretched from stake to stake, across the field, is the most common contrivance.

Rye seems to have reached its full height, or near it. Is middling perhaps - winter-killed some. Rather thin on light plains, as usual.

Grass looks well on all good lands, & on some not so good. The continued wet weather is favorable to it.

June 1849

Monday 4. continued.

Flowers on the road to Park Hill and in Easthampton.

Crowfoot *Geranium* is one of the most common blossoms. *Robert's Plantain* is plenty by road sides, or *Flabane* Vol. The No. 2 *Flabane* is seldom seen by these roads. *Lupines* are often seen on the dry plain, & some pedate violets.

Pyrus arbutifolia is plenty. Many plants full of blossom on the plains are only 6 or 7 inches high. Wild cherry, *Racemed cherries*, small trees, mostly in blossom. Larger ones show some blossoms, but most are not open.

Azalea nudiflora shows its pretty flowers in many places, near the road, in woods.

Wild Honeysuckle (*Lonicera parviflora*) shows flowers near houses, & perhaps in the woods.

Five finger is even where abundant.

Polygala pauciflora is in blossom by road sides.

Delphinium, small flowers, but are not plenty yet.

Quince bushes are everywhere full of blossoms.

Wild *Columbines* are seen but are not plenty.

White clover heads plenty in *Thera hyspanica* lot, also red.

Tuesday 5.

Button wood trees are as haggard as in years past at this season. Most exhibit some leaves, with an abundance of branches without leaves. It appears as if they must all die in a few years.

Hawthorn are in full blossom or a little past. In low bushes of the hedges do not blossom with few exceptions. It is only those that are supposed to grow from trees that are full of white blossoms. (Was full about 3d June.)

Snowballs have become considerably white; will be more so. Some are quite white.

High *Cornus* shows the ray or outside flowers.

Judges Tree on Round Hill has lost nearly all its blossoms. I did not notice it before. Is full of leaves but not fully grown.

Thimbleberry begins to blossom at Mr. Shepard's & Doct. Walters.

Rosa ferax at Dr. Hall's, has blossoms.

Yellow Lily began to blossom at Bright's, June 4.

Peonies, Pale tree species are out at Mr. Shepard's many do. The red, old sort } them. Many are seen elsewhere.

Garden on moist ground neglected one season becomes covered with *prostrata*, chickweed & *Shepherd's purse*. The latter makes the most show. Such is Doct. Hall's garden, which has not been touched by a gardener this season. Dr. H. lives on Round Hill.

Persian Lilac is about full blossom.

Iris or flower de luce, in garden, is almost full.

The wild *Iris* shows blossoms.

Spiderwort. Flowers increase, but not very plenty yet.

English Raspberry has blossoms.

Tall Brambles begin to flower, in some places.

June 1849
Wednesday 6.

Europe. Newspapers editors, & others still indulge the belief that the Hungarians & Romanians will secure their freedom; that the Germany will soon rise and put down kings and aristocrats, &c. Men easily believe what they wish to have true. These events may all take place in time, but certainly not at present. The Romanians have armies of French, Austrians, Neapolitans and Spaniards against them, & could not succeed if they were five times as strong as they are. The Hungarians have not only the Austrians to contend with, but all the force of Russia, and if that be not enough, they will have Prussia against them. The Germans in some places may at first succeed against their rulers, but these risings will be put down by the standing armies of Prussia & other states, as they have been in Saxony. The protest of France against Russian interference can avail nothing; France herself is interfering at Rome, with no more right & justice than Russia has in her aid to Austria against Hungary. The time for the redemption of the people from their oppressors has not yet come. Yet all these movements are preparing the way. The present rulers & despots can as yet put down the risings in favor of liberty but they cannot put down the ideas which have been propagated among the people, & which are more & more deeply impressed by the events that take place. The new ideas will continue to gain ground in most countries, some of them true, and some erroneous, but all different from the old notions.

The people of Europe can gain little that is worth contending for, so long as property remains in a few hands, and they are burdened with taxes to pay the interest on national debts. In France they are taxed higher than under the kings, and it is not strange that they do not see the benefits of such a republic as they have. If a change of Government does not bring substantial benefits to the people, it is of little value; indeed of no value, of itself, but it may lead to other more beneficial changes. The old institutions cannot be repaired; they are too rotten. The whole fabric needs to be taken down, & then builders if wise, might erect something that is humane, equal and just. Whether any such builders would appear, with power to accomplish their purposes, is very uncertain.

June 1849
Wednesday 6.

Erigeron & *Fleabanes*. *Roberts Plantain*, which I have called No. 1, in past years, does not show itself in good lands about the village, but in lean lands out of the village, viz. in old pastures, by road sides, and in poor mowings, or poor spots, in mowings. — No. 2, which is much taller is in mowings, & other spots of grass in the village that are good and by village streets and fences. It is on good land & not elsewhere. Some lands are too rich for it, & it seems to be crowded out by the burden of grass.

Grass is lodged in rich mowings. The procs are gaining on the *Anthoxanthum*, but the latter still predominates in many places, to appearance.

Festuca pratensis, (or *clatensis*) a tall grass, begins to show its panicles. It is a smooth, glossy grass. See June 10, 1848.

Scotch Rose (*R. spinosissima*) shows a few blossoms today, at Bright & Falloch.

Syringa, shows a few blossoms, where the bushes are in sunny places. Begins with Scotch Rose.

Garden Pinks are easily cultivated and they are more abundant in gardens than any other flower. Are quite showy now.

Caraway has been in blossom some days.

Blackcler nut blossoms are full, and a little past. Many are fresh; some are fading. East Fort Hill.

Viburnum lentago is full of flowers; they began probably on the 4th. At West.

Alternate leaved Dogwood — has many flowers; perhaps it began yesterday. East Fort Hill.

Barberry flowers have mostly fallen. Not all.

Bitternut Trees are full of slender catkins, 3 or 4 inches long, green & fresh. The little green buds that are fertile & will be walnuts are visible.

Shagbark Walnut Trees are more advanced; many of the catkins have turned brown & fallen. The little walnuts are visible, perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch long.

Butternuts. Early trees show little butternuts $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. Other trees exhibit the fertile flowers, which are red, & two red horns or stigmas.

Hornbeams have long leafy aments hanging at the ends of the branches. Little appears but the leafy scales, as yet.

Moureear Coulasling has gone to seed; has winged seeds; appears cottony or woolly.

Chestnut Trees show slender, thread-like aments, 2, 3, or 4 inches long. Have but just begun to develop themselves.

Vegetation is as May 28, 1848, or 9 days later; as June 5 or 6, 1847, about as then; as May 24, 1846, or 13 days later.

June 1849

Thursday 7.

Sylvester left us this morning.

A Sturgeon caught below the falls was here this morning. It weighed 15 lbs, & was 6 or 7 feet long.
P.S. Was 7 feet.

Friday 8.

Wrote, or rather finished, a package of 7 sheets
to James Savage Esq. now at Lunenburg, Mass.
Began May 29.

Green. Trees, shrubs, herbs and grass are now **fully green**, and "gay green" is nature's universal robe. Herbs and grass are **very** ~~very~~ **thrifty**, all green, except the flowers. The green of all deciduous trees on the mountain is now about the same. The evergreens are of a darker green. The village is full of green. Trees & shrubs are multiplied every year, and many of them are becoming taller and more spreading. Some of the wood birds are heard among our trees. — Button woods are not green.

Grass. Some are mowing, or have mowed homelots and patches of grass about buildings. The large homelots, however, are not mowed.

Horse chestnuts. The blossoms are fading & falling but many trees still exhibit beautiful pyramids of flowers.

Hilae, common have generally faded & withered, that is, the flowers have. Both purple & white.

Tulips are at an end. Nothing but withered fragments remain of the flowers.

Quince Blossoms are mostly fallen. Some remain.

Barberry Blossoms are mostly fallen. ~~few~~ remain.

Peonies. Pale tree peonies are fading, or some are. Red peonies are in full glory. Pink peonies not generally open; a few are open.

Bladder nut blossoms are a little past the full.

Pinks are open in some places. Many at Cottons in Maple street.

Celastrus scandens begins to blossom by Mill river.

Snow Balls on some bushes are now purely white, and appear finely. Some have begun to fade, especially in Maple street.

Yellow Pond Lilies. They have flowers.

Viburnum nudum (arrow wood) is not yet in blossom.

Common Elder is not in blossom.

Viburnum lentago is in full blossom, when exposed to sun.

Paricled Elder is full of green berries, by rail road.

Virginian Waterleaf (Hydrophyllum Virginicum) is in blossom, in two places below Maple Street. One near Ketter's tree.

Yellow Butterflies. I have seen but one.

June 1849

Friday 8. continued.

Meadows, &c.

In the afternoon I walked down the rail road to the island, & back again; and then to Hockanum and back again. Near 8 miles in all.

Hoeing corn has been going on briskly this week, though some hindered by rain. Some began last week. I judge from what I have seen, that at the end of this week $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Indian corn in the meadows will be hoed and half of the broom corn. Some potatoes also are hoed. Much hoeing will be done next week.

Oye in the Meadow, by Hockanum road has begun to blossom. Yellow anthers hang from many heads, though not from one in a hundred. The heads have a reddish-brown appearance; the hue changing some, according to the position of the spectator. Large pieces exhibit this appearance.

Wheat does not show heads yet.

Middle meadow Grass & Herbs. I examined the grass some distance from the road on the South West side, and a ~~short~~ distance on the north east side of the road.

Poa is the only good grass that shows heads. This is every where except in very wet places, or in places of witch-grass (*Triticum repens*). The panicles begin to blossom, & to put on a reddish appearance, giving as usual, at a little distance, more show than substance. In going among the grass, the poa or spear grass is every where thin & scattered; but it is taller than other grasses, and though sparse, seems to be more abundant at a distance than it is found to be.

Another kind of grass has panicles which are longer and more capillary than poa. This slender grass grows by the sides of wet places, and may be *Aira caespitosa* (see June 24. 1848.) Panicles are green but turning reddish. The other heads of grass that appear belong to the sedges.

Red clover is conspicuous on some of the higher ridges, but these ridges have here & there a spot only.

Erigeron (No. 1. (Robust, plantain)) } These are in Dupines
higher ridges, like the clover, and the three are all gay. *Erigeron* & clover are sometimes intermingled. None of these are plenty.

Venus Prickle, *Erigeron* No. 2. a few, *Senecio* and five finger, & 3 leaf five finger are here in blossom, but these make no show, are hardly seen.

June 8. 1849

Friday 8. Meadows, continued
Yarrow begins to blossom in middle meadow.
Oxeye Daisy - a very few blossoms are seen.
Barbarea Alexanders - are rare in Mid. M.

In general terms, the whole meadow (middle M.) is green, as viewed from a little distance. The spots of clover, erigeron and lupines do not hide much of the green; and the other flowers noticed are not seen. There are herbs not in blossom, as lily, Jacob's ladder, polygonatum, convolvulus, &c. which are all green.

White violets with long leaves, & obtusely pointed at both ends, are plenty in wet places. Must be Spearleaved White Violet (*Viola lanceolata*).
Senecio. The yellow flowers have been out sometime. Dandelions grow in this meadow; are all gone to seed, & most have lost the seeds.

A Crowfoot or Buttercup grows in wet places in this meadow & is now in flower. Seems to be *Ranunculus repens*. I am not certain. Common Crowfoot (*R. acris*) is rare in the upper & lower meadows - very little in middle meadow. Cannot stand floods. I conclude.

Upper meadow.

Wild Radish shows its yellow blossoms in winter wheat, & it begins to flower among oats. Some is seen by road side, & in places not cultivated. It makes no show yet.

Erigeron or Fleabanes. Very little of No. 1. is seen in upper meadow. It does not grow on land that is occasionally ploughed, but usually on land long in grass. No. 2. is seen in N. & S. meadow, but is not very plenty. No. 3. which is the meadow Fleabane is not yet in flower. Plants are plenty.

Crowfoot *Geranium* is rare in the meadow. A little is seen near path.

Grass in the upper meadow, recently laid down, shows no heads, unless a few of clover. Poa does not grow on such land, or not much. It gradually comes in.

Great Meadow Parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*) just begins to blossom. It grows in neglected places, not in cultivated land.

Sorrel is in some pieces in the meadow, & in blossom. It is reddish, much of it; some yellowish, greenish, &c.

Wood Sorrel is in blossom. (*Oxalis*.)

Barbarea vulgaris still shows yellow flowers, but they are now few & the plants are full of pods. These plants are most plenty on sides of meadow ditches but are scattered elsewhere, & on uplands, by fences, &c.

White Maple, by Mill River have shed most of their seeds, and those remaining are brown. They almost cover the ground under some trees.

June 9. 1849.

Saturday 9.

Grass. The early vernal grass (*anthoxanthum*) I did not find in any part of the meadow, except one bunch near the upland. It does not grow in the meadow. Perhaps it cannot endure an inundation. Orchard Grass & *Alopecurus* I did not find in the meadow.

Upland Mowings are becoming considerably green. There is red, yellow & white mingled with green, or red from clover, yellow from Buttercups, and white from *Helebines*. A few other flowers help.

Red Clover is plenty but not full in homelots. Buttercups are plenty, but perhaps not more than half of the tall species (*R. acris*) are yet open, that is, half the blossoms.

Helebines, chiefly No. 2. in lots, are not more than half out perhaps. Many buds.

Anthoxanthum. The brownish color given to lots by this grass is considerably diminished by the growth of other grasses. Many spots are still brown.

Poa pratensis just begins to turn a little reddish. This grass (and *P. trivialis*) takes possession of some lots, with some mixture of other plants; and is found in all lots, or nearly all.

Tall Oat Grass at Whitney's has panicles fully out but not spread.

Oxeye daisy is seldom seen near the village. North of the Round Hill buildings are several spots of this flower, but more buds than flowers. Herbs - *grasses* - began to show top of heads, June 10.

Trees & Shrubs.

The Tulip tree at Ta. Hot, has some blossoms; must have had some yesterday.

Fly Honey-suckle & Blossoms have mostly fallen. *Azalea* etc } on a few bushes, some remain

Syringa began to blossom on a few bushes on 6th; now the blossoms far from being plenty; on some bushes more, and few on any.

Scotch Rose began with *Syringa*. Has but few flowers.

Perian Lilacs are still in glory, though beginning to fade in some places.

Buckthorn is full of green flowers, or some bushes are.

Mountain Maple (Bush) (*Acer spicatum*) is in flower by houses, on Round Hill; & has been some days, I think.

Squaw Whortleberry begins to blossom on Round Hill. High Cranberry, has large ray flowers, & the disk buds begin to open.

Flowers in gardens - chiefly, rockets, peonies, columbines, *Lychnis* or something similar, Star of Bethlehem, Spider-wort, yellow lily etc. No roses but Scotch.

Pinks. Very few open; those common fringed. Infer to gardens about here. A great profusion at Colton's, Maple Street.

Valerian, white & pale blue, have been in blossom some days. Yellow Lily. Not half the buds are open.

Violets, tricolor, are always in blossom in gardens.

June, 1849

Saturday 9—continued

Trumpet Honeysuckle at Williston's has a few flowers none till to-day. I see none elsewhere. There were none at Round Hill this morning.

Cinnamon Rose. There are several blossoms at Widow Eleazer Hunt's (property now sold.) In King Street, there are some of these roses about half open, none fully out.

Locust. One tree of the common kind (*Robinia p.a.*) by the Court House has a very few flowers which open to-day are hardly open.

The Dwarf Locust (*R. hispida*) in Maple Street has a few flowers nearly or quite open. These shrubs at Bright's, &c have no flowers yet.

The Thorny Locust (*E. leucosticta*) has only strings of green buds. Are near blossoming.

The Climmy Locust (*Q. viscosa*) is not very near flowering.

The Season is as May 31. 1848, or 9 days later; as June 8. 1847, or 1 day later; as May 26. 1846, or 14 days later; as June 1. 1845 or 8 days later.

Garden. Planted corn below the garden bank. Hoed in the garden for the first time this season. No hoeing has been necessary before, though the garden was planted May 10. Corn is only large enough to hoe; beans have generally only put forth the second leaves; the second leaves of squashes are 2 inches wide; beats are 3 or 4 inches high. Cucumbers were replanted; and second leaf is only as large as a 6 cent piece. Cabbage not half large enough to transplant.

Small black insects, not half as large as a pin's head are plenty on cucumbers as usual, and have been. Yellow striped bugs have not yet appeared. Cutworms have not troubled me. Have not seen a single one. [Found one 11th.]

Worms' nests do not appear on apple trees, or are very rare; and but few are seen on wild cherry trees.

Crows have been somewhat mischievous this year in corn fields. On the Hockanum road, the scare-crows were white cords stretched from stake to stake.

Crickets, } I do not hear them by day nor by night.
Grasshoppers } The weather is too cool.

Bugs. A few as large as horned bugs appear in the evening, but they have no horns.

Snad are still caught in Gon River—some above Enfield Falls.

Sunday 10. Mr Smith of Vernon, Conn. preached all day.

June 1849

Monday 11.

Wrote 2 checks & sent them to James Savage Esq.
Wrote to Wm S. Porter Farmington, in reply.

Tuesday 12.

Grass. Mowing in homelot, continues.

Poa pratensis is reddish & very conspicuous. It is in flower and the anthers are reddish or rather purplish, and most of the reddish or purplish color comes from the anthers.
Anthoxanthum odoratum is more hidden, but much is visible in places.

Phalaris arundinacea (tall grass) grows the tops of the panicles, in Mrs. Weller's lot & elsewhere.

Hesluea pratensis or *clatior* (tall grass) June 6. It shows many parts of panicles & some whole ones. Yet but a small part shows any part of the panicle.

Cucina elatior (tall oat grass) shows panicles abundantly.

Herd grass shows tops of spikes & a few whole ones. Very little of it shows any part of the spike. It is not so forward as the *Hesluea* above, but seems more forward than usual, comparatively.

Hopewoods is seen in various places: nowhere abundant. Orchard grass, never very abundant, is as usual. It is more advanced than any of the above, except the two first.

Flowers, &c.

Dwarf Locust '*Robinia hispida*' is in flower at Brights. The low bushes bend down with the weight of buds & flowers.

Yellow roses are open. Several at Brights & one or two at Mr. Richards. Probably began to flower yesterday.

Orange upright Lily '*Spilium*' is in flower at Brights.

Valerian. That noticed May 9. is Greek Valerian and belongs to the genus *Potamoerium*; i. e. *P. coeruleum*, and *P. alba*.

Sweet William begins to blossom at Brights.

Pinks, common, are more plenty, but not abundant yet.

Poppy. The great *Papaver orientale*, or Oriental Poppy has a blossom at Doct. Walker's.

Phlox or *Lychnidia*. One species is in flower at Dr. W.'s. I know not this species. Stems spotted.

Valerian. A species of real Valerian is in flower at Doct. Walker's. A tall plant. Leaves pinnate and in threes. I have before called it Valerian. But not certain as to species.

Roses, climbing, Boursault, have begun to blossom at Doct. Woodward's. I observe none in King Street.

Peonies, white, single blossoms, are out at Wests, with some leaf.

Peonies. The red one in great glory. Petals begin to fall.

Salix flower or *Honesty* '*Linaria*' is out in flower. It shows plenty of oval, flat silicles, at Dr. Woodward's.

Wrote to James Ripley, Dr. Harlowe, & Y. in reply.
Wrote to John P. Linn. Portsmouth, acknowledging the receipt of 3 dollars, &c.

June 1849

Wednesday 13.

Yellow Lilies are about in full blossom. Some blossoms have withered, some buds are not open.

Viburnum lentago, flowers are faded or fading.

Bladdernut. Small bladders are plenty & some blossoms

Baneberry, at Fort Hill, shows green, shining hoariness, looking berries, & some blossoms.

Sarracella has umbels of flowers; those outside are yet green; the central umbel not so high as the others, has become whitish, & shows brown anthers.

Jacobs ladder has been in blossom some days.

Persian Lilies are not showing, but are fading, and some have lost their beauty.

Horsechestnut blossoms have nearly all fallen.

Snowberry begins to blossom.

Sonchella begins to blossom at West.

Showberry Bush, so called from the smell of the flower, has showed its leather looking flowers some time. It is *Calycanthus laurifolius*, I suppose.

Spiked Indigo weed: *Baptisia coerulesca* shows many flowers, & will for a long time increase.

Spiderwort has plenty of flowers; will long continue in blossom.

Orchard Grass is under apple trees, & other shades in West's lot. It is in blossom. Anthers whitish, are abundant also in other places. Still conspicuous.

Wild Cherries. The rough bark large trees are full of white racemes of flowers, some look finely. Racemes are cylindrical. Some large trees have shed their flowers.

Wild Iris shows its blue flowers in many wet lands.

Thursday 14.

Friday 15

Wrote to George Livermore, Boston, 2 sheets in regard to a V.E. Primer & Old School Books, in reply to his inquiries, Recd. & dated 13th.

Roses. yellow, single, are in blossom at Brights.

Roses. Scotch are in full blossom. Many have fallen and many buds are not open.

do. ferox at Dr. Hall's. Petals are falling.

do. Cinnamon, are plenty, but not full.

do. Boursault, climbing; a few blossoms, are shown on King street, at Brights, &c. and but a few.

Julia Trees. Valtolt's is in full blossom. West's is full or past. Mr. Hunt's (lot sold) and Mr. Bright's are not full.

Syringes. They are generally in full blossom. Some later ones not full.

do. the later variety with larger flowers, will have blossoms tomorrow & a few are opening.

Snow Balls. Some white full heads remain, but on most bushes, they are turning brown, withering. Some bushes have lost all whiteness, some are mostly white.

Maple leaf Viburnum is in flower on bank above upper ditch. may have begun 2 or 3 days ago.

Common Poppy is in blossom at Valtolt's.

Friday, June 15. 1849

Grass, &c.

Poa pratensis or Spear grass, is purplish, and may be in full blossom; may be a little past.

Red Clover is in full flower in good mowings.

Tall Buttercups (*R. acris*) are about full. Many blossoms have fallen, and many buds are not open.

In some good warm mowings, as that east of Bright's house & some others, the 3 plants mentioned are all found, & are in about the same state of forwardness, - that is in full flower. Buttercups are much more plenty however, on lower, moister ground.

Early Grass (*Anthoxanthum*) with its brown head, is more & more hidden by taller grasses.

Herbgrass shows but few heads in most mowings. Is out only in some early places.

White clover is as forward as red. Not much found where grass is short.

Oxeye Daisy shows itself a little here & there, on outskirts of the village, & has more buds than blossoms. Is more plenty in the hornelot on the lane to the upper mill, (thither Burnell's) than in any where else about here. Large spots are white with the flower.

Boxwood begins to show panicles, in a swampy place in Enos Cook's lot.

Yellow Honeysuckle as Salbot's begins to blossom

Another species, red without & white within, or buff within, is in blossom at Salbot's. Seems not the fragrant.

Quake Grass, (*Panicum repens*) begins to show spikes.

Arrow wood (*Viburnum dentatum*) begins to blossom by road in upper meadow.

Sheep Shearing is going on, & has been some days.

Hoeing. The first hoeing of corn & broom ^{corn} must be nearly finished. Some are always in the rear. The last fortnight, or since June commenced, has been the time of hoeing. Broom corn a week later than Indian corn at time of first hoeing.

Mowing Hornelots continues. Grass heavy.

Crickets. I heard this evening for the first time this season. Very few are heard.

Perinna heard some yesterday. A concert yet.

Other noises are heard, perhaps of frogs & treefrogs but they are not very distinct.

Large Bugs are about in the evening, with or without horns.

Houseflies observed a dozen or more in the house June 16th. Had not seen any before.

Masked are not in the house. Came 17th

Lightning Bugs have not appeared.

P.S. Lightning Bugs in considerable number evening of June 17

Beetle one seen evening of June 17. Seldom seen by me.

Bullfrogs croak, in canal north of Hawley lane.

Masked came into bedroom, evening of June 17.

Yellow bugs, in some gardens days ago. None here until June 17

June 1849

Saturday 16. { North Meadow and
Rainbow.

In the afternoon I walked down to Connecticut river, at lower side of Old Rainbow. I entered the meadow near Josiah Parsons' buildings, and proceeded to Park Wiggswan; a little north of the barn. I crossed the grass in old Rainbow to the bank which was the bank of the river; now there is a wet hollow below the bank and some new-made land beyond. Went up the river or rather near 100 rods - then began at river bank, and crossed the meadow, near the great elm with part of the body burnt black, to the other side of the meadow; then crossed young Rainbow and the meadow west of it and came home.

Hoeing. I found corn & hoeing more advanced in the north part of the meadow than I expected. Corn, broomcorn and potatoes are all hoed once, and many pieces of corn & some of broom corn are hoed the second time, or being hoed the second time. Some people, when they have finished one hoeing, commence another, whatever may be the height of the corn or broomcorn. The corn hoed twice is generally from 6 to 8 inches high - some is 9, and some only 5. The average height of corn is not over 5 to 6 inches, or may be nearly 6 in northern part of meadow.

(Broomcorn is generally about 2 to 2½ inches; some pieces may be 3, & some 3½ inches. Some hills are about 4 inches. Some hoed twice is not over 3 inches to 3½. Not a great deal hoed twice.

Potatoes look well - are hoed once, - a few twice. The time of hoeing is nearly right in the statement of yesterday, including all north and south meadows. In north meadow, some corn was hoed before June 1. and second hoeing commenced as soon as June 12th, by some.

Rye. There is much of it, and it has a fine appearance. Many heads, or stalks, & heads, are 6 feet high, and some pieces will average 5 feet. Others not much over 4 if any. Some 4½. Blossoms or yellow anthers are much more plenty now than on the 8th or 10th. There is less of the reddish brown or purplish color now than then. It is disappearing.

Wheat. I passed 2 pieces which looked well. The heads out, nearly all.

Oats are from 8 to 12 inches high, or 7 to 12. The yellow of the wild radish is among oats; not very plenty in most pieces.

June 1849

Saturday 16. North meadow & Old Rainbow.

Grasses & Clover, in Upper Meadow.

Clover & Hedsgrass sown together last year show clover abundantly, in blossom, but not full; not so forward as that from older roots. The hedsgrass is not so forward as that which is older, nor so conspicuous. I saw one piece sowed with hedsgrass alone. In the 2d and 3d year, the clover diminishes and the hedsgrass is more prominent. In a few years other grasses come in, as English, redtop, panicum, &c, and red clover and hedsgrass disappear, & the burden becomes light.

Clover from old roots, is in full blossom. Not much white clover in meadow.

Hedsgrass from old roots shows heads in most pieces; in some very many heads are out, & in some very few. Heads are barely out, or only half out, & make no show as yet. Most heads are not yet visible.

Redtop has no panicles; is yet short, & makes no show where it is plenty.

English (*Poa*, *pratensis* & *trivialis*) is the only grass in upper meadow that shows panicles. Is scarce where lands have been recently laid down to grass; gradually becomes more plenty, as the sown grasses diminish.

Anthoxanthum. There is considerable of this in old meadow pasture of late Samuel Clarke; none observed elsewhere, except one small bunch in Old Rainbow. It does not grow in the meadow; there are a few exceptions but not many.

P.S. A fenced mowing, on Josiah Parson's road, next below Jacob Parson's swamp mowing, which has been mowed in grass, shows much *anthoxanthum*, making the land brown in spots. It never overflowed. Other parts of this piece are purplish with *poa*.

Jacob Parson's swamp mowing under the hill, is almost covered with many kinds of sedge or *carex* grasses. A little English with purplish tops, even where it is quite soft & sweet. Much sweet flag. Very little sweet grass. No tall or down buttercups. Too swampy for them. Blue Iris in blossom.

Poa nevadensis is on Jacob's piece, & has panicles purplish.

Buttercups (or *R. acris*) with a few exceptions not worth noticing, is not found in upper meadow nor in Rainbow.

Oxeye Daisy. Some is seen by fences, & ends of lots, and elsewhere; a little in Old Rainbow. Most of buds are not open.

June 18/49
16. Saturday 1849. Old Rainbow.
Grasses in Old Rainbow.

A view of the meadow from old Rainbow bank presents a meadow mostly green; with red clover running along on the elevation & through the meadow lengthwise, as far as one can see. Some of the green is brownish or purplish, from panicles of poa and aira, yet greenish in the predominant hue in these places. Spots that are whitish may be seen, but are not very distinct, where *Stellaria* No. 1 & 2 are in blossom. In traversing the meadow, I examined the grasses more closely.

Red Clover is in full bloom & very gay; makes a fine contrast with the green. Is not tall - not so high as in upper meadows. It is confined to the higher parts of the meadow, for the most part, to the elevations that run northly and southly. On these it is often in spots, & not continuous. The other grasses among & around it are short & yet. In some places it is thick and occludes other herbs & plants, gall last year, when I viewed it at a late date July 14. There will not be much clover hay, however, this year, if it is not cut until the middle of July.

Poa pratensis & *trivialis* or English, or Spear grass. This is scattered over the greater part of the meadow in many places very sparse; in some more plentifully and thick. It prefers the dryer parts of the meadow but is seen in lower and moister places generally, though not in swampy places so much. It is most purplish & gives a purplish or brownish appearance to extensive tracts, where it is but thinly scattered. Some spots of it towards Connecticut river are stout and tall, some 2 or in perhaps 3 feet high. It seems to be in a strife with the *Sartium* - reperi, or Quake grass & the latter is too powerful for it, & is driving it out in eastern parts of meadow.

On the elevation, there is much *poa*, or *poa* leaves, but *poa* panicles are not thick. There seems to be a great quantity of *poa* radical leaves, in various parts of the meadow, which increase the crop of hay much, without showing many stems. Perhaps I did give to *poa* a less proportion of the hay than it deserved last year, viz. one eighth. - *Poa* panicles dead & brown or whitish are not uncommon now.

Poa aquatica. A few panicles in swamp by Old Rainbow bank. hardly out

Poa serotina, I so call it, but it is not fully out and I may mistake. I saw considerable of it on eastern side of meadow & some on western side. Panicles are long, partly enclosed yet, with long, slender branches. Color a light green. On moist land, but not in a swamp.

June 1849

Saturday 16. Old Rainbow.

Grasses-continued.

Aira-carpus cespitosa. Gray grass. In a broad depression between elevations, extending northward to the middle of the meadow & further, from the lower part, grows a capillary, shining grass, with panicles, purplish, brownish, greyish, silvery, &c. It is slender in stalks & branches & panicles. I think it is the gray grass which Whitman called *Aira cespitosa* last year. The panicles are not thick where I crossed the depression, but may be more plenty farther south. There are enough to give a brownish hue to the more prevalent green. A little more brown & not quite so purplish as places where *Poa* grows more. There is some *Poa* mingled with the *Aira*, especially in the higher places, where I crossed the *Aira* some in the lower place. *Aira* grows in moist land, & near marshy land but not in a swamp.

Quack or Couch Grass. (*Dactylis repens*.) This is increasing in the eastern part of the meadow, and overreaching upon other grasses. In a few years, it takes full possession, & keeps out every thing else. It is now thick & stout, in the old places, about 2½ feet high & talling. The spikes are in general only partly discolored; a few whole ones may be seen. It is coming in farther west, is pretty thick, though mingled with other grasses, but is only 15 to 20 inches high, in these places, & more slender, & shows only tops of spikes.

Red top, so plenty in this meadow, cannot now be distinguished from other grasses. Is still short, & has no panicles, nor is it near showing panicles.

Calamagrostis, on both sides of the meadow, is somewhat tall, and some panicles are visible, though as yet mostly enveloped. No panicle is out, nor are any partly out; a little part is visible through the side of what envelops it.

Panicums are yet low & not distinguished from each other. There are several sorts.

Thatch grass (*Andropogon furcatus*) which is more plenty at hay-time than any other grass, unless red top be an exception, is now more prominent than red top, that is, has larger leaves; but is still low and will have no heads for some weeks, and is not very different from some other species of grass without stalks.

Equisetum arvense or Field Horsetail is very plenty in some parts of Old Rainbow. In places it is most a weed.

On the whole, the beardness of grass in Old Rainbow is not now very heavy, except in eastern part; nor will it be until red top, thatch and some other kinds are more advanced.

Sedge grass of various kinds is found in many places in this meadow, and some rush or juncos.

Blue-eyed grass is seen in various places, in young meadow in Old Rainbow.

Herb grass not noticed in Old Rainbow. Very little there. Many heads in young Rainbow.

June 1849

Saturday 16. Plants in meadow, not grass.

Helianthus, No. 1. & 2. are found in various places in old Rainbow. Sometimes in pretty large spots, but usually scattered here & there. Some are near the Connecticut. In general No. 1. or Robert's Plantain, is on the dry ridges or elevations, and No. 2. in lower, moister places, but there are many exceptions. They often grow near each other. No. 1. is more advanced than No. 2.

Helianthus, No. 3. or the species of *Erigeron* that is more confined to the meadow, is seen in upper meadow and in Rainbow, but not in flower yet. In higher meadow, some heads are opening, or open, but the rays are not half grown yet.

Geranium has blossoms here & there in Rainbow - many in all. Many have fallen and birds' bills are plenty.

Yarrow has blossoms in old Rainbow.

Venus' Pride is in various places in O. R. - now very plenty. This herb is not afraid of floods, apparently.

Lupines grow on old Rainbow bank, & elsewhere in the meadow and in young Rainbow. In flower - perhaps not full.

Cow Parsnip shows its broad umbels of white flowers on the slope of Old Rainbow bank.

Alexander on & near same slope. In past the full, and many flowers are dry or gone.

Sorrel is plenty on higher meadow, where grass seed did not take, or grass has run out. Is reddish. Not much seed in Old Rainbow; or none perhaps except where it has been ploughed.

Polygonatum multiflorum, with its beads hanging under the curved stalk, is in O. Rainbow. Not in flower.

Lilies and various plants are found which are not yet in blossom. *Asclepias*, *Dogsbane*, *Jacob's ladder*.

Heal all is in old pasture of Samuel Clark, in flower.

Wild Rose is in blossom by meadow road in upper part of higher meadow, or western part.

On the sandy shore of the Connecticut where I went to it river poplars & willows had come up near the water; then in going west, comes a strip of sand; and then much taller poplars & willows - a dense forest of small trees. Much horse tail about. No other trees noticed.

Meadow Rue has begun to blossom in Rainbow and in higher meadow. Not much in flower.

Canada Thistles are rank & thick in some spots, not far from the river. Full of buds, but no blossoms.

Note again: *Grestes Richards*, lately (unmistakably) now of State of New York, on which was due \$48.15, I sold to Mr Hamilton the post rider for \$10.15, on 12th inst. R. st \$8. Richards came to Cummington & Hamilton got the whole by threatening. R. is slippery, knavis. Son J. Walker came p. 111. Wrote to C. Parkman, son.

June 1849

Sunday 17.

Mr. Smith, said to be from Lee, reached A.M. + P.M.

Monday 18.

Button Woods. Some trees have become quite leafy and green. Others have put out scattering leaves, but appear ragged and forlorn.

Cherries. One tree of Mr. Shepard's has cherries which have become reddish on one side, and robins and cherrybirds are plundering them. The cherries on his other trees are green. many blighted or injured.

Currants are full grown, but are not yet red at all.

Locusts. The common species (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*) is now in full blossom and fragrant. Blossoms are falling from some trees. Some trees ~~were~~ full yesterday.

do. The low species (*Robinia hispida*) is loaded with buds & flowers - not yet full.

do. The Clammy species (*Robinia viscosa*) in general shows only clusters of reddish buds. Some buds are white. One tree shows buds opening, and some seem to be open, or in flower.

do. The thorny species (*Gleditsia*) is full of green buds, and some green flowers have opened to day.
Another yellowish.

The Locusts are 4 or 5 days later than in 1847, at least. There is not this difference in other things. Locusts are 12 days later than in 1848; and 15 days later than in 1846, or perhaps 16 days.

Syringas are yet full & gay. The large blossom variety ^{has many flowers. Not 1/5 open.}

Cinnamon Roses are near full blossom. ^{Abundant.}

Boursault climbing Roses - many blossoms. ^{Not full.}

Scotch white Roses - are past full. Becoming less numerous.

Yellow Roses - Some full; some are past. Mr. Shepard's not quite full.

Yellow Lilies are waning. Are less numerous, yet many bright blossoms still remain in some gardens.

Pinks. The common fringed pinks are in great glory; are near full. ^(2 days later than 1847.)

Red Peonies. Petals are fast falling.

Smoke Tree (*Cotinus*). Some are in full blossom, and some not.

The tall Phalaris Grass in Mr. Wille's lot, has now purplish panicles, and some are in blossom.

The tall Festuca Grass is blossoming. Anthers white. Some English or Poa has green panicles and white anthers. This may be Poa *trivialis*.

Tall Oat Grass at Whitney's has ~~full~~ panicles. Blossoms not seen.

Honeysuckle is in blossom.

White double Peonies are in flower to day. At Mr. S. & Chapman's.

Blue Iris, tall, slender & delicate, is in blossom at Tallbot's.

Purple Digitalis begins to blossom at Tallbot's.

Sweet William is plenty; not quite full. not so forward as pinks.

June 1849
Tuesday 19.

Wrote yesterday & today, to L. M. Bollwood in reply.

Taxes. My Town Tax is \$73.73. I suppose they have taxed me 44 cents on 100 dollars, for 5000 dollars, making 22.00, and for poll 1.73. 5 percent off 1.19. Paid 22.54, June 23. My Parish Tax 8.75. 5 percent off, leaves 8.31. It is much less than usual; I know not why. The poll is 1.25, so estate 7.50.

Vegetation has advanced fast a few days past. The weather is warm, though not hot. Streets very dusty.

Wednesday 20. Weather hot.

Thursday 21.

ROSES. Many of the roses on low bushes are open & opening.

Boursoiled, high roses are in full blossom but have lost some of their freshness, & will soon fall. They are not long lived. Were fresh & full 19 and 20th, & now make a great show.

White double Roses are out, & have been some days.

Locusts. The common species has shed most of the flowers. They did not remain long.

Glammy locusts are splendid & bent down with flowers. Nearly full.

Dwarf locusts are full of flowers; begin to fade

Thorny locusts - have abundance of little green flowers - turning brown. Small pods disappear ^{to 1 inch June 22 and 23} ~~they disappear~~ ^{1/2 inch}

Cherrus on some trees are red & nearly ripe; on others reddish or partly red; on others, indeed on most trees, quite green. Birds are busy.

Currants begin to turn red - very few. Most are as green as ever.

Meadow Sweet begins to blossom at Wests.

Canterbury Bells are out at Dr Woodward.

Digitalis, purple & white blossoms are plenty.

Larkspur shows blossoms

Feverfew - has plenty of flowers, with white rays.

Candy tuft & These annuals are in blossom.

Sweet Peas Very few of the latter.

Poppies are now plenty, in some gardens.

Lychnis are plenty.

Syringa Blossoms are more than half fallen.

Large flowered Syringas are about full blossom.

Magnolia glauca at Talbot's is in blossom.

Large Mignonette - full of flowers in pyramid at Talbot's. Not much fragrance

Musk mallows - begin to blossom.

Sweet Williams are in full glory - very plenty.

Wild Eglantine is in blossom about houses.

Pinks are fading in some gardens; in general are bright.

June 1849

Friday 22.

Back of Round Hill.

Bush Honeysuckle - blossoms plenty. Have been out some days.

Cow Wheat (*Melanopyrum*) - has been in blossom some days.

Panicled Dogwood, is blossoming - not full.

Four leaved Rosestrife has flowers.

Viny leaved Hawkweed has flowers.

On Talbot's S.E. Fence, of his mowing.

Asparagus is there 8 feet high. I never saw so high. Is flowering.

Coltsfoot grows by the fence.

Panicled Dogwood, & Elder not quite in blossom.

Jacob's ladder 7 or 8 feet high in blossom.

In the canal where it is not filled up, and water does not stand, grow on the bottom,

Water Plantain, *Alisma plantago*, in great abundance.

Some plants begin to blossom.

Arrow Head and Cat tail are plenty there, also.

High Laurel } are in blossom where they grow,
Low Laurel } & have been some days. I know
not when they began.

Tulip Trees. Some flowers remain.

English Linen. The floral leaves just die & fall, the ground is covered. I never saw this decay before. The leaves remaining on the tree are turning whitish & dying. A few blossoms are out, evidently premature.

Common Elder. I find no blossoms yet ~~near~~ ^{near the village.} the village. Yarrow begins to blossom in the village. Was out in the meadow some days ago.

Small leaved Dewberry, or running berry, is in flower. Flowers much smaller than the other species. Many flowers of common Dewberry & High Blackberry are still seen.

Squaw or Deer Whortleberry is still in flower. Alternate leaved Dogwood shows no flowers, but small berries.

Tall Festuca now shows itself in blossom all about. It grows in the shade with orchard grass, in some places.

Poa nervata grows in wet land just above the canal in Talbot's mowing, &c. Panicle brownish or purplish.

Poa serotina grows plentifully with the *P. nervata*. Panicle very green & not yet developed.

Panthonia spicata, shows panicles & is in flower on old pasture back of Round Hill.

Carex, a species with long leaves. 2 feet high grows with Poas n. & s. near canal.

Bullrush (*Juncus effusus*) grows in same place.

Coxey Daisy, north of buildings on Round Hill, seems near full blossom.

Heabane No. 3. has flowers.

Heabane No. 4. tall, some 4 or 5 feet high is near blossoming. P.S. Was out 22d. & probably 23d.

June 1849.

Friday 22. - continued.

Peonies. Red several fallen. Some white ones remain; some pink ones are not yet open. Bladder nuts, seem about full size. ^(Some open)

Kudgrass heads are seen in all mowings where the grass is not cut, but they have not shot up long stems, & the heads are not so conspicuous as most of the panicked grasses. In general not much stem is seen between the head and leaf.

Poa pratensis, where the grass stands unmowed, is becoming brownish or tawny, in dry lands. *Anthoxanthum* becomes more brown. This sometimes grows in woods.

Privet or Prim (*ligustrum*) begins to blossom at Mrs Dwights.

Toad Flax begins to blossom.

Wild morning glory begins to blossom on Rail Road.

By side of canal, N.W. of South Street.

Poa compressa grows on the sand & bank of the canal; is in blossom. It is the same species that grows on the plain at Bensonville. Stem is flattish.

Panicum, broadleaf, & narrowleaf, grow by side of the canal. Have shot forth panicles.

River Poplars. The female trees are full of arments, all white & cottony, and the cottony down covers the ground for some distance.

Mowing. N.W. of canal - a drained swamp, N.W. of South Street.

I find in this spot, *Poa aquatica*, *Poa nemoralis*, *Poa serotina*, *Poa canadensis*, all with panicles. Many species of *Carex* & some of *Juncus*. In this wet ground is some red clover, and herdsgrass; considerable of a fine, silky grass with purplish panicles; some stalks of *anthoxum* - a little *Meibane* No 3, and a few stalks of No 4; flowers are withered wholly or in part.

South Meadow upper part between Road to Springfield and Rail Road.

Corn is, some fields or pieces 12 inches high, some 8 or 9 inches & some less than 8. In some spots it is more than 12 inches high. - On home lots S.E. of South Street, some corn is 18 to 20 inches high and potatoes in blossom.

Broom corn in meadow is - some pieces only 3 to 4 inches, generally 5 or 6, & in some places 8 inches.

Potatoes look well.

Oats as usual.

Hoeing. Most corn & broom corn has been hoed twice; some are hoeing the second time.

June 1849.

Friday 22. South meadow, upper part, continued.

Grass lands, about the old ravines, old Mill River bed, &c in that vicinity.

Kinds of grass, &c

Alopecurus pratensis - I found a few spears; more tall & more advanced than hardgrass.

Hardgrass - quite as forward as on uplands.

Spear grass or *Poa pratensis* is found in this moist ground, but is not plenty. May be *trivialis* (poa)

Calamagrostis shows full panicles - it grows by the side of swampy places, but not in them.

Poa aquatica - a little found in moist places which are often under water.

Poa serotina, which some call Fowl meadow, shows its green panicles, not fully out, in many places, dry and moist. It is abundant on edge of some old ravines or hollows; does not grow in so wet land as *Poa aquatica*. I find some of it on dry upland, as I found some last year on the sandy plain.

Redtop begins to show panicles in various places; none are fully out - few are half out.

Tall *Festuca* is here & there; not plenty.

Anthoxanthum. I found some near Springfield road.

Red Clover - quite as forward as on uplands. In full blossom; some a little more.

Panicum, several sorts, short & tall, narrow leaf & broad leaf. Most kinds show panicles. On lean or exhausted land, the poverty *panicum* grows, as on the pine plains, and on lean uplands.

Carex. Many species grow about this wet land and on it. Some in great bunches of long leaves.

Bullrush (*Juncus effusus*) is found there.

Glaberush, a tall *scirpus*, is there.

Heabones, little of No 1 & No 2. are seen. Much of No 3, not fully out, is there, and some stalks of No 4. the tallest species & stoutest, which just begins to blossom.

Oxeye Daisy. I observe more than heretofore on upland & meadow, yet not plenty. Seems to increase. Much of it near Ann Clark's barn. One piece of oats in meadow had the oxeye flowers mingled with the wild radish flowers.

Dewberry flowers are seen in the meadow.

June 1849

Friday 22. South meadow, upper part, con.

Jacob's ladder forming an arch is plenty. I observed one plant near trees, that had ascended ~~many~~ feet. Has berries.

Wild grapes. Some are in blossom, and some show very small grapes. Some buds.

Polygonatum multiflorum. This kind of Solomon's Seal, with its arched top, shows many flowers & more buds.

Blue-eyed Grass is very plenty in some places, making them appear blue at considerable distance. Little else grows where this blue flower is plenty.

Butter cups—a few are seen of the Racis, not many. Alcedon Blue is in blossom. Alcedon Sweet just begins to blossom. Yarrow is in blossom.

Common Elder is more advanced on meadow than on upland. Is very near blossoming but not yet in blossom.

The red bark Dogwood is not yet in flower.

All heal is in blossom.

Triticum repens does not grow in this part of the meadow.

Sweet Flag. The spadix, so called has burst from the leaf-like scape, near the middle, & is about 2½ inches long & near half an inch in diameter, a hard, greenish substance which I never noticed before. Leaves or scapes are now 3 feet long, & some are more.

An *Oenothera* with yellow flowers is common among the grass—perhaps *O. pumila*. Some stands are 18 inches high. It has capsule below the flowers, & buds above them. Continues to blossom a long time.

A species of grass grows in the low places where water usually stands, & where there is some now. Is about 2 feet long, or one to 2 feet, with few branches & few spikelets. Grows obliquely, and partly prostrate. It is a true grass & not a sedge. Perhaps a *Glyceria*.

Rail Road. Much has been covered with sand and gravel from the north of here; & this sand is mostly green with common horsetail. and little else grows on it, where sand is thick. Against Anne Clarke's lot, the *Triticum repens* is coming in on the sand, & is in blossom.

June 1849

Friday 22.

Garden Strawberries are gathered.

Pears are offered; some have pears from their gardens. Scarce yet. [P.S. some offered at 8¢/bushel June 23.]

Strawberries have been sent here from New York and sold at 25 cents a quart. June 23.

New Cheese is for sale very new. Old cheese is brought from New York.

The Season. The hot days have made vegetation quite as forward as in 1847. Perhaps one day more advanced. About 7 days behind 1848: and 11 or 12 behind 1846.

Eschschotzia flowers have been out some days. Monkshood has been flowering some time, & will continue.

Cockle (*Lychnis Githago*) is in blossom in gardens, and probably among grain in the meadows.

Bachelors Buttons (*Centaurea cyanus*) show blossoms.

Phlox. The species before noticed is in full blossom, or a little past.

Rockets are departing. Long pods follow the blossoms.

Pheasant's Eye (*Adonis*, of some species) now shows its crimson flowers, at Doct. Walkers.

Smoke Tree begins to put forth its plumose filaments.

Saturday 23.

Comparison of Meadon & Upland.

I am inclined to think that vegetation is naturally more forward in the meadow, than on uplands, like Kingstreet lands, or uplands generally. Infer to the same kind of plants, and soil equally rich.

Home lots are richer than the meadow, & have more of the early grasses, & require to be mowed sooner. The native grasses, as, thatch, &c. with red clover, which grow in Old Hamleton & Middle meadow; are later than the grasses of the upper meadow & home lots, & of course haying in those lower meadows is later. Some plants & grasses are now more advanced in the meadow than in lots in the village, or near it.

Alopecurus pratensis, grows on moist land near the brook - also in meadow; not much is seen any where. The stem is tall, 3 and 4 feet, & straight. Spike like bird's nest, but not half as long. Grows near Strong & Clark's barn also.

Alopecurus geniculatus grows on moist land also. There is much of it in Dr. Hall's lot, near Bliss's barn. Almost every joint is knee'd or crooked, and it does not rise from the ground nearly the length of the stalk, not much over a foot. Spikes more slender than of *A. pratensis*. There are tangled masses of it, back of Strong & Clark's great barn.

June 1849
Saturday 23.

Mrs. Weller's Homelot, lower, wetter part.

This has had no manure for years; but some of it has been enriched by wash of the road, &c. Some of it is much exhausted.

- 1 Carex & several species, especially the species with a great profusion of long leaves, and bunches of Juncus
 - 2 Effusus, or Bullrush, are in some part, or much of it.
 - 3 Anthracanthum with its brown heads is plenty on this lean part, among Carex and Juncus; is not afraid of wet land, nor exhausted land. The brown heads are seen in most of the lot.
 - 4 Phalaris arundinacea grows, in wettest & richest places, stalks are 4 and 5 feet high & some 5 1/2 feet - most over 4. The panicles, at the top of long stalks, are very conspicuous - are full of whitish anthers, which obscure most of the purple.
 - 5 Tall Festuca comes next. This grass is not afraid of moisture, but will not grow in water; is on the better parts of the land, is in blossom. Not in quantity.
 - 6 Poa comes, or Spear Grass. Not plenty, but shoots up panicles in most places - not in the wet ditch. Some panicles are purplish, & some are brown. Sparse. Here
 - 7.8 Poa aquatica and Poa serotina grow, but are rare. Poa nervata may be here - Poa aquatica is in watery places, or places where there has been water - none now.
 - 9 Herdgrass is in the drier parts, & better parts.
 - 10 Alopecurus pratensis - only a few stalks seen.
 - 11 Redtop is here, probably not distinguished yet.
- Narrow leaf Dock, some Meadow Rue, a few Fleabanes, some Buttercups and Red clover, Venus's pride, &c. are seen on the lot. - Herdgrass is much more plenty than the two Poas next above it, P. a. and v.
- P.S. Poa nervata is in the lot.

The Phalaris is more abundant in Doct. Hall's lot than in Mrs. Weller's. Has come in within a few years mostly; is on the low, moist, good land. Most of the kinds noticed above are on Doct. Hall's lot, including Poa aquatica & serotina, and Alopecurus of both species. Hall's lot is in better order, than Mrs. W.'s. & but little Carex & Juncus are seen on it.

Fleabane st. 4. (Erigeron. & annuus.) Some plants in Doct. Hall's neglected garden are four feet high, and a few about 5 feet. But few flowers open.

Redtop, I notice some panicles in the village about half cut, & some less than that.

Poa annua. This poa is plenty where there is much treading, about the back yard, in garden paths, and elsewhere. It seems to come forth short stem, & panicle, all the season. It makes good feed, but seems too short for hay. Forms a close green turf.

June 1849

Saturday 23.

This has been a **Hot Week**, and has had much effect on vegetation, streams, &c. Plants have grown fast, except in dry places, and on dry lands, where grass has been injured. Streams are getting quite low. The roads are very dusty.

Mowing Homelots has continued, & they have been **mowed** in good order. A number of homelots are not yet cut.

Hoeing corn & broom corn the second time has been done to a great extent this week. was begun last week. I think at most all corn & broom corn has been hoed twice. Some broom corn may be an exception, & a little Indian.

Buttercups. I find stalks among high grass 3½ feet high. Common Poa, pratensis or trivialis, I find stalks 3 feet high, & 3½ ft. Some specimens 3½ feet - rare. 3 feet is not uncommon.

Redtop. I find among tall grasses, redtop 2 feet 8 inches and 3 ft high, except the panicle is only half out. It will grow perhaps 9 inches higher. Every joint is **kneed** or bent, and makes an angle, but is much less bent than the *Calopogon geniculatus*. It is called **bent** grass.

Among high & thick grasses on rich land, every species must keep up with the others, or be overpowered & smothered.

Water or wet Poas. The *P. aquatica*, *nervata* & *serotina* are found in most grass lots in the village that have a brook or wet place in them, & on good soil. This is the case in King street lots especially. Yet these grasses are nowhere abundant, in these lots, not much in any lot. The common Poa or spear grass, is found rank & tall near some wet places, and other kinds of grass & sedges.

Homelots between Elm Street & Prospect Street, & the Canal. These are mowed in part, but not half mowed yet. Those mowed flake a core of yield a great burden of grass, 2½ to 3 feet high, & some higher. I passed through Deac. Enos Clark's lot. A large portion of the grass is **hard** grass & clover. Apparently not mowed yet because the hard grass is not developed enough. Much of the grass stout & some lodged. There is much of the early grass (*anthoxanthum*) which is considerably hidden by taller grasses. Some *Phalaris*, orchard grass & fescue. Common Poa shows panicles all over the lot, but they are not thick, and in many parts, are quite sparse.

A little redtop not out. Some *Carex*, & *Juncus*, & *flexuosus*.
Poa aquatica } I found these in wet rich spots - the two
" *nervata* } first much scattered; the latter near the
" *serotina* } lower end, next to canal, mostly together.
These 3 grasses I found in other wet, rich places, back of Warner's hotel, and elsewhere. No where plenty. Also Poa tall & rank in rich wet land, *virgatensis* or *trivialis*, or both, not in large spots, but a great burden.

June 1849.

Saturday, 23.

- Erigerons or Fleabanes on upland mowings.
No 1. or *E. bellidifolium*, or *Rolent's Plantain*. But little seen in mowings that are good. Faded. Hardly seen.
No 2. or *E. philadelphicum*, is much more plenty, but has begun to fade & decay. Not conspicuous now.
No 3. or *E. strigosum* is properly a meadow Erigeron, yet considerable of it is seen in Boise's lot and in the lot S. of it, but it grows only in one part of each of these two lots, which ^{parts} adjoin each other. The land is exhausted & not much grass grows with it. The flowers are smaller than those of No 1. and 2, and are white, and not purplish like No 1. and 2. I find none of No 3, in rich homelots, though some may be ~~on~~ such lots. Not $\frac{1}{3}$ of blossoms out.
No 4. This tall, stout species (*E. Annuum* I call it) is found in homelots, by fences, borders, &c. where the land is good - does not grow on poor land. Generally just over 4 feet, but in some rich spots 5 feet high. Nowhere very thick. Usually but few stalks in a place. Has but few flowers, having just begun to blossom. Flowers are white.

Meadow Mowing. Some have been mowing the *Triticum repens*, or Quake grass, at the lower end of middle meadow.

Locusts. Common has no flowers. Dwarf has some flowers yet, but mostly faded. Glammey is heavy with flowers & makes a splendid show, yet the flowers that first opened are fading and falling. *Gleditsia* (Mr Shepard's) retains its thousands of racemes, now brown, and these are full of little whitish pods, not over an inch long, and many not so long. The appearance of the racemes at a little distance is brown, the pods being partly obscured by some remaining in the blossoms. Other trees with masculine flowers have shed them. The blossoms of all locusts are short lived, this season perhaps usually so.

Animal life.

Houseflies continue but are few. Lucian. very slowly. Musktoes visit our rooms in the evening. Lightning bugs are abundant. Striped garden bugs are plenty on squash & cucumber plants. Black bugs (stinking things) are on some plants. Not very numerous. Night bugs fly into rooms or against windows. Some have no horns. Crickets make their evening noise; possibly grasshoppers. Frogs make a night noise; not peeping. Horseflies and cow flies are not yet troublesome. Birds many are heard, though not so many these hot days. Mackerel are brought from Boston fresh & sold; were a week ago. Should have been brought up the river within a week. Robins & cherry birds are plundering the half-ripe cherries. Robins eat garden strawberries. Catbirds sing.

June 1849

Sunday 24. Dr Humphrey A.M. McSwift P.M.
Hall in.

Monday 25.

Sent to Arthus a power of Attorney to draw my rail
road dividend. She at Brooklyn. S.D.

Aquavita's Meadow, Hadley, [Sun July 9.]

Walked P.M. to this meadow; went down some
distance by the river; then turned and crossed
the meadow from the river to the swamp, and
back again lower down; and crossed twice more
still lower, the last time from opposite the backside
or rear fence of the homelots, to the river by a row
of stakes which border some man's lot. Thence
went down by river to a hollow which begins
a little below & points to the bank of the meadow or
road, below Alfred Cook's house. Followed this
depression, receding farther & farther from the river,
80 rods or more, to the brook which is the outlet
of the swamp. Hollow did not continue E. of the brook.
Then went down by the willows almost to east end
of the meadow, east of Cook's house; crossed to the
bank by the road; walked up in the grass to the path
out of the meadow, & came into the street, & thence
came home, examining the bank & swamp near
the road, & the meadow farther south after I had
reached the west end of the swamp & could walk
across the hollow in which the swamp is.

This meadow, like Rainbow, is a succession of
elevations & depressions, the former broad except
the lower part, & the latter not broad, nor deep.
As the meadow now is, they run diagonally
through, & not parallel with the river, or the
north bank of the meadow. They all run into
the swamp and end there, except the southern
ones, or south easterly, that end in the brook. The
swamp set up a little into the hollows between the
points of the elevations or ridges. The swamp
is at the bottom of the bank, near the old road
to Northampton, extending along a great distance
and always has water in it, and a brook
running from it. None of these valleys or depres-
sions extend to the west side of the meadow; they
begin some distance east of the bridge, and
so does the greatest hollow, which becomes the
swamp.

- 1st Elevation ends in swamp, near its west end.
- 2d do. ends in do. considerably farther east, above a
ridge, with some sub-depressions. Ends gradually
in a sharp point.
- 3d do. ends still lower - about at west end of homelots, with above.
- 4th do.

June 1849.

Monday. 25. *Waggonite meadows*. cont.

Plants, not grasses, are plenty on the riverside of the meadow, where sand was washed on, 1843 and in lower part since. Some spots are still covered with sand, or with sorrel and horsetail. The grass on the south side, in vicinity of the river, is in spots, some large, some small; some short and some stout grasses. Pelican - these patches of herbs & grass on that side. & the swamp or wet hollow on North side very few plants, except grass & clover, are seen; it is green in every direction, save spots of clover and the reddish brown of the English grass panicles. There are no spots of white nor yellow.

Wison's Oxy is abundant towards the river seems to cover acres, but is generally among grass.

Polygonatum multiflorum, with hanging buds & flowers, is in various places - not plenty. Other kinds of Solomon's Seal also, not much.

Lupines show large hods. Some in blossom on bank by road. Lilies - none in blossom. Hanging buds

Senecio, rather faded, is plenty in some parts of mead.

Apocynum or *Dogsbane* 2 or 3 species I think. One species with small leaves & small white flowers is in flower. No flowers seen that were partly red.

Alebanes or *Erigerons*. No 1. very little & gone to seed. No 2. not much & gone to seed, in all the meadow, except lower & recently made lands. Near river opposite the village, & near willows east of brook, still farther east, there is a great abundance of No. 2. Still whitish & purplish, but somewhat faded. No 3, there is some scattered about, in various places about $\frac{1}{3}$ in blossom. Very little in the good grass on $\frac{2}{3}$ of meadow. Some on bank next to Northampton road. The stability thereof. No 4. is seen in various places, but not in thick grass, & but few plants in a place. It is in outskirts where there is good soil, but not yet covered with turf. Some among grass on bank next to road. Not much among there, & but few of the blossoms open.

Buttercups are hardly seen in this meadow. A few stalks. Monkey flower. A few open near swamp. Asclepias or Silk weed. None in blossom. Meadow Rue, not much. Full of blossoms.

Dock. Very little on $\frac{2}{3}$ of meadow or $\frac{3}{4}$. Very much on some later made land in South eastern part of meadow. Species seems different from our narrow leaved dock in Northampton. If the same, it is much more advanced. Triangular seed formation. 3 times as large leaves narrowish.

Oxeye Daisy. A little about the sandy parts. Near full of arrow. In blossom. Not plenty. Where sand is washed on

Mullein. Begins to blossom. Where sand is on.

Wild Lettuce near River. Ends buds are yellowish.

Blue Cervin near River. One plant observed in blossom.

Self-Heal. A little seen, in blossom.

Potentilla Norvegica or 3 leaf five finger in blossom

June 1849

Monday 25. Aquavita Meadow.

Cowparsnip, in flower, on bank next to road.

Barus Pride, in some places, when it is moist.

Wild Roses, in blossom on slope, N. of swamp.

Cicuta, near swamps - just begins to blossom.

Sorrel, abundant in some spots, where sand is.

Canada Thistle. Notice it in one spot. Not in blossom.

Asparagus are naturalized in some places.

Tamary.

Field Horsetail is all over the meadow, except wet and swampy places. Is in depressions and on elevations, in thin grass and thick grass, makes a show, as if it would much increase the burden of hay, but when dry, it has little weight or substance.

Ferns or low brakes, or polypod, are very plenty in moist places. Are low. Sometimes among stout grass, but generally where grass is not thick.

Oenothera pumila, or another species is here in blossom.

Swamps.

The water stands in this, and there are few places where it can be crossed.

Equisetum, limosum or palustre or both grow in this swamp more plentifully than all other plants. It is tall & seems limosum. This horsetail has a rush-like appearance among grass.

Sweet flag is next to the horsetail for quantity, in the swamp - does not cover's as much land.

Arrowhead grows in swamp, but not in the most watery part. Shows no flowers yet.

Clubrush. The tall species grows in some parts of the swamps, some other species on borders.

Bullrush (Juncus) is on borders. Not in water but in mud.

On edge of swamps, in places, grow the late dogwood (red branch, or red osier - C. sericea) not yet in flower; willows; some pond dogwood; also Carex, scirpus & Juncus, of some species, but these not where is much water, but in soft deep mud, except tall clubrush, which grows in standing water, I think, sometimes, or at least, where the others do not grow.

Below the brook, against rocks, &c. when it is wet ground, but not standing water, the water or mud Equisetum or horsetail grows abundantly; with grasses, making a thick, heavy swath, and now very green. White clover, is abundant in some spots, on this soft soil with the horsetail, &c.

Golden Pregel on sandy places, has no flowers, but some buds are yellowish.

June 1849

Monday 25. Aquavitalae meadow.

Grasses and clovers.

White clover, though not plenty, is much more plenty than in Rainbow. Some on dry land, and strange to me, some on moist land near swamp, and on land where mud horsetail and marsh grasses grow.

Red clover. The broad elevations, especially Nos. 2 & 3, & some of shallow depression between them, exhibit much red clover, in spots & long places, much like ridges of old Rainbow. More than half the heads are dry & brown or fast becoming so. As these elevations descend towards the swamps, the clover ceases. The grass among the clover is short & light in many places; in some more abundant. There is a long spot of clear clover, on the last made ridge next to river, opposite Kitcock's buildings, on northern part of the ridge, stout & lodged. It is not brown like that in older land, but fresh & red. Much clover in the valley, N. of this ridge, which I went in, & grows on slope next to road.

Festuca Grass, does not grow here nor in Rainbow. I observed a few spears in the upper part.

Orchard Grass, I did not see, nor in old Rainbow.

Early Grass (*Anthriscanthum*) I did not see, nor does this grow in Rainbow.

Panicum; some of the broad leaf, and some of the small narrow leaf, are seen here, with panicles out. These species are not plenty, & of little or no value.

Panicum Virgatum, a tall, leafy, showy grass is not plenty in this meadow than in Rainbow but leaves only are yet seen. Spots of it are found in the places that were covered with sand, and in other parts; especially ridges No. 1. and flat or depression south of it, are fully this stately grass, as they were last year. In July 25. 1848, Redtop is north of it.

Galiumagrostis grows in many places; in some it is quite thick & takes possession of the soil. As often on a slope above a wet place.

Elymus or Wild. Barley are seen, but no heads out.

Branched Agrostis
Poa aquatica is in some parts of the swamps; and in upper part, it makes some purple spots in the swamp. It grows in wet places, than most *Carex* & *Juncus* species. Not much of it in the meadow.
Poa nervata. There is a swath of it by the willows east of the brook, opposite Cook's house or farther east. A little elsewhere. Not much of it in meadow. Leaf is little broader than that of *Poa serotina*, & of a yellowish green, or such a green as the *Poa aquatica*. Panicle is out.

June 1849

Monday 25. Aquavita Meadows.

Poa Serotina is more common than the two last *poas*; grows each side of the swamp, but not in water; in southern & especially in south eastern part of the meadows. Is plenty in the hollow next to southern ridge, which went in and in low lands east of the brook. In some places it forms a sward by itself. The long panicle is not fully out, not spread.

Danthonia } A little grows here, but none is as
Bromus } observed.

Herdsgrass. May be seen in many places, but no great quantity grows here.

Aira caespitosa or *flexuosa*. This smooth, silvery slender grass, extends along the rise or slope south of the swamp a half mile, or down to the village, & some is found east of the brook, below the village. It generally is only 3 or 4 rods wide, but in some places wider. The points of ridges that run down into the swamps, are full of it. The stalks are shining & silvery, and the panicle has some white, though generally brownish, and it has a fine appearance as it waves in the breeze, & makes the whole land where it grows, appear silvery & brown. But in going among it, it is found to be in scattered bunches, or scattered not in bunches, & covers only a small part of the ground, some thick spots excepted. Among it grow horsetail, ferns, redtop, & other grasses. But the *Aira* is elevated far above them, now. It grows in bunches, 3 feet high & more, in the hollow that led me to the brook.

It is also sparsely scattered in the valleys, or in one or two of them, far west of the swamp, with *poa*, just as it was in similar places in old rainbow. In these places, the *Aira* and *poa* have more show by their panicles than substance - are not plenty.

Quake Grass, or *Triticum repens*, begins near the river, & extends in spots northerly far into the meadow, especially below the middle of the meadow. It is evidently gaining upon other grasses, & in some places is rooting out the tall English, (*poa*). It is sometimes mixed with English & redtop. It is very stout by the valley which I descended to the brook on both sides, but not all the way, & some of it grows E. & N. E. of the brook. It shows various shades of green, including blueish green, as in past years.

June 1849

Monday 25. Aquavita Meadow.

Carex or Sedge of various sorts, - near the swamp, and some elsewhere. E. of brook, &c.

Yet there with bullrush (*Juncus*) and Clubrush (*Scirpus*) form but little part of the grass of this meadow, except near the swamp, & on wet land N.E. of brook; and even in these places, the quantity is not very large. No doubt, there is *Carex* scattered about the meadow, that does not meet the eye, or is not distinguished from other grass.

Redtop, in dry places some of the early redtop or whitetop, shows full panicles, with fine slender branches, capillary. (See June 22. 1848). The common redtop panicles are not yet out; are from just beginning to $\frac{2}{3}$ out. Make no show yet. Some redtop is only 6 or 8 inches high & some is over 2 feet. It is mixed with other grass in most of the meadow; in some places forms a swath with English, & in some it makes a swath of itself, or will at haying time. It is less plenty in western half of the meadow than in eastern; is most plenty & stoutest on land that has been made, or covered with soil, within a few years; likes good land as in old rainbow, but grows on poorer. It grows with *Andropogon*, but often takes possession with English, &c. Of better land than *Andropogon* grows on.

Andropogon or *Thatch*. - the *A. furcatus*. This is a late grass, & will show no stalks nor spikes for some time. It is found in most parts of the meadow, some small as yet, and some becoming thick & heavy. It is the most plenty on the western $\frac{2}{3}$ of the meadow, and in more central parts; is not plenty on northern nor southern edge, nor western; and is much less plenty than *Common Redtop* on eastern part. Does not like so moist land as redtop. (See old Rainbow, July 14. 1848.)

Poa pratensis, & *trivialis*, or English Spear Grass. This is in almost all parts of the meadow, in much of it thinly scattered; in some places tall & forming a good swath. Heads are generally brown & dead or brownish red. It gives a rusty or reddish brown appearance to large tracts, where it is not plenty. In some places, it furnishes many leaves for hay when the tops are thinly scattered.

June 1849

Monday 25. Aquavita Meadows.

Poa Compressa shows its panicles & flattish stems in some dry places.

Poa hirsuta is of no consequence; shows no panicles.

Estimate of Proportions.

In estimating proportions, there is room for errors; especially when some grasses do not show their panicles or spiky tops. Indeed it is impossible to avoid error. I think now, that there is a greater proportion of *Andropogon* and other native grasses in Aquavita than in Old Rainbow, & less red top. — cannot be confident.

Andropogon Redtop may be — $\frac{5}{8}$ of the grass or a little less.

English, (*Poa*) may be over $\frac{1}{8}$.

Quake, Clover, *Paricum virgatum*. $\frac{1}{8}$.

*Poa*s, vir. ag. rer. ser. & com; circa, $\frac{1}{8}$ or more.
Sedge, *Calamagrostis*, *Elymus*,
hard grass

Perhaps some of the last $\frac{1}{8}$ th grass, or one of them, should be put with the last $\frac{1}{8}$ but one.

This estimate is nearly the same as of Old Rainbow last year. The western half, or eastern half, by itself, would alter the proportions some.

By the hollow (a meadow road) which I followed down to Brook, for 8 rods, $\frac{7}{8}$ or $\frac{9}{10}$ of the grass each side me was red top, English, quake, *Poa serotina* & clover.

Hadley ploughed Meadows.

Clover & Herd grass, not fully out, on lands sown last year.

Herd grass & some clover on lands longer in grass — more forward than preceding.

Corn, not much planted. Hoed twice. 11 to 14 inches in height.

Broom corn, about 6 to 9 inches; some perhaps 5, and not much over 8. Nearly all hoed twice. Some were hoeing the 2d time to day & probably some will be tomorrow. Broom-corn is the rage, and the acres are 3 times or 4 times as many as those of Indian. Broom-bush is now 10 cents per pound.

Potatoes appear well. Hoed once & some twice.

Oats do not show panicles. Not much wild radish was noticed in Hadley Oats.

Rye shows no blossoms or anthers now. The heads begin to fall by the weight of the grain, & but few stand erect.

Wheat. Saw some at a little distance, appeared well.

Con. River continues to wear away the Hadley bank above the bridge, & the Northampton bank below. Sand flats extend out from Ellwell's Island, & from Aquavita.

June 1849
Tuesday 26.

Smoke Trees begin to put forth filaments June 22.
They are now $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, & trees look smoky.

English Linden. Notwithstanding the fall of floral leaves, many remain on some trees, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the buds are in blossom. At Brighton.

American Bass has had very few floral leaves this season and the buds that are seen are not open. I refer to trees in the village.

Common Elder began to blossom June 24. Not many blossoms are open now.

Maple Leaf Raspberry has been in blossom some days at Brighton.
Mullein pink begins to blossom. I have seen one. ^{before at West.}

Roses are now the glory of the flower garden though there are many other flowers.

High or Boursault Roses have faded & mostly fallen.

Scarlet Lychnis is in blossom - has been some days.

Stem is not "smoothish", as Wood says. Other flowers are pink, with a calyx twice as much swollen, which seem to belong to the same species.

Glammie Locust flowers are falling, but trees are very showy & gay yet.

Siberian Spiraea, Mr. Shepard's began to blossom today.

Sumac, staghorn, began to blossom 1 or 2 days ago.

Valbot's Mowing, adjoining Canal & Hyman's lane
It is about half mowed or $\frac{2}{3}$. Lower part or half is in good order, but not mowed like the upper part, & grasses not so tall & coarse. It yields fine "homelot hay", composed of the early or the xanthum, English poa, stems with a great quantity of leaves, white clover with abundance of leaves, some red clover, birds grass, & red top. The hay is fine, with an abundance of leaves. In the upper part of the lot which has been more highly mowed, the grasses are taller, and no early grass, stems are green. English, birds grass, red clover, some red top, festuca and buttercup. This hay is coarser than the other but contains many leaves, & is very good hay.

The leaves of the Poa or English make more hay here & also when than the stems would indicate.

Mr. Shepard's folks have picked cherries today for pies. Some trees in the village have cherries quite red and ripe.

The season is about as June 20. 1848 - only 6 days later.
Warmer than 1847. 10 days later than 1846.

June 1489

Wednesday 27.

Meadows.

Went As 21. to Fort Hill; thence into meadow on H.K. Starkweathers land, half way nearly to river; then crossed to rail road & up by that to North meadow; went down to Bark Wigan road, & followed that to Saml. Parson's fenced lot; thence across grass & corn up to June Clark's lot, & through that home.

Pokeberry or Gargett Has begun to blossom by the rail road.
or *Phytolacca dekindra* Some stalks are over 6 feet high, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

John's Wort, common, is in flower in meadow, has been a day or two

Motherwort is in blossom by rail road.

Loosestrife; with a conical raceme (*L. stricta*) has begun to blossom.

Loosestrife, four leaved, is full of blossoms.

Silkweed, common (*Asclepias Syriaca*) is blossoming.
began one or two days since

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus Sericea*), has begun to blossom.
But few out.

The wild Pear or Betch begins to blossom. One species.

Elder in the meadow, by mill river, is becoming white with blossoms. Yet the buds not open are much more numerous than those open.

Chestnut Trees on Fort Hill have aments 6 inches long, but they are not yet white; not yet in blossom.

Mullein is in blossom in or near meadow.

Herb grass is in blossom - heads purplish with anthers.
Some heads have white anthers.

Verdain is in flower by rail road, blue.

Work in meadow.

Haying commenced in the ploughed meadow as early as June 25. Some upper lots, long in grass, and rather dry, are cut. Also lots of clover, or clover and herd grass, sowed last year. I saw mown grass in both meadows, & much mowing in both in other pieces. — Haying continues on further part of middle meadow — Loads of hay come out of both N. & S. meadows.

Hoeing. I saw men hoeing corn & broom corn the second time; also men hoeing Indian the third time yet most of the second hoeing is done.

2d Hoeing extended from June 12 or 13 to 27th, say 14 days.

3d Hoeing began about June 27 or today. Not much done yet. Perhaps some had 3d time before today.

Oats. I saw no pa ricks, but they are near. The wild radish is not plenty, as usual, among them.

Corn in S. meadow is from 10 to 16 inches high as it stands in N. meadow, when I went, 9 to 16 inches.

Broom corn. I saw little or none in S. meadow. In North meadow where I went, it was only 5 to 7 inches high. Men hoeing it 2^d time. Not much of it where I went.

June 1849

Wednesday 27. Meadows - continued.

Oxeye Daisy has much increased above the Bark Wagon road, on the route I took to Anne Clarke's mowing. It is on lands recently ploughed, and laid down to grass - some lots are white with it, or considerable portions of them. One or two such lots had clover & herds grass, as if laid down last year.

Canada Thistle is much scattered among the grass on this route; some lots show a great abundance of it. Must be increasing.

Healane No. 3. is more plenty in this part of N. meadow than in S. meadow. Very little of any other species here and there a stalk of No. 4. on but skirts.

Poa aquatica with its broad leaves & large purple panicles, I find in all low and rich marshy places in both meadows, and in upland mowings, and in Anne Clarke's pasture; also large spots of it in Mrs. Chr. Clarke's pasture by side of railroad in S. meadow, where water has stood. Yet it adds very little to the hay - not much in a place.

Poa Nervata is very rare in the meadows.

Poa serotina, is on the side of almost all ravines and wet places, in meadow & upland mowings, and I find a little of it among the redtop, herds grass, &c. in many lots of grass in the ploughed meadow. It is increasing perhaps. Much of it in Mrs. Clarke's pasture, near the *P. aquatica*. The *P. aquatica* is always on wetter ground than the *P. serotina*. This makes more & better hay than that, that is, P. S. than P. A. The *P. serotina* is as good as redtop, perhaps, but the stems are more limber & more easily fall. I showed Nathaniel Parsons aged 80, some of the *P. serotina*, he said it was called by some, fowl-meadow, years ago.

Early Grass, (*Elymus canadensis*), Anne Clarke's low mowing, through which the rail road passes, is full of this grass, all brown with it; has more of this than of all other kinds of grass, apparently. This land was not within meadow, but has been overflowed like the meadow. Why does it differ?

I find on lands on which grass seed was sown last year generally clover with some herds grass - Clover predominates when both were sown, with one exception, where the grass seed was sown with corn; the herds grass there predominates. When the seed was sown 2 years ago, the herds grass is the most conspicuous, & some redtop and English may be seen.

Lots that have been longer in grass (some only two years in grass) have herds grass, redtop, English, and red and white clover; with some *Poa compressa*, considerable *Carex*, a little *serotina* & some herbs. Not a great deal of English in this part of N. & S. meadows. Much *Carex* in some places, where long down or poor, the pauper panicums come in. Sorrel fills vacancies where grass does not take the first year after. Some quack grass in spots. Some scirpus and purslane.

June 1849.

Wednesday 27. Meadows continued.

Clowers, both sorts, headsgrass, redtop and English, with carex of several sorts, are the grasses on this rather low & moist part of the North meadow; but their proportions vary much, according to the soil, the number of years mown, and other circumstances. Clover, or headsgrass, or redtop, may be no. 1. English, I think, is never no. 1. in the ploughed part of the meadow, or very rarely.

Poa compressa, I find in the mowings of both meadows, where the land has been ploughed; but it is no where plenty. It is oftener seen than *P. serotina*.

English *Poa*, or Spear grass, yields abundance of leaves where the stalks & panicles are not very plenty, in grounds where the plough is not used for many years, & in manured lands, & old homelots, and in some parts of Rainbow. But the leaves are less abundant where the land has been in grass but a few years; and spots of tall English are seen with no more leaves than other grasses.

Poa canadensis grows in swampy places in both meadows, but is not plenty. It is often near the *P. aquatica*, & among carices, sometimes near *P. serotina*.

A grass 2 or 3 feet high grows under the trees, on the slope of Fort Hill, which is unknown to me. Maybe *Poa nemoralis*. I think it is.

11.16
105.] Lockanum Meadow.

I walked down to this meadow (W.M.), crossed the grass land from Lyman's house, N.W. to old Con. River or to a short distance from the river; then went S.W. and S. and S.E. and came back to the ploughed meadow, not far from Johnson's barn.

Crops. Rye looks well; heads are from erect to horizontal. Corn is from 9 to 16 inches; broom corn 6 to 10 inches; and most of both hved twice; some only once.

Grass Meadow. The grass on this will not compare with Rainbow or *Clauvita*, though some vallis & other places are very good. It now gets little or no advantage from floods; in fact, has seen its best days as mowing land. Wm Parsons of this town & Smith Parsons are cultivating corn & broom corn where the land was never ploughed before.

Native grasses, chiefly *andropogon* or *thatch*, including some wider leaved grasses, and some very narrow leaved, which may be *andropogon scoparius*, compose about $\frac{5}{8}$ of all the grass or $\frac{2}{3}$. Then suppose English $\frac{1}{6}$, and Redtop with both clovers & some other $\frac{1}{6}$ more. Thatch is predominant generally, except in the poorer or dryer parts, & in some of these.

June 1849

Wednesday 27. Hockanum Meadows.

There is a hollow next to the bank of the higher or ploughed meadow - and water in it half across the meadow. The grass is the stoutest in this hollow after the water ceases, and for some distance beyond the hollow, all along by its sides. It may be better on the Manham or S. side of the meadow, which I did not view. On the side towards Pynchons meadow, the grass is light. There is much brush and many herbs towards the old river side. There are large patches mostly English, but the panicle one few and the green leaves short & not thick. Much redtop is short & fine. There is much of the poor panicum about a foot high, a sign & proof of leanness; also considerable *Danthonia*. The *Aira* is tall & plenty in the hollow above or N.E. of the water, & much of it is seen near this hollow, through most of the meadow. There is some *Poa serotina* in hollow. Some *Carex*.

Andropogon far exceeds all others; then come, English, redtop, red clover, white clover, *Aira*, wide leaf tall grasses, not yet out; narrow leaved panicums, *Danthonia*, some of the early redtop or white top with panicle fully spread.

Of herbs among the grass, *Cepocynum* is the most plenty; the species with small white flower. *Flaearia* No 1. & 2. have gone to seed. No 3 is plenty in places; Very few stalks of buttercups; Yarrow. Allheal; *Oenothera*; *Senecio* old & faded. Ferns; horsetail; *Polygonatum*; lilies few, not out.

A little Quakegrass I observed; a few stalks of *Festuca* in the path; a little heads grass near the hollow; some heads of early grass in one place.

The grass is now light on large tracts, but may improve before haying. It is middling in many places; good in a few; stout nowhere.

Old River bed, north one, west of Rail Road. Here is now a large flat, which was covered with water in the spring. There are growing on it besides willows, club rush, and *Juncus* rush, arrowhead, pickerel weed, *Carex*, monkey flower, & other water plants. The soil is very wet.

Clover heads on this meadow (Hockanum) are most of them dry, or very many. Some spots are dark brown or brown clover heads. English heads are withered & reddish brown. *Danthonia* heads are a little whitish. Redtop heads make no noise. I saw no *Calamagrostis* panicles. The pauper panicum showed panicles. *Aira* was here as elsewhere, silvery, grey & brown. *Flaearia* No 3. shows many yellow disks without rays, & the ray flowers are small. They are so elsewhere.

June 1849.

Thursday 28

Appletree Worms. None are seen crawling about; no nests on trees. There were a few nests on wild cherry trees.

Catbirds make more noise than any other bird about the village and gardens.

Bobolinks are almost the only birds I see in the meadows; some blackbirds, and a few larks.

Martins a few live on the pillars of the Court house as in years past. I know of none elsewhere. No one builds boxes for them.

Shad are still caught between Cabotville & Springfield and sold here. The fishing place at the Falls was ruined by the carrying away of the dam last fall.

Salmon, mackerel & halibut are sold here fresh, being brought from Boston.

Friday 29

Saturday 30

P.S.

Wheat Harvest

In Southern Ohio, or about Chillicothe, they were harvesting wheat June 20.

In Virginia, east of the mountains, the wheat harvest was nearly finished before July 6.

In Maryland, a little later. They were harvesting one or two weeks before July 7. 320 bushels of Maryland wheat were sold in Baltimore July 6, at \$1.08 - higher than old wheat.

About Winchester, Virginia wheat harvest was not done July 11th. Called back ward.

Wheat harvest began at 4 o'clock, July 9th. Did not begin about Rochester until 10th or 13th. The cradle is mentioned as the instrument to cut it.

England.

They were harvesting in England the first 10 days in August, and after. Not completed Aug 24.

Wheat Harvest was nearly over about Frankfort in Germany, Aug. 6.

In the north of England, they were harvesting Sept. 6.

Indian Corn.

The crop in the valley of Scioto river, Ohio, was ripe; "cut and shocked" before Sept 26. There was a great yield. Also in other places in that region. The ripening is said to be earlier than usual.

July 1847

Thermometer.

Sunrise One P.M. nine P.M.

Sunday 1	63.	73.	57.	Fair and pleasant	N.E.
2	48.	71.	56	{ Fair and pleasant, A.M. } N.E.	{ Showers about, some rain here P.M. } S.E.
3	45.	74.	61.	Fair. Some clouds.	N.E.
4	47.	73.	60	Fair. Some clouds.	N.E.
5	50.	70.	64	Cloudy	N.E. & E
6	58.	83.	68	Mostly Fair	S.W. & W
7	61.	80.	68.	Mostly cloudy. some rain. Southw.	
Sunday 8	65.	90.	73.	Mostly fair. Shower at 1 1/2 P.M.	N.E. & W.
9	62.	82.	71.	1/2 Fair. Shower at 5 P.M.	S.E.
10	67.	88.	73	2/3 Fair.	S.
11	65.	93.	74	Fair & hot	S.W. & W
12	69.	93.	78	Fair & hot	N.W.
13	70.	94.	76.	Fair & hot	N.W.
14	73.	77.	61	1/2 Fair. Some wind	N.E.
Monday 15	53	76.	54	Fair. com.	N.E.
16	45.	82.	62	Fair.	N.E. & N.
17	52.	85.	70	Fair. Smoky, dusty. Southw.	
18	54.	86.	69	Fair. dry	Southw.
19	60.	88.	74.	Fair. dry	Southw.
20	65.	92.	72	Mostly Fair. dry hot. Southw.	
21	72.	83.	67	Shower in morning. Day mostly cloudy.	Southw.
Sunday 22	59.	83.	66	{ Fair } N.E. & N.W.	
23	56.	85.	66	Fair	not observed
24	56.	86.	68	Fair	" "
25	59.	81.	70.	Fair	Southw.
26	65.	73.	73	Cloudy. Little Rain. South	
27	67.	84.	63	Fair	N.W.
28	54.	83.	58	Mostly Fair. some haze. various	
Sunday 29	49.	84.	70.	Very fair. dry.	S.
30	59.	88.	74.	Fair. dry, dusty.	S.
31	73.	73.	66.	Mostly cloudy Heavy th. Shower at 12	
1846. 2553. 2082					

Temperature

At sunrise 59 ¹⁷/₃₁ } Average 69 ⁶⁴/₉₃
 At 1 P.M. 82 ¹¹/₃₁
 At 9 P.M. 67 ⁵/₃₁

A dry dusty month, with some hot days. Fine weather for haying & harvesting, but not good for growing crops too dry.
 Temperature not so high as July 1847 - same as July 1848.

July 1849.
Sunday 1st.

Monday 2d.

Comparison of Seasons. Vegetation is now (say July 1st) about 9 days later than in 1846; about 2 days earlier than 1847, and 6 days later than 1848. June was warmer than in 1846 & 1847 & has gained upon June of those years. It was about the same as June 1848, and yet has come at least 2 days nearer that June than it was at the beginning of the month.

Haying & Hoeing. Grass and corn are comparatively more forward this season than many other things. At least, haying & hoeing are not so far behind 1846 & 1848, as vegetation generally.

Flowers in Gardens, Yards, &c.

White Lilies began to open at Mr. Shepard's, Dr. Walker's and various other places June 30. Perhaps some flowers were out June 29. Quite conspicuous July 2.

Orange Lilies, on a high stalk, & many flowers on a stalk or stem, began to open June 30, came out white Lilies. Perhaps 29th.

Panlins. Saw a few blossoms June 30.

Queen of the Meadow (*Spiraea ulmaria*) began to blow or ... May 30th.

Roses are now the most common flower. The high Bourzaults are gone. Common roses are seen, but the greater part of them are gone. Little worms do much damage to the leaves of roses. There are very many varieties here.

Peonies. White ones are gone, and almost all of the late pale ones.

Sweet Williams, Larkspurs,	} and other flowers are plenty. White lilies make much show.
Feverfew, Monkshood	
Pinks, fading, Musk Mallows	
Furnitory, Low annual Phlox	
Lychnis, Trumpet Honeysuckle	
Gloxinia, Valerian	
Campanula, Canterbury Bells, Spiderwort.	

Clammy Locust Flowers are mostly faded & fallen. A few remain.

Syringa, large flowers. Most of the blossoms have fallen, some remain.

Ailanthus Trees begin to blossom July 2.

English Linden is in full blossom, where floral leaves remain. American Bass Trees in the village do not blossom this season.

Day Lily (*Heimerocallis fulva*) of a tawny red color, begins its blossom July 2. The yellow (*H. flava*) lilies are gone.

Red Blum has been in flower some days.

Spiraea lobata is blossoming July 2.

Magnolia glauca at Talbot's has many fine flowers.

Privet or Prim continues to blossom.

Lady of the Lake, a *Dracopis*, begins to blossom.

July 1849

Monday 2.

Field Flowers, or Wild Flowers.

Eleclers now make a fine show in some places, but not one half of the buds are open.

New Jersey Tea had blossoms, June 30.

Tall Anemones are probably in flower. I have only seen buds near opening.

Hawweed, veiny leaved, is abundant & in flower, by road sides and elsewhere.

Prinos verticillatus has flowers on Round Hill & by M. road
White Rush (Andromeda) has flowers by meadow Road

Whinswort flowers are very plenty on plains, and some in meadow.

Wild Roses are seen in blossom on the plains, in lowlands.

Canada Thistle begins to blossom near the canal. I have seen only 2 or 3 blossoms.

White Star Flower (or *Serriocarpus*) shows the white ends of the flowers. Not quite in flower, when I have noticed the plants.

Oxeye daisy continues to exhibit its flowers. There are many on Round Hill now. I find them more plenty than I did a few years ago.

Wild Lettuce has a few yellow flowers.

Silkweed or *Asclepias*. Two or more species, besides the common species, show flowers.

Yellow Sweet blossoms increase, but are not yet full, nor very near it.

Mayweed near Rail Road by Bridge Street, has been in flower some days. None seen elsewhere.

Gicuta maculata has blossoms, on low grounds.

In Old Rainbow &c

Scabish (*Oenothera biennis*) is in flower on sandy spots, on a few plants. Most plants show no blossoms.

Monkey Flowers are out, in wet places.

Apocynum (Dogbane) one species is very plenty on the sand washed on 1843, almost covering a large space. Flowers small & white & leaves not wide.

Wild Peppergrass is in blossom on same sand, and in other parts of the meadows.

Golden Rod. Some plants are fully of yellowish buds which will soon be open.

Fleabanes No 3. are plenty on the sand of 1843; and are thick in some places where grass grows.

Mullein shows blossoms on the sand.

Nasturtium Hispidum is in wet ground in all the meadows. Has long been in blossom.

Three leaf Cinquefoil (*Potentilla*) is there in blossom.

Labellid. One or two species are in blossom. Not *L. inflata*.

Rough Rudbeckia shows flowers in young Rainbow in the grass. *Rudbeckia hirta*.

Yellow Meadow Rue, some Oxeye, &c. are found. Can Thistle.

Lilics. I noticed neither flowers nor plants, where I roved. They are farther south, I suppose.

Morning Glory flowers are among grass in higher meadow.

July 1849

Monday 2^d. Old Rainbow. [See July 17. 1849.]

I went down through North meadow and old Rainbow to Connecticut river P.M. (crossed Rainbow considerably higher, or farther north, than on the 16th of June.)

I found in this part of the meadow much less Redtop than farther south; less *Clira*, and on higher part less *Thatch*. North of me was less *Triticum repens*, though much where I crossed. I think this upper part of the meadow has about $\frac{7}{16}$ *thatch*; $\frac{3}{16}$ English, $\frac{2}{16}$ red top, $\frac{1}{16}$ quack, and $\frac{3}{16}$ clover, *calamagrostis*, *Poa aquatica* and *serotina*, and *panicum* of several species, and a little *anthoxia* and herds grass.

The large tract covered with sand in 1843 becomes more and more covered with grass, yet a considerable tract remains, which is chiefly covered with herbs, (see preceding page) bunches of *panicum virgatum*, & other broad leaf grasses. *Triticum repens* makes inroads into the sands. Spots of some extent show little else but sorrel or horse-tail.

Andropogon or *Thatch* is plenty west of the road or on western side of the meadow; not much east of the road where the land is high & dry, but farther east there is much of it, in some places a swath. There seem to be --- two kinds; much is seen among the more common kind, that is short and has a leaf about half as wide as the other—perhaps it is the *A. scoparius* that grows on the plains. It is mowed before it shows its top.

English or *Poa* is scattered almost everywhere; but in general the brown panicles are not thick. On the dry parts & in some other places, there is a considerable quantity of leaves, where the stems are not plenty.

Red top is much dispersed; but inclines to select moister lands than *thatch*. It makes many places reddish. Panicles are out—not much spread.

The Quack is most fit on eastern side of the meadow, and makes a great burden of hay towards the river. It is extending farther west—somewhat mingled with English & redtop for a while, but in a few years it crowds out all other kinds of grass, & does not mix with them.

Clover is on the higher part, & is now all dry & brown or black, where I crossed.

Poa aquatica is in the hollow next to young Rainbow, below where I crossed. Some spots are purplish.

Poa serotina is on sides of the same hollow, and towards the Connecticut. Panicle is green and not much spread.

Calamagrostis occupies the sides of low wet place, a little higher up than *P. serotina*, and is found in other places where there is no swampy land.

July 1849

Monday 2. Old Rainbow, continued.

Danthonia is found only ^{on} the highest, poorest land. Hardsgrass. A few heads are seen here & there and but a few.

Panicum virgatum is chiefly in bunches; not yet headed out.

Panicum. Some with very broad leaves & not tall like the last, is in bunches, and some more scattered.

Panicum. The poor sorts are on the higher, poorer land, & in some places exhibit very many panicles.

Branched *Agrostis* is seen — shows no heads yet.

The Early *Agrostis* is seen in the meadow with its panicles all spread, formed of small capillary branches, and reddish, greenish or whitish. This is the *Agrostis alba* or white top, if we have any here. Now a fortnight more forward than the other redtop, *Agrostis vulgaris*.

Sedges or *Carex* are found in various places but chiefly in wet spots. *Juncus* & *Scirpus* also.

Field Horsetail or common *Equisetum* is in nearly every part of the meadow, except perhaps the wet places. It covers the sandy beach near the river, & grows among almost all kinds of grass, except the *triticum*. It is in all the high, dry elevations, where English clover &c. grow. Farmers say that creatures eat it readily, and it is not esteemed a bad herb among the grass. When dry, it does not weigh much.

Higher Meadow.

Hardsgrass & clover, sown two years ago or more, seems to be all hardsgrass. The heads of the hardsgrass are above all other grasses and hide them. Besides clover, there is a little (not much) English redtop with the hardsgrass.

In Young Rainbow are pieces of grass that have a mixture of redtop with hardsgrass & clover.

Hardsgrass heads are not generally in blossom, but some are. Whether blossoms (anthers) have fallen or have not yet come out, I do not know.

Work in the meadow.

Haying. Only Eliza Graves and perhaps one more have begun to mow in Rainbow. In Young Rainbow some hardsgrass & clover have been mowed. In the higher meadow, clover & hardsgrass are mowed, or some pieces are — There was not a great deal of haying done in the meadow in June. Some in Middle meadow, &c.

Corn. Indian corn has been hoed twice, & some three times. I think not much hoed 3 times. Corn as it stands in the upper part of the meadow is from 13 to 24 inches high, & some 27 inches. Perhaps the average is 17 inches.

Broom Corn. Some are hoeing the second time, but this hoeing should have been done a week or 10 days ago. Broom corn as it stands is from 7 to 11 inches high; some hills 12 inches. The average may be 8 or 9 inches.

July 1849.

Monday 2.

Rye. On the Plains, good rye hangs its heads below the horizontal, on an average, and the heads begin to look whitish, & some stalks. In the meadow rye is not quite so forward; heads are about horizontal, to average then, & are less whitish than on the Plains, yet the difference is not great. Some heads in both stand nearly erect; such are deficient in grain from some cause.

Oats in the Upper Meadow, if good, show panicles on most of the stalks; some are out entirely, but most are only partially disclosed. In some places, not more than half the panicles have come in sight.

Horrelots are generally mowed. A few are not.

Cherries. Many are ripe, many not. We had cherry pie June 29th. Old kind of cherries begin to be reddish.

Currant. Those exposed to the sun are generally red or reddish; many are yet green.

Strawberries in gardens are ripe, more or less of the same. Also in fields. Some of the former are brought here from below, said to be from Longmeadow.

Flies. House flies are more plenty, but not yet very troublesome. Horse flies, I think, do not yet give much trouble to horses in the village. The few flies about horses seem to be a milder sort. Horses do not stamp & kick, and bristling is not very lively with the tail. The butcher says maggot-flies are not here, or very few have come. Enough however, to do mischief in our houses.

Musketares are rare in the village. There are some

Lightning bugs are seen every evening, but not very plenty.

Crickets are heard every evening, but I do not hear the grand choir of millions. The noise seems to come from not a large number.

Crosshoppers I do not notice.

Horned bugs I have not observed recently.

Chillers. A few come about the lamp.

Bats. I have noticed but two this season.

Birds are very musical in woods; wood notes are abundant in some places.

Cholera excites much talk and some fear. Some imagine that there has been a case or two here. Many refrain in part from eating fruits & vegetables.

July 1849

Tuesday 3d.

Walked out to Halls just at night, with Penimnah. Did not observe much that was new as to plants and flowers. The plain about Halls exhibits such herbs & grasses as it did last year.

Poas aquatica, *nervata*, *serotina* & *Canadensis* grow by the brook that runs by the side of the road, as last year. Also *Calamagrostis* nearby.

The small leaf dewberry continues to blossom abundantly, by road-sides.

Rush Honeysuckle has plenty of flowers, by the road.

Bristly Elder (*Aralia hispida*) is in flower by the road.

Agrostis. The early reedtop or whitetop is seen abundantly on the plain, by the sides of the road, and even in the meadow. Its branches have been spread some days; they are fine and delicate, and the appearance is more soft and slender than that of the common reedtop. I estimated, last year, that this fine species was about two weeks earlier than the coarser common reedtop. The latter begins to spread its panicles.

The panicles of common reedtop before they are expanded are dark purple, quite dark colored and are very conspicuous, though not spread.

Wednesday 4.

I went up to Hatfield on foot to-day, partly to get away from the noise and tumult of Independence, and partly to examine the grass & other crops in Hatfield meadows. I crossed the south meadow or Little Pontus, went up into the meadow plain, crossed Mill over into the home meadow, passed down to Indian Hollow; crossed the Hollow from bank of ploughed land to the river & back several times, and went up & down in the Hollow from the lowest point, almost up to ploughed land in the Hollow. Walked up to Hatfield Street, called upon Samuel D. Partridge, and then walked home. Got home at seven. Walked about 11 miles to-day. Some fire-works in the evening.

I learn that the town has been full of people to-day; all noise & bustle. All for mere show; nothing done for any useful purpose. Some Drunken ones seen. Many young men & girls from other towns.

July 1849

Wednesday 4. Hatfield Meadows.
Little Pontus or the most western & southern meadow near Northampton.

This is in alternate elevations & depressions running east & west, or parallel with the river. The western part is nearly all mowing land and the eastern part is almost all ploughland, that is, land sometimes ploughed & sometimes mowed. There is a considerable swamp on the north side which is drained into the Connecticut by a deep ditch running southwesterly and southerly.

Redtop & Thatch made the most burden where I went.

English spear grass was No 3.

Clover was No 4, in quantity. All the central parts of the meadow exhibited much clover, still red, more of it than in Rambo, or Agawitae I think.

Woodchucks' Holes were plenty on clover ridges.

Other grasses were *Calamagrostis*, *Aira*, *Carex* of several sorts, *Panicum virgatum*, Other *Panicums*, *Danthonia*, &c.

Other plants were Fleabane No. 2, purplish fardine, Fleabane No. 3. Canada Thistle, meadow Rue, *Convolvulus*, Lilies not open, &c.

In the swamp next to high northern bank, extending easterly to the road down the bank into the meadow, were many kinds of herbs & much skunk cabbage, and scattering grasses, as *Calamagrostis*, English, Redtop, *Poa nervata* & *serotina*, branched *agrostis*, &c. *Carex* also, and brakes.

Common *Equisetum* or horsetail is in all parts of the meadow.

Ferns or brakes are very common.

The grasses on ploughed land were clover and herdsgrass, clover & redtop both sown, herdsgrass and clover, herdsgrass & redtop, English in pieces longer down.

Haying was considerably advanced in the sown grasses on ploughed land; much of these grasses was in the barn. The mowing over ploughed was not touched with the scythe.

Meadow Plain is 8 or 10 feet higher than the other, & many feet above Mill River, perhaps 15 or 20. The soil is lighter, but yields good crops where manured. Almost all of it is sometimes ploughed and more of it is sown & planted than is mowed. The grass was nearly all cut on meadow plain. Some wheat in Lit. Pontus & on Plain - good. Corn in L.P. and plain 15 to 27 inches high.

July 1849

Wednesday 4. Hatfield Meadows

Home Meadow. East of Mill River, or South Meadows.

On the ploughed land crops looked well.

Indian Corn was from 16 to 27 inches high, or perhaps from 15 to 30 inches - about 2 inches higher than in Northampton on Monday.

Broom Corn was from 8 to 12 inches and much from 7 to 11 inches in height. About an inch higher than in Northampton on Monday.

Hoeing. The two kinds of corn had been hoed twice and some three times. I think not much had been hoed the 3d time, & saw no one hoeing.

Wheat. There are many fine pieces of wheat in this meadow - more than in Northampton and Hadley. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high - some 5 feet. The grain is almost full size or quite, but heads did not droop. There is wheat also in Ponset & in Plain.

Rye as in Northampton Meadow. Not much sown.

Oats. Some pieces show panicles on almost every stalk; others not on half. As in Northampton.

Herdgrass and clover in this ploughed part of the meadow were almost all gathered; also clover and herdgrass.

A large portion of this meadow is hoed yearly. Broom corn occupies the most land, but Indian corn is very plenty.

Lots next to Mill River run about S. S. E. + N. N. W.

Lots next to Con. River run about S. and N.

Lots in Indian Hollow where old ferry road comes to them are very near N. and S. In proceeding northerly, and then northerly, these Indian Hollow lots run S. S. E. and N. N. W. where I examined them; further north they are doubtless S. E. and N. W. &c. Yet they seemed to be of a width all the way through. They must grow wider toward the river, or there must be more and then a three cornered lot. Lots in the Hollow west of the west meadow road to old ferry run near as the ploughed lots above & were part of the same originally.

Mowing in Hatfield is more advanced than in Northampton. Several pieces were mowed in Indian Bottom from the bank of ploughed land to the river, and the river or quack grass end of other lots was mown and the hay in the barns. Clover & herdgrass mowings in higher meadow were almost all mowed & all the hay carried away.

July 1849.

Wednesday 4. Hatfield Meadows

Indian Hollow. [See Hatfield. Mar 16, 204]

This is a succession of circular elevations and depressions; the former are here as elsewhere much broader than the latter. In some places where I crossed there were four ridges or elevations; two as old as the town, and two made since.

Triticum repens, or Quake or Quack grass, occupies the elevation next to the river (except one now forming) and most of the depression N. and N.W. of it from the lowest point of the bottom round as far as I went northeasterly & some was seen farther north. It is only a rod wide at first, or less than that, but widens to 10, 15 and even 20 rods, and then becomes more narrow, or the grass becomes more rotted. This kind of grass grows in spots on next elevation and valley, but is not prominent. It increases every year, the haymakers told me; was hardly known 10 years ago. Has come on since the sand flood of 1843. It does not grow so stout as in some places in northern flow; not much inclined to fall. A little redtop and English is seen amongst it in most places - not in all.

S. East of *Triticum* and South, for some distance there is a space between this grass and the willows, recently formed, level or ridgy, that is covered with herbs, horseail, bunches of *elymus* & *P. virgatum*, and other trumpeery.

Andropogon or Thatch predominates on the two middle elevations, & in lower part of the north west one next to ploughed land, or in some places. It forms near half the grass in the meadow. Sometimes stout, but in some places fine & low or short.

English is common - on N. Western or dryer part, it is fine & leafy; on the middle parts, it is often tall, and in spots forms a good swath.

Redtop is No. 4. I think, in this meadow, being exceeded by Thatch, Quake and English Poa. Large tracts show very little. It is sometimes heavy in moist hollows; on one ridge it was sown on the sand, and now predominates, but not a great distance.

Circa is in two moist hollows near lower part of meadow, pretty thick & is scattered in some higher places.

Clover dead & dry, is plenty on the dry part next to ploughed land, especially in the more northern parts; and sometimes extends to the middle ridges where clover grows, grass is not stout but is short, fine, and of good quality.

[All the upper part of Indian Hollow, including a considerable portion of it, is ploughed land.]

July 1849.

Thursday 5.

Mr Charles Buckingham here some hours; from Island. Has lived in New York. He paid me half a sovereign for which I got \$2.48. (Firework) at Mr St's in the evening.

Friday 6.

Saturday 7.

Wrote a letter to Miss Fitt. Gaultkins & New London

Sunday 8. Mr Swift.

Monday 9.

Put in Post Office 6 sheets for James Savage Esq. now at Lutterbury, Wiltshire county. Sent 9 sheets in June by Westhampton hand. Owen Kingsley allowed me \$7. for use of it 1848. He paid me in fish, apples, taxes, &c. \$4.40. Paid balance to day in money \$2.50

Hadley.

I walked over to Hadley, P.M. passing through aquavitae meadow; called at Mr. Grains; got some old account books, once Doct. Croucher at Giles C. Kelloggs.

Aquavitae Meadow. [See June 25. Misc. 16. 204.]

The lower part, or all below the line of the rear of the hornelots was mown, & the hay in the barns, except a little not yet fully dry. Some lots were mowed higher up. From my examinations to day, I make the upper half of this meadow, or something more than half of it, to yield grasses as follows; - Thatch $\frac{2}{16}$, Redtop $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{16}$, Spear grass or English $\frac{2}{16}$, Quake $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{16}$, others $\frac{2}{16}$. Clover is plenty in the central parts of the meadow and is No. 5 among grasses; Panicum Virgatum is No 6. then come aira, calamagrostis, elymus, lean panicums, carex, with much equisetum and some ferns. Some heidgrass.

The lower part of the meadow contains more redtop, part of it more English, more of the wet poas, more quake, more ferns & less thatch than the upper part, according to my observations the other day, June 25. Taking the whole meadow, the proportion may be as follows Thatch $\frac{1}{16}$, Redtop $\frac{3}{16}$, English $\frac{2}{16}$, Quake $\frac{2}{16}$, all others, as clover, panicums, wet poas, aira, carex, calamagrostis, &c $\frac{2}{16}$, omitting horsetail and ferns.

July 1849

Monday 9. Aquavitalae, continued

Redtop has now generally spread panicles, and much of it is in flower; anthers are whitish. Some panicles are not expanded. It now eclipses in many parts the brown of the English, and makes some places quite reddish.

Panicum virgatum is near two feet high and just begins to show panicles. Few are seen as yet. It is found in various places.

Eudropogon or Thatch has no appearance of stems. There is a great difference in it, much of it having narrow leaves, and does not grow tall. Whether there is more than one species, I do not know.

Triticum repens, or ~~Laake~~ increases yearly, the farmers say. Was not there some years ago. Most of it came in since the sand flood of 1843.

Farmers say this meadow does not yield more than two thirds as much as last year. I think the difference is not so great.

Some land in Aquavitalae has been sold at 210 dollars an acre. None higher.

Herbs in Aquavitalae.

Golden Rod. Some is seen in blossom on sandy spots.

Yellow, drooping Lilies are in flower, many of them; ~~some~~ not open.

Heirbells are in blossom.

Reichenbachia (*L. Claytonia*, probably) is plenty in some places, and in flower.

Arrow Root has blossom in the swamps.

Clover in some spots of the meadow is No. 2, or next to that.

The Ploughed Meadow.

Indian Corn is from 16 to 30 inches high as it stands; some is 33 inches. Average about 24 inches, or 22 to 24. Not much Indian.

Broom corn is from 9 to 18 inches; average about 14 inches. Very much of this.

Oats are fully panicked, or nearly so.

Barley. Saw 2 or 3 pieces.

Potatoes look well.

Rye. The heads are heavy & growing whitish.

Clover & Herdsgrass (or H. & G.) are mostly cut that I saw, not all. When there is little clover, they do not grow so early. Herdsgrass is still blueish with anthers, but less so than it was.

July 1849

Monday 9.

Flowers in Hadley Gardens are like those in Northampton, but not so much variety nor so numerous. They have roses, white and other lilies, scarlet lychnis, feverfew, queen of the meadow, muskmallows, hollyhocks, pinks, coreopsis, larkspurs, &c.

Flowers in Northampton.

Roses. Some very fine high or climbing roses are in blossom. Most of the roses are gone.

Hollyhocks began to blossom July 6.

Coreopsis, all yellow, began about July 5.

White lilies are still abundant.

Orange do. are " do.

Day lilies are " " in some places.

Marygolds, old fashioned, are in flower. at Dr. W.'s.

Pinks & are in flower at Dr. W.'s. Tall.

Carnations

Spiraea lobata is in flower. Not full.

Larkspurs are most abundant - various colors. Some are dwarfs. Some double.

Smoke Trees are very showy - reddish-brown.

Portulacca shows red flowers.

Chrysanthemum, is in blossom.

Tuesday 10.

Eng. Cherries. The dark colored ones are gone and some others. Many trees are still full but they will not continue long.

Cherries of the old sort are reddish and almost ripe.

Currents are generally red & ripe.

Thimbleberries. in early, sunny places, began to have ripe ones July 8. Very few ripe.

Chestnut Trees on Round Hill have had whitish tops some days. I examined them to day and found the long aments full of stamens, or in flower. These aments are of a yellowish green & will be more white, & will shed a stronger odor than they now do. I saw whitish chestnut trees in Hatfield, July 4. Trees at Fort Hill are not quite so forward as on Round Hill. These long aments are sterile. I observe the fertile flowers, which begin in a little burr; 3 in a burr, or one to a chestnut. The burrs are at the lower end of a long ament, at end of branch.

Rye-fields, as seen from Round Hill, are considerably white on uplands, and seem nearly ready for the sickle or cradle. Those in the meadows are whitish but not quite so forward as those on plains & other uplands.

July, 1849.

Tuesday 10. N.H. Meadows.

In the South meadow on both sides of the Rail Road, the corn and broomcorn are as large as in Hadley meadow yesterday, and a few pieces are tatter and more rank. Some Corn is more than 3 feet high, and a few tips of the panicles are seen. Some broomcorn is from 20 to 24 inches - not much. Oats as in Hadley.

Hoeing. Much corn & broom corn has been hoed 3 times; much only twice, and some people are now hoeing. The third hoeing is put off by many, haying interfering. Some hoe the fourth time as soon as others the third time.

Haying is going on briskly in all the meadows or in most of them. In looking at the meadows, loads of hay, stacks of hay & hay makers are seen in various directions. There will be more haymakers, however, a few days hence than now, especially in Old Rainbow.

Elder Blossoms make a great show. ^{a little less} Now full, or Fleabane, No. 3, is the common one on uplands and in meadows. The yellow disk appears before the rays, like tansy. Rays are white and short. The statice No. 4, is seen here and there but is not abundant anywhere. Rays white.

White Star Flower, or *Seriocarpus* now shows 5 white fls. No rays were out when before seen. Cowwheat Flowers continue plenty on Round Hill. Tall Wind Flowers are open back of Round Hill. *Asclepias Obtusifolia* is in blossom back do. Some plants elsewhere had flowers a week ago. *Pyrola* flowers are plenty on Round Hill, back side. Rabbit-foot clover has reddish heads in meadow. Catalpa Trees begin to blossom.

Flies are now troublesome in the house, and horses and cattle are very uneasy.

Catbirds are the greatest musicians we have about houses & home lots.

Horned Bugs are well horned now, not so at first.

Lightning Bugs are plenty on low moist land.

The Season is about 6 days later than 1848; two days earlier than 1847, and 9 days later than 1846.

July 1849

Wednesday 11.

Thursday 12.

Cradling Rye began on the plains yesterday and a piece was cut in Meadows, in Midd. Meadow Hill, yesterday or today. I conclude that not much will be cut this week, in this town.

Friday 13.

Saturday 14.

Sunday 15. Unusual. Did not attend meeting.
Hail in today.

Monday 16.

Put into Post Office 4 sheets for James Savage.
who is at Cummington, Worcester county.

Tuesday 17.

Meadow. Old Rainbow.

I walked down to S.W. corner of Park Wiganam, and went along near bank of river to lower end of Old Rainbow, and went up the meadow and crossed it four times in different places. Came home through the upper part of the meadow.

Corn when I crossed in going down was from 2 to 4 feet high; when I came back from 2 to 4 feet high and some hills 5 feet high. All good pieces of corn show some tops of panicles, to one who is near them, but 10 or 12 rods distant, no panicles are distinguished. There are more panicles in the higher part of the meadow, than in lower.

Broom corn is from 15 to 30 inches high. Some 3 feet.

Potatoes look well but are suffering from dry weather.

Hoeing the third time is generally done, but not all. Saw some hoeing the 3d time. Some have hoed 4th time.

Rye Harvest, did not begin in the meadow in earnest until this week (yesterday). Some pieces however are in the barn, some are cradling, & some shocks or piles of sheaves are on the land. There is much rye in the meadow and it is generally stout and good. Not 1/4 is cut. The few upright heads are only partially filled with grain.

Wheat. Two or three pieces were cut yesterday and this forenoon. Pieces not cut appear yellowish. It is not so ripe as rye, but will be harvested as soon. Not many pieces in the meadow, but generally good.

The weather is warm & dry & has been some time, and it costs very little to make hay, or dry grain ready for the barn.

July 1849

Yesterday. Meadow. Old Rainbow.

Grass in the ploughed meadow is all cut, or nearly all, except in some low swales. Clover & hardgrass are all cut, and most of redtop.

Cats are all green as yet.

Old Rainbow. [See July 2. 1849.]

Not more than half the grass is cut, or not much over half. Where I crossed the lower part of the meadow twice, the low valley was whitish with aira, and reddish with redtop, but grass mostly redtop, some carex, and many ferns or brakes. East of this broad valley the land rises some towards river, and here *thatch* predominates, and there is redtop, English, *conisetum*, broad leaf grasses, &c. Thatch prevails half the distance across at least.

I crossed again about 25 rods above the last or 2 and, also about 60 rods higher, near the elm with body blacked with fire. In the first line crossing 25 rods above barn & below point of young Rainbow Thatch prevailed redtop next, clover on higher parts, English, some scattered white aira, braker, horsetail, carex, *Calamagrostis* at ends, hardgrass under elms.

In the last crossing, some 80 or 90 rods above the Bark Wigwam barn, near the burnt or blackened Elm. At east end stout quake grass, and some *Calamagrostis*, spots of stout redtop & stout English, some *panicum virgatum*. next comes the higher land, with *thatch* No 1. redtop No 2. & English No 3. Next is lower land, with redtop 1, quake 2, carex 3. and all stout; next comes on higher land, *thatch* 1 redtop 2, English 3, & further west Quake, redtop, & English, & further still redtop mostly, *thatch*, English, clover; next is lower ground, stout redtop 1. & mostly this, *thatch* 2 English 3, and braker; next ridge on which road runs *thatch* 1/3 of all, English 2, clover 3, redtop, some broad leaf grasses, in some places clover is 1/2; next higher, clover plenty in spots, and English & *thatch*, & further west some *doantheria* with English & *thatch*, & no redtop; on last descent west, *thatch*, redtop, English, *Calamagrostis*; hollow next to young Rainbow bank haggonsides *Calamagrostis*, redtop, aira; has on bottom carex, *poa aquatica*, clubmoss, & other things with braker. I saw only little serotina.

Ferns or Braker are found in all the low grounds. Corn. Horsetail grows on all the rest of the meadow. Thatch is shooting up stalks, & as yet has no head out. *Panicum virgatum* is putting forth principles in various places, but none are fully out, none spread.

Quake or *Triticum repens* does not cover so large a portion of Rainbow as of Indian Hollow and Aquaville. Not much in lower part, and to appearance not much in north part - most of it towards middle on river side; is increasing.

July 1849

Tuesday 17. Old Rainbow, &c.

Grass in this meadow, it is evident, varies with the seasons; the proportion varies with dry and wet seasons, forward & backward seasons, &c. The crop is smaller than last year, and the proportions are not the same.

The lower part of Rainbow, which I visited to day, has more thatch than any thing else, yet in many places somewhat extensive, redtop prevails, in some places quack, in some English, in a few small ones clover, in others carex, in others calamagrostis, &c.

I estimate that in this part of Rainbow Thatch may be $\frac{3}{8}$, redtop $\frac{7}{8}$, English, $\frac{1}{8}$, Quack $\frac{1}{16}$, clover $\frac{1}{16}$, calamagrostis, carex, panicum, clanthonia, hudsgrass, bromus agrostis, elymus, poa aquatica and serotina, and aira $\frac{2}{16}$. Aira has more than several kinds mentioned.

also 16. p 204 Taking the whole of Rainbow (see July 2) there may be of grass, first crop, this season, $\frac{13}{32}$ thatch; $\frac{7}{32}$ redtop; $\frac{5}{32}$ English; $\frac{2}{32}$ quack; clover $\frac{2}{32}$, all others $\frac{3}{32}$. I omit habs, harsail, brakes, &c.

Below Bark Wigwam on bank of river, are Elymus, some of it with heads out,

Yellow Asclepias, in blossom
Cornus do " do. plenty

Canada Thistle, with many blossoms

Dogwood, the species, Cornus stolonifera, or C. alba, which blossoms twice in a year, now has full grown, soft white berries, and flowers which have just opened.

Willows, river poplars, elms, white maples, Bass and Ash trees, grow on bank of the river below Bark Wigwam.

Lilies are plenty in old Rainbow
lobelia, tall slender plenty, also.

Dogbane (Apocynum), " "

Grasshoppers are plenty in ploughed meadow, on grass lands, mowed. Are in length from $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch down to almost nothing.

July 1849

Wednesday 18.

Wrote to Wm. S. Porter, Farmington

Thursday 19.

Friday 20.

New Potatoes are sold at 6¢. They have been sold a few days past by ~~some~~ at 8¢ - all small.

Red Raspberries are in only enough, 8+10 cents a quart.
Thimble berries.

Garden flowers. There is not much in flower now, except of Hollyhocks and Larkspurs. There are some late high roses now in blossom. There are tall pink or purple mallows, coreopsis, pride of the meadow, spiraea obata, and others.

Saturday 21

Brother Matthews, wife and two daughters came last evening from Virginia. They started from Staunton, Va. Wednesday about 1 P.M. and arrived here in 2½ days, almost 600 miles. They came to my house this morning. They have been absent 9 years.

Sunday 22. Mr. Swift, Asst. Jailor at Edward's Church P.M. with bro. Matthews

Monday 23. with brother M. &c

Tuesday 24. Unwell.

Wednesday 25. Bro. M. Family to Westburyton

Thursday 26.

Friday 27

I went to Rockingham & to the top of Holyoke with Peninah, Julia Shepard and a Miss Sette & Katt from N.Y. Crops.

Corn on both sides of the river now shows panicles at a distance, and the silk appears in some pieces.

Broom corn varies much in height; the most forward shows stalks swelled near the top by the panicles, which are about to burst forth. The tops of a very few panicles are seen.

Rye & Wheat are all gathered.

Oats have turned yellowish or whitish, and I saw two men cradling oats.

Grass. Very little remains uncut; a few small pieces may be seen in old Rainbow from the mountain, and I noticed one in field, meadow. In general, haying is done.

July 1849

Friday 27. Mt Holyoke, &c.

Flowers are now scarce on the mountain.

Herb Robert, or Stinking Crane's Bill, shows flowers a few.
Panicked Hedyarum is in flower by the path, but
is waning.

Hair Bell. A few may be seen on the rocks at top.

Heabane, a few, No 3. are near summit.

Silvery cinquefoil is in flower, on summit.

Wild Basil or a similar plant, very fragrant, is
in blossom, in woods, near the top.

Enchanter, Nightshade, 2 species, is found by the
path up the mountain, & near summit. It is just
out of blossom.

The Celtis tree on the summit is fresh & green & the berries.
Tall Clematis on the mountain are out of blossom.

Grasses, of several sorts are seen near the summit
by the path in the woods, and in other places. Some
are Carex, and some not. Some Bromus, I think.
Common lowland grasses are on the summit.

Oaks about the summit are all red oaks,
except a few white ones, & a few shrub oaks.

On lowlands,

Wild Sunflowers show blossoms.

Golden Rods. Many are in flower. Most not.

Purple Thoroughwort is in blossom.

Thistles are in blossom, pumilus & lanceolatus.

Devilberries are offered for sale

Apples - a few are ripe - of June-cats.

Saturday 28

Sunday 29. Mr Swift, on the doctrine of
election. A.M. None are the wiser for it
I think. Mr Crane, the Baptist minister, P.M.

Monday 30.

Tuesday 31.

A heavy thunder shower about noon.
No such shower has fallen this season.

A note to James Savage, Eng. 1 sheet.

August. 1849

Thermometer

Ord.	Sunrise.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.		Wind
Monday 1.	64.	77.	60.	Fair.	Not noticed
2.	50.	81.	67.	Fair	" "
3.	54.	82.	66.	Fair	" "
4.	55.	84.	66.	Fair A.M. Cloudy P.M.	" "
5.	64.	82.	72.	Th. Shower at 6 1/2 P.M.	" "
6.	68.	72.	68.	Fair.	" "
7.	57.	82.	68.	Cloudy, some Rain	" "
8.	53.	80.	66.	Fair.	" "
9.	58.	80.	70.	Fair	not observed
10.	67.	74.	67.	Mostly fair A.M. Cloudy P.M.	S.
11.	65.	81.	68.	{ Heavy rain last night	S.
12.	64.	73.	66.	Rainy day.	S.E.
13.	63.	78.	67.	2/3 cloudy.	S.E.
14.	65.	80.	66.	Cloudy	S.
15.	60.	78.	63.	Cloudy Little Rain	not observed.
16.	53.	78.	64.	Cloudy, a Shower.	N.W.
17.	57.	82.	65.	Mostly Clear	N.W.
18.	63.	82.	65.	Very fair & pleasant.	N.W.
19.	62.	80.	69.	Mostly fair	not noticed
20.	63.	79.	70.	Fair A.M. Cloudy P.M.	" "
21.	63.	72.	69.	Mostly Fair	" "
22.	62.	86.	70.	Mostly Cloudy.	N.E. S.E.
23.	64.	73.	64.	Cloudy.	Southerly.
24.	61.	77.	64.	1/3 Fair	N.W.
25.	54.	82.	66.	Rainy day.	S.E. &c
26.	58.	85.	71.	Fair, Pleasant.	N.W.
27.	64.	84.	71.	Fair & pleasant.	Southerly
28.	64.	81.	72.	Fair & warm.	do.
29.	67.	77.	67.	Fair & warm.	do.
30.	65.	80.	70.	Mostly Cloudy.	do.
31.	67.	77.	66.	Cloudy Little Rain.	do.
	1894.	2459	2083	Fair mostly.	do.
				Cloudy, some Rain P.M.	do.

Temperature

At sunrise	61 ³ / ₃₁	} Average 69 ¹² / ₉₃ .
At 1 P.M.	79 ¹⁰ / ₃₁	
At 9 P.M.	67 ⁶ / ₃₁	

Nearly as July, but warmer nights, & not so warm at noon.
 Result as in August 1848. A little warmer than 1847.
 Much cloudy weather & considerable rain.
 Vegetation revived, & become fresh again
 many foggy mornings.

August 1849

Wednesday 1.

We had in the afternoon and tea, Frances and two of her sisters & Kate; Sister Smith and husband. Here & one of her grand children; Brother Johnson, wife & child

Vegetation has suffered from drought, and dry seasons, have become brown. Some potatoes on dry uplands have been much injured. The early grass or hay is lighter than usual. The second crop, or rye will be light. The meadows resist drought better than uplands, and corn there is generally vigorous. Potatoes are injured. The second crop of grass has started but little. The *Andropogon* grass starts up more readily than other species.

Thursday 2d

Friday 3d. National Fast. The two Cong. Societies met in old church. A.M. and in Edwards Church. P.M. A pretty good assembly.

Saturday 4

Sunday 5. Mrs. Swift A.M. Mr. Day P.M.

Albert left us to day.

He left in the town in the car on Monday.

Monday 6

Peninah wrote to J.W. in the morning and I.P.M.

Tuesday 7

Brother Mattheos & family came from Greenfield last evening, and this afternoon I went with them to brother Johnson's and we ascended Holyoke. I came home in evening.

Crosses.

On the summit of Holyoke a grass resembling the *Poa compressa* is very plenty about the rocks. Stem is much compressed. Perhaps it is the *P. compressa* - perhaps not.

A tall grass is about the summit that seems a *briza* tho. Perhaps not.

In the meadow (Middle) is a piece of grass near ferry road, not yet mowed. In this, the *Andropogon furcatus* has shot up its stems, forked at the top, & in blossom.

A kind of grass with leaves somewhat similar is far more common than the *Andropogon*. Leaves are similar; stem smaller; some branches towards the top; there are no panicles, & no appearance of any kind of inflorescence. No sign that there will be any. I must examine the second crop of grass.

August 1849
Wednesday 8.

Thursday 9. Bro. M. & family came back from H.

Friday 10. Son J. W. came from Hartford and
Great Rain last night and today - more
than we have had for many months.

Saturday 11. Son J. W. started for Boston
at 11 A.M. but returned in the afternoon. Brother
Matthews & family went to Northampton, P.M.

Brother Matthews' Account. [Sunday 1. 1849]

I have a note against Benjamin Barrett
dated April 2. 1845, the interest on which
has been paid to April 2. 1849. This note
is made payable to me, but is the property
of brother Matthews, & the principal is \$861.57^{cts}.

I have a note against Henry B. Graves
and Elisha Graves for 100 dollars, dated
May 1. 1849; also a note against Edward
H. Graves & Elisha Graves for \$115.52^{cts}, dated
May 1. 1849. These notes are the property of
brother Matthews, though payable to me.

I have this day paid brother Matthews
18 dollars and 60 cents, for a debt received May 1.
viz. 13 dollars, & interest from May 23. 1842.

I have now in my hands no funds
belonging to brother Matthews, except the
the note against Doct. Barrett, above men-
tioned for 861 dollars & 5 cents, with interest from
the 2d of April last, and two notes against
Elisha Graves & Son, above mentioned, both
making 215 dollars & 52 cents, dated May 1. 1849.

The interest on Barrett's note previous to April 2
1849 has been accounted for. Also I have a note
against Josiah Dwight for 100 dollars
payable to said brother Matthews. [See entry.]
I have examined the preceding statement
and find it to be correct.
August 11. 1849.

Samuel Matthews

This 11th of August, after the preceding was written & signed,
I took 500 dollars of brother Matthews' money,
and received for it a note payable on demand, & signed
by Elephaset Williams and J. D. Whitney, for 500 dollars.
The interest to be 5 per cent. if it remains in their hands a year.
The note is payable to Sylvester Judd, trustee of Samuel
Matthews, & is the property of said Matthews.

The foregoing statement is correct.

Sylvester Judd

[Gave up this last note to brother M. 3
Sept. 12. 1850] Samuel Matthews

[See Feb. 20. 1850.
" April 2. 1851.]

August 1849

Saturday 11.

Europe. I see no reason to change the opinion I expressed in months past, as to the cause of freedom in Europe. (See April 30, May 26, and June 6.) The risings in Germany are put down, and princes rule with the bayonet. Rome has fallen, and the Pope & priests are restored, or soon will be. This has been done by the armies of France, a nation professing to be republican, a nation which has driven out its sovereign, & whose government in its present form, is the result of a revolution. Such inconsistency, baseness & perfidy as France has been guilty of, have rarely been equalled in Europe, under the government of kings. Shame on such a republic! The sympathies of those who rule it are with monarchs and despots, & a majority of the people, for aught that appears, are willing to have it so. The Romans contended much more resolutely and bravely than was expected, and their character stands higher than it has before for ages. They had some able leaders, and were aided by some other Italians, and those of other countries. If the French had not taken Rome, the Austrians, Neapolitans and Spaniards would have done it. But this is no excuse for France. The risings of the people in favor of liberty in Geneva, Florence and other parts of Italy, have all been put down. Sicily is again under the despot of Naples.

Hungary bravely contends with the Austrian Russians, Croatsians & Servians, but the Hungarians cannot perform impossibilities, & must eventually succumb to their enemies. With all the energy & courage of the so people, they cannot withstand such armies as are, and will be, brought against them.

The cause of freedom must retrograde for a time in almost all parts of Europe, and kings and aristocracies will rule by the aid of standing armies. Men enough are yet to be found who are ready to fight for those who will maintain and pay them, no matter what the cause is. Such men are plenty in all countries, not excepting the United States.

Let no one despair of the cause of freedom. All these efforts against the rights of man, though at present successful, are preparing the way for a more general and decisive struggle in favor of popular government. When this will take place I do not predict, but the contest will come.

August 1849

Sunday 12.

I did not go to meeting - have been unwell some days. Hall & J. W. here.

Monday 13.

Sam. J. W. left us this morning for Boston.

Tuesday 14

Wednesday 15 Sister Smith & 2 children & grandchild came at sundown. Remained over night.

Thursday 16. Arthura came from Augusta in the evening.

Friday 17. Brother M. wife & daughters, Arthura, and Pannamah walked out to Hall's, to Water Cure, &c. in the afternoon, and returned.

Saturday 18.

Sunday 19. At old m. house A. M. St. Edwards Church P. M. with bro. Matthews. Our ministers not at home.

Monday 20.

Brother Matthews wife and two daughters left us for Staunton, Virginia, this morning, having been in this vicinity a month.

Flowers in Gardens & about buildings.

Syrian Hibiscus, called Althea, is in full flower.

Clethra begins to blossom; did some days ago.

Japan White Lily began to blossom 3 or 4 days ago. Mr. Shepard.

Tiger lilies are abundant.

Phlox. The late tall leichnidia has been in blossom some time.

Manygolds are plenty in some places. Some of the large double, old fashioned Manygolds are seen.

Chrysanthemums, - Eschscholtzia

Orsters in Gardens - Portulaca

Yoon sleeps - Some Lycnis

Larkspurs, - Sweet Peas

Sunflowers, - Snappeers

Chinese Lily, so called - Calceol

Morning Glorie, so called - Candulaff

Gracilolus, lady of the Lake, (Crocus)

Some of these have long been in blossom. There are others.

Pannamah has a singular exotic flower; name unknown.

It has four red petals all on one side; long stamens and one long style. From seed sown last spring.

Trumpet Honeysuckles continue to blossom.

Katadids. I first heard one in Pleasant Street on the evening of August 7th. They have been heard ever since.

Crickets or Grasshoppers, or both, have their regular dog day & autumnal sound, in the evening & night.

Locusts, or some insect, so called, have been heard some time.

August 1849
Monday 20.

Field Flowers.

Golden Rods — Starflowers.
Thoroughwort, both white & purple
Prenanthes, — Mayweed
Arrowleaf — narrow
Scabious, — small flowered willow herb.
Thistles — Reseda
Cowanheat — Jewel weed
Mulguedium — Virgin's Bower
Late Fleabane — Wild Sunflower.
Bedstraw — Vervain
Polygonums, — Gerardia
Lobelia — Dogbane
Hedysarum — ^{black} clover sweet
Burdock — Steeple burt.

There are many more
are seen.
Some of them
have been in
blossom a
long time.

The Andropogons of 3 species show blossoms
on the Plain.

Tuesday 21.

Wednesday 22

Wrote to Lt. Bottwood in reply.

Thursday 23.

Friday 24

Saturday 25.

Wrote to Rev S. Nash, Essex Con. in reply.

Peaches are brought here from New York & have been some days.
They are higher than last year.

Apples are not plenty, but are for sale. Some small Pears.

Potatoes are worth about 62 cents. Are not diseased.

Whortleberries are still sold at 6 to 8 cts, a quart

Dewberries are gone, or nearly so.

High blackberries are not offered. For sale Sept 3.

Watermelons from farther south were for sale Aug. 27.

Sunday 26. Mr Smith from Lee, preached.

Monday 27.

Wrote to Miss F. M. Cautkins, New London.

Tuesday 28.

Wednesday 29

Thursday 30

Friday 31.

September 1849

Money Matters.

Sept. 1. Receipts.

Oct 31	Balance of Account under June 1.	53. 68.
	Balance of 1 st sent to one by Rev. Dr. Field for pamphlets.	0. 40.
		<u>\$ 54. 08.</u>

Expenditures

Saturday.	Butter 80 ^c . Cheese 16 ^c . Postage 5 ^c . Got Batting 5 ^c	1. 55
4	Potatoes 16 ^c . Graham meal 1.00. Tribune 6 ^c	1. 27
7	Bread 18 ^c . + 12 ^c . Postage 10. Coffee 15 ^c . Codfish 7 ^c	0. 62
10	Paid Areltusa for balance of silk 56 ^c . Sunds 14 ^c	0. 70
"	Paid for brother Matthews 38 ^c . to S. F. Hyman	0. 38
"	Postage 5.5. Bread 12 ^c . Tribune 35 ^c . Washing 62 ^c	0. 89
13	Postage 6.10. 6 loaves bread 36. (cocoa 12 ^c . Thesa 12 ^c	0. 82
17	Bread & crackers 19 ^c . Poison for flies 3. Grease 13 ^c	0. 35
18	Bread 18 ^c . Sweet Potatoes 18 ^c . Postage 5. Bread - Potatoes 20 ^c	0. 74
19	Cocoa 15 ^c . Wollen yarn 63 ^c . Postage 10.5. Crackers 10 ^c	0. 93
21	Oysters 5. Sweet potatoes 8 ^c . Lemons & Tribune 8 ^c . Bread 18 ^c	0. 39
24	Lamb 25 ^c . Washing 60 ^c . Bread 21 ^c . Crackers 7 ^c	1. 16
25	Oysters 19 ^c . Potatoes Irish & Sweet 18 ^c . Postage 15. + 15 ^c	0. 67
28	Butter 4 by bro. Johnson 37 ^c . Ferrisage 6 ^c . Ham 6 19 ^c	0. 62
29	Cheese 10 ^c . Sweet Potatoes 9 ^c . Bread 12 ^c . Crackers 12 ^c	0. 43
	Sunds 36 ^c	0. 36
Oct. 1.	Bread 18 ^c . Postage on Evang. & Box at P. Office 32 ^c	11. 83.
3	Postage 10. + 5 ^c . Apples 4 ^c . Potatoes 13 ^c . Bread 12. Trib 6 ^c	0. 50
5	Coffee 15. Gift 13 ^c . Oysters 19. Beef 52. Cheese 12 ^c . Bread 18 ^c	0. 50
	Postage 10. Potatoes, sweet 8 ^c . Bread 6 ^c . Postage 30 ^c	1. 29
7	Peaches 33 ^c . Removing Stove 10 ^c . Bread 12 ^c . Butter 38 ^c	0. 63
10	Bread 12. Postage 10. Cheese 15. Apples & Potatoes 9 ^c	0. 93
12	Washing 50. Bread 12. Ferry 6 ^c . Monday Paul 4 ^c	0. 46
13	Beef & Lamb 89 ^c . Butter 83 ^c . 15 quires Paper 98 ^c	0. 72
13	Potatoes 13 ^c . Bread 18 ^c . Chesnuts 8 ^c . Peaches 16 ^c	2. 70
13	Sweet Potatoes 25. Tribune 3 ^c . Snuff 6. Sal Eratus 8 ^c	0. 55
16	Milk of Mrs. Shepard from May 23 d to this date	0. 42
	205 pints at 2 cents, (this day included)	4. 10.
16	Load of Walnut wood of Stockwell } 4 1/4 + 3	7. 14.
	Load of white oak do of Col. Shepard }	
17	Peaches 19 ^c . Bread 18 ^c . Potatoes 21. Ryemed 18 ^c	0. 76
	Eliz. to Rail Road 12 ^c . Small things 9 ^c . Wadding 12 ^c	0. 33
18	Paid (oats for sawing 75 ^c . Postage, &c. 8 ^c . Chesnuts 33 ^c	1. 11
20	Crackers 13 ^c . Bread 6 ^c . Matches 13 ^c . Ferrisage 6 ^c . Postage 10 ^c	0. 48
22	Sharpening Razor 5 ^c . Washing 50 ^c . Bread 12 ^c . Peaches 13 ^c	0. 80
	Rice 10. Postage 5 ^c . Cheese 11 ^c . Beef 15 ^c . Postage 10 ^c	0. 51
25	Strong & Clark horse & carriage twice to Bensonville & on to W.H.	2. 00.
26	Postage 15 ^c . Oil. 1. 24. Coffee 15 ^c . Sharpening Knife 5 ^c	1. 39
29	Beef 36. Postage 15 ^c . + 5 ^c . Sweet Potatoes 12 ^c	0. 68.
	Sunds.	0. 75
		<u>40. 78</u>
Nov. 1.	Balance to new account - - -	13. 30
		<u>\$ 54. 08</u>

September 1849.

Thermometer

Sunrise. 10 P.M. 9 P.M.

Wind

Saturday 1	56.	72.	56.	cloudy A.M. Fair P.M.	Not noticed
Sunday 2	47	68.	52.	Fair & pleasant. cool.	N.W.
3	39.	70.	55.	Fair & pleasant. cool.	S.W.
4	42.	74.	60.	Mostly Fair. Halo round Sun.	Southerly.
5	57.	68.	64	Cloudy & some Rainy.	do
6	59.	77.	67	Mostly cloudy.	do
7	66	65.	54.	Mostly cloudy. Little rain.	S. + N.W.
8	42.	68.	57.	Fair & pleasant.	N.W.
Sunday 9	47.	69.	57	Fair & pleasant	N.W.
10	41.	68	53.	Fair & pleasant	N.E.
11	44.	74.	50.	Fair & pleasant	N.E. S.W.
12	50.	76.	63.	Fair. Fog in morning	South
13	48.	78.	60.	Foggy morning. Pleasant day.	not obs
14	51.	72.	64	Cloudy morning Fair day	South.
15	55.	68.	63.	Cloudy. Little Rain.	not obs
Sunday 16	58.	76.	68.	Fair.	S.
17	65.	81.	70	Cloudy mostly. Warm.	S.
18	54.	70.	52	Fair	N.W.
19	41.	70.	44	Fair	N.W.
20	44.	64.	46.	Fair & pleasant	S.E. and E.
21	42.	66.	50.	Fair & pleasant.	S.E.
22	50.	64.	59	Cloudy day. Rainy night.	S.W.
Sunday 23	56.	66.	54.	Cloudy & a little rain. ^{followed.} Fair P.M.	N.W. mostly.
24	50.	62.	53.	Fair	N.W.
25	48.	67	59	Cloudy $\frac{1}{3}$. Fair $\frac{1}{3}$.	N.E. S.W.
26	54	70.	55.	Cloudy $\frac{1}{2}$ Fair $\frac{1}{2}$.	S. N.W.
27	46.	60.	44.	Fair & pleasant.	N.W.
28	40.	74	57.	Fair & pleasant.	S.
29	46.	75	61.	Fair & pleasant.	S.
Sunday 30	52.	53.	50	Cloudy	N.E.
149 3.2085 1706					

Temperature

At Sunrise $49^{\frac{23}{30}}$
 At 10 P.M. $69^{\frac{15}{30}}$
 At 9 P.M. $56^{\frac{26}{30}}$ } Average $58^{\frac{64}{90}}$

A mild, pleasant September, for the most part. No frost in this village, and very little any where in the Town. A growing month for grass, &c.

September, 1849

Saturday 1.

Penimuch runwell, — Dr. Walker here once
Wrote to Rev. S. Nash, Essex, Con. in reply.
Sunday 2. Dr. Walker here three or four times.
None went to meeting.

My difficulty in or about the kidneys
has given me much trouble two or three
weeks past, and some at times for years past.

Monday 3. Dr. Walker here twice or more.
Grass & crops in meadow. In the afternoon
I walked down to Bark wigwam, and to the lower
point of Old Rainbow; thence came up zig-zag
to the upper part of the meadow, examining
the grasses in various places; thence across Young
Rainbow & the upper meadow home.

Indian Corn. Leaves & husks are yet green.
Though the ends of some leaves & husks are turning
brown. Corn on good land, well cultivated
is from 6 to 8 feet high, or generally from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$
feet. Average perhaps $6\frac{3}{4}$. Some pieces may be 7.
Very few stalks go up to 8 feet. The color of panicles
is a light brown.

Broom Corn presents a fine appearance. Almost
all the panicles are developed & spread, and many
are drooping, said to be owing to the rain. There will
be a great quantity of seed if the frost holds off 2 or 3
weeks longer, and then will be a large crop of brush
at any rate. A field or piece of broom corn has
rich colored tops; there is reddish brown, greenish
and yellowish. The color is some like that of a field
of wheat soon after it turns yellowish.

Potatoes & Beans & Pumpkin vines in the meadow
are yet green. Some potatoe tops have a few brown
leaves.

Rowen in the Ploughed Meadow. They are now cutting
and gathering the second crop of clover. The heads are
almost ripe & black in some pieces; in general not.
Kerley grass aids the second crop, but not very
much. In some spots, there is a swath of herd grass.

Weed among corn & broom corn in meadow. The
common equisetum always starts up after the last
hoeing, in many places in the meadow, not in all.
It is not considered as doing much harm.
The common pigweed (*Chenopodium*). The barn
grasses, annuals, (*Panicum erup-galli*, and *Setaria*
viridis). Ragweed (*Ambrosia*). *Panicum capillare*,
Convolvulus, Sorrel, & a little of the Amaranth weed,
are seen.

Land upon which grain has been taken this season are full
of the wild Timothy, or annual barn grass (*Setaria*) and
the rabbit-foot clover. Some of the wild wormwood or ragweed
grows there.

September 1849.

Monday 3.

Grasses in old Rainbow.

It is only the andropogons, and some other native grasses, as *Panicum virgatum*, & *Calamagrostis* that make any show now. English Poa, Redtop and the *Panicum repens* are yet short, and do not promise a large crop. The andropogons every where out top the others, are two or three times as tall, besides the flower stalk.

The Grasses which have shot up flower stems a second time are;

1st. *Andropogon furcatus*,

2d do. *nuttallii*

3d do. *scoparius*,

4th *Panicum virgatum*

5th *Poa hirsuta*, in dry, sandy places.

No other grasses shoot forth stems & heads a second time in this meadow. And but few stems issue from the andropogons. Most of these grasses show only leaves. Places mowed early show more stems & panicles, and some spots look a little purplish at a distance, but in general panicles are very sparse, and the rowen will be composed of little else but leaves.

Where clover is, on the higher ridges, clover heads show themselves. In moist places, some species of *Carex* shoot up leaves as high as andropogons, but no stems. In swampy places, are a few panicles of *Leersia* & of another grass that I do not know. On places where sand was washed on, are some heads of two species of *Elymus*.

Red top shows itself the least, or rather is the shortest.

English Poa is but little taller than redtop.

Panicum repens is a little taller than either.

These three so prominent in the first crop are now short; in eastern part where they were thick & stout in the first crop, the leaves are thick and may yield a good swath 2 or 3 weeks hence. In other places, they promise only a very short crop. The *Circa* is hardly seen.

The hollows or low places in the lower half of old Rainbow now show only short, thin grasses, with braker, *Carex* leaves, &c. They are very distinct from the higher lands on each side, where the andropogons show rounder, taller leaves with some panicles. On the higher lands there is the same distinction between the English, redtop, clover, &c and the andropogons.

September 1847

Monday 3.

Grasses in Old Rainbow—continued.

Andropogon nutans was not at all distinct in first crop. I did not know it was there, as it showed only leaves. It is now seen with panicles on the higher ridges but not the highest; sometimes with but little of the furcatus, but generally mingled with it. The furcatus likes ground a little lower. The nutans is a tall, handsome grass, quite as stout as the furcatus; leaves are similar.

Andropogon scoparius, so common on sandy plains, grows on the higher or highest parts of the meadow. I suspected the narrow leaves seen in the first crop were of this species but could not tell. It is now evident that they were.

Andropogon furcatus is however the chief grass. The other two *Andropogons* do not furnish probably $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Thatch grass, perhaps not $\frac{1}{10}$ th. It is impossible to know, however.

Panicum Virgatum seems to nearly all show panicles, differing in this respect from the *andropogons*. It is in bunches as in the first crop.

Calamagrostis shows no panicles, only leaves, but is taller than English, red top and quack grass.

On the whole, I see nothing to change my opinion as to the proportion of grasses in the first crop. In the second crop the proportions will be different, but I know not how they will be. *Andropogons* will be very prominent, but not so much so, perhaps, as appearance now indicate.

Where Old Rainbow has been ploughed, the *Andropogons* have ^{been} generally eradicated, and finer, shorter grasses have taken their places. I think the barren has not been increased but diminished; perhaps the quality is better.

Grass Hoppers are plenty in the meadow, but no more than usual.

Crickets are seen, & more are heard.
Yellow Butterflies are plenty.
Birds. I saw none, except Crows.

September, 1849

Monday 3.
Wild Flowers.

Wild Sunflowers, plenty;	Self heal
Golden Rods, waning.	Wood sorrel
Fall Mulgedium. waning.	Yarrow, waning
Starflowers, blue & white, fading.	Beggar Ticks
Fleabane No 4, waning.	Blue Vervain
Polygonum, as Heart's ease, &c.	Scabish
Hairbells - some in O. Rainbow.	Burdock. some flowers
Tansy at Dark Wigw. Rays gone.	Jewel Weed.
Purple Thoroughwort.	Dead Flax
White do. do. ever lasting.	White Vervain
Comm. Gentian. Snakehead. Blue curls. Garget. Lobelia inflata.	
Many weed waning. Fireweed. Nightshade (a weed.) Hawkweed	

Foliage.

Mounts Tom and Holyoke appear all fresh & green at a distance, but red leaves were brought from Holyoke last week & from low lands, chiefly maple. Leaves of some trees began to turn red 10 days ago - or more. Yet but few have become red.

Frost was observed on low lands in this vicinity this morning, but I do not hear of any damage. I observed no effects of frost in the meadow.

Cultivated Flowers in Garden, &c yet in blossom.

Sunflowers some double ones.	Loose hoppers.
Cesters, great variety, some double	Petunias
Cornopsis. Hollyhocks	Snappers
Late fall Philox. Flowering Purslane.	Sweet Peas
Annual low do. Chinese Lily.	Synae Hibiscus
Marsh Marrows. Japan Lily	Chrysanthemum
Groundsift. Mourning bride	Lady of the Lake
Matrimony vine, still blossoms.	Geranium
The new flower with petals on one side	Cochia
many in Phillips Street	Coxcomb.
Morning Glory.	
Boulevard Bot. in roads & gardens.	

Swallows, I believe, are gone. I have seen none since September commenced. We had the last week in August, perhaps, ~~not the last day.~~
Bird music seems to have ended. I hear none except from the chickadee.

The Sow Thistle, two or three feet high, shows large yellow flowers, as large & bright as dandelions, and they have winged seeds like dandelions. I have not noticed these until recently. The leaves are like dandelion, but grow on the stem which is angular & hollow. This plant seems *Sonchus oleraceus* - perhaps another species.

September, 1849.

Tuesday 4. Dr. W. here two or three times.

Wednesday 5. Dr. W. here two or three times.

Thursday 6. Dr. W. as in days past.

Wrote to James Savage. (Sheet) Dated 5th.

Peaches } Mr. Shepard's are some ripe, and
Plums of 2 or 3 kinds } others fast ripening.

Plums are very plenty where there are good trees;
Peaches are more rare in the village, but some fine
ones are brought from New York & sold at near 3 bushels.
Melons, water and musk, have been for sale some days
brought from below.

Dysentery is prevalent in this region & elsewhere
and has been some time. Some die with it.
Cholera is subsiding in almost all places. Has
not been here, though some cases approximate
to it.
Fevers are not prevalent, though Peninsular has
a regular fever.

HUNGARY, after a brave defence, has yielded
to her brutal invaders. She could not withstand
the immense armies arrayed against her. Other powers
were ready to aid her oppressors. Indeed all
Europe, so far as governments were concerned
was against her. Princes, aristocracies and
the moneyed men have all things in their
own way. "Order reigns at Warsaw", & at Rome,
Genoa, Florence, Sicily, Paris, & in Germany
and Hungary. Let no one imagine that the
end of revolutions has come. The very
successes of the party that is arrayed against liberty
will eventually promote the cause. They seek
to overthrow. The revolution in opinion will
go on, & this revolution must precede the other.

Intelligence from London to Aug. 24, & from Liverpool
of Aug. 25. was here to-day - about 12 or 13 days ago.
The news from Paris is to Aug. 23d; from Vienna Aug. 18.

Friday 7.

Walked out to Halls & back again AM.

Wild flowers of some kinds are plenty by the road side,
and on the plain.

Starflowers & Golden rods are the most plenty. Some white & pink
Bellgarts & Polygonums are plenty in wet places.

Andropogon Grasses of 35 species grow near each other on the
plain as last year.

Deergrass is by the brook & other wet places, & has a new
Poa hirsuta shown abundance of purple panicles on the plain as last year.

September 1849

Saturday 8. Dr W. here twice

Wrote to Brother Matthews, & enclosed three other papers, relating to his land in Indiana.

Walked out to Hills & back P.M.

Foliage.

All the woods on the mountains, hills, and lower lands — on Tom, Holyoke, Robert, Hill and other hills, in sight, are green and bright. Seen at a distance, or even at no great distance, no color but green is noticed; and the green of deciduous & evergreen trees is very singular at a distance.

Yet in approaching the woods & clumps of trees, a few red leaves are visible, on the red maple. Here and there a branch, a tree 6 or 8 feet high, or the top of a higher one, are red or reddish. There are few flowers, and the red maples seen at Bensonville & between here & there are generally unchanged, & wholly green. Some red leaves are seen on sumacs; a few are changed on briar bushes & hazels, and some other shrubs, but not enough to alter the general appearance.

Berries

Many kinds are now plenty. In the village the red berries of the mountain ash are plenty. By fences, the black berries of the elder have a fine appearance. Dogwoods are full of berries, green, white, blue, &c. The Pinus berries are all green. High cranberry in village has red berries. Ampelopsis berries are turning dark blue.

Sunday 9. Dr W. here twice.

Mon. Day 10. Dr W. here more than twice

Wrote to Rev. S. Nash, Essex, Con.

Rail Road and South Meadow.

I walked down to the Spiles, P.M. on the R. Road crossed to Mill River, and came up by the side of the river.

Crops are similar to those in the other meadows viz. Indian corn, broom corn & potatoes. Some of the second crop of clover is mown.

The Mountains are all green, as seen from the meadows. I could not see any yellow or red among the trees.

September 1849

Monday 10.

Flowers on the rail road and meadow near it, including the excavations near the R. Road. Meadowsweet still blooming. Fireweed. Golden Rods, many out of flower. Wood sorrel. Asters, mostly white, some blue. Scabiosa. Purple Thoroughwort, mostly out of flower. Blue Vervain. Heart's ease & other (Polyg & Trum). Lobelia inflata, some. Fleabane No 4, mostly gone to seed. Horsemint. Rattle box, in excavations, heads & flowers. Blue Gentian. Beggar Ticks, of more than one species. Snake Head. Yellow, mostly gone to seed. Rabbit foot clover. Polygala purpurea in excavations. Canada Thistle, gone to seed. Polygonum scandens (Climbing Knot grass) is out of flower. Full of them (corned fruit). A flower and plant quite aromatic, apparently of the Mint Tribe, grows in the excavations near the rail road. I think it is Mentha canadensis or Horsemint. Stamens much exerted.

The Poke Weed or Garget grows luxuriantly by the sides of the Rail Road; makes a large stem & spreading branches in one season. The same plants have flowers, small & large green berries, and ripe purple berries, at the same time. They may all be seen now. Robins are now eating the berries.

Other Berries. (By the side of Mill River the Celastrus scandens shows its fine yellow berries. Arum Triphyllum (Wake Robin) shows large bunches of bright scarlet berries. Red Ash or Dogwood is full of berries. Elders by Mill River are loaded with dark purple berries.

Grasses by Mill River, Rail Road, &c.

Andropogon furcatus - is by Rail Road & Mill River. Some stalks are 6 or 7 feet high, and large, with lower leaves 20 inches long and 3 inch wide or more. Very few so tall. Leaves referred to are cauline ones. These tall ones have many branches, and some branches have branches. Spikes, commonly in threes, or from 2 to 5 - some 5 to 9 notice cl.

Andropogon nutans. Seen in one place by Rail Road, some stalks over 6 feet high, not branched, stout & wide leaves like the furcatus. Very long panicles - not nodding.

Andropogon scoparius is in one place by rail road. Narrow leaves & slender stalks.

Elymus, one species, has plenty of bearded heads, near Mill River. Not yet dry and brown.

September 1849

Monday 10.

Grasses continued.

Panicum virgatum. I found one bunch about 5 feet high, near Mill River. Large stalks, & long wide leaves, and diffuse, large panicle. Had not been cut this year. Panicle dry.

Panicum clandestinum (or *latifolium*) is by Mill River & in various parts of the meadow. Broad leaves; sheaths very hairy. Small branches.

This may be *Panicum Nervosum* - a broad leaf *Panicum*. Three species have a leaf about an inch wide.

Calamagrostis, that has not been cut, has a dry stem below, & hard, and narrow green leaves, near 2 feet high, on branches mostly, the main stalk being all divided into branches, & no main stalk running up above the leaves, with a few exceptions. A few old dry flower stalks are seen; and narrow green leaves come out about as high as where there are no flower stalks. Some of the stalks have only withered leaves.

Cenchrus tribuloides - the grass full of small burrs, or Burr-grass, I have noticed on the sandy places in old Rainbow, near the ferry in Middle Meadow, and to-day near Mill River. The burrs seem fully grown, but are yet green & do not adhere to garments. It is a regular grass, sometimes 18 inches high, generally not over 12 inches.

A chess-like grass grows by Mill River and by the Connecticut & elsewhere, 2 to 3 feet high. Spikelets are large, oval, & 2 ranked, like chess. The joints are near each other in the middle of the stalk - about an inch apart, but more distant towards top & bottom. The leaves, as many as joints, come out alternately, on two sides. I know not the name of it. It is yet greenish. It generally smooth.

Cirsia Grass is found in moist places.

Branches *Agrostis*, or something similar is thick in some spots. It is very full of branches and each has a panicle. One becomes 20 or more. The stem is bent. I think it is an *agrostis*, may be the common *A. lateriflora*. Seems to answer the description nearly, but differs from some I have seen.

A grass 2 or 3 feet high, with slender stems, & the panicle with very few branches, filiform, & very few spikes, grows by Mill River. Many branches from one stem, and stems & branches seem compressed.

September 1849

Monday 10.

^{2532.88}
^{5.328}
Weeds. On Rail Road, in corn-pieces,
and elsewhere are
Ragweed or wild Wormwood (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)
Pigweed (*Chenopodium*) some tall & spreading.
Panicum Capillare. (a sort of Tickle grass)
Panicum crus-galli. (Wild Cockfoot?) Barngrasses.
Setaria viridis. (Wild Timothy)
There are all common weeds in gardens, about
barns, & other buildings, in pieces of corn, &c.
The Tall *Ambrosia* is common, but is not in
gardens & cornfield so, but by fences, and on
borders of fields, and in spots left uncultivated.
Is near banks of Mill River, in some places.

A grass with a purple panicle, stem compressed & branched
appears in moist places, in the meadows after the first
mowing and is now seen; also in wet places by
sides of road to Bensonville. May be a *Panicum*
or a *Phoa* or neither. [See Sept. 13th.]

Herds Grass shows a few heads or spikes in the second
crop of grass. On uplands, I see no other grass in the
rows of with flower stalks, unless clover be deemed
a grass. Red clover has an abundance of heads in
second crop.

Tuesday 11. Peninah not so well. Dr W. here 3 or 4 times.
Rode out to Bensonville with Dr W.
Foliage exhibits the same greenness as on the 8th.

Wednesday 12. Dr W. here 3 times
Wrote to Hephner.

Thursday 13 Dr W. here twice.
Wrote to C. Parkman.

Walked down into Middle Meadow. A.M.
Meadow.

Crops. Indian corn advances. more
leaves & husks become brown or whitish. Yet
most that is to be seen is green. Panicle light brown.
(Broom corn) also advances. The seeds become heavier
and almost all the panicles are drooping; that is
the branches of the panicles are bent by the seed and
become arching in every side of the stalk. Then branches
will all become straight & erect when the seed is off.
There are other panicles, or parts of panicles that
hang down almost parallel with the stalk, forming
an acute angle at the top. These branches will
remain bent or doubled. Can be kept straight only by
force. It is said that they are bent down by heavy, long
rains.

September 1849

Thursday 13.

Middle Meadow, &c. continued.

Broom Corn becomes more reddish brown, yet the color of the panicles at a distance, can hardly be told. It is a mixture of red, brown, green, yellow. Rather a rich appearance.

Mowing is going on in the Upper Meadow and in Middle Meadow. Many men at work in M. M. and several teams there. Grass is light except some places. They do not mow it all now.

Grasses in Middle Meadow.

Andropogons are the most conspicuous except in S.E. part, or towards the river.

Andropogon nutans shows three times as many panicles as *A. furcatus*, and gives the higher ridge a purplish appearance. Leaves seem more broad & more reddish than the *A. furcatus*. I do not infer that it is more plenty than the *furcatus*. It is much later than the *furcatus*, & has no stalks at the first mowing; whereas the *furcatus* has many & the stalks do not probably shoot up a 2^d time. I presume the *furcatus* is much more plenty in this meadow than the *Nutans*, though it has much fewer stalks in the second crop.

Andropogon Scoparius shows itself on the higher parts of the meadow, as in Old Rainbow. Seems not abundant, but there may be much of it which has only leaves.

English (*Poa*) forms a swath in some places towards the river; it is pretty thick in some other parts; or on the whole may be a greater proportion than in Old Rainbow. In many places, very little of it is seen; indeed, on one half the meadow, it forms but a small part of the grass.

Red top is not distinguished now.

Triticum Repens. This in the S.E. part of the meadow, where the first crop was mowed early, is now a decent burden; the heaviest swath there is on the meadow. It has long leaves, not radical like English, but all on stems, & they do not stand, but fall over, appearing like grass lodged. The lower part is brown, or yellow, when mowed, it shows considerably of this dry, brown color, though unmowed, it appears entirely green. Some leaves stretch up 18 to 24 inches from ground. This Quake grass is encroaching upon English and Andropogon. In some places, two, and three of these are growing together & form a good swath.

Clover in some places where it was first crop.

Poa hirsuta with its large purple panicles near the ground is seen on the places where sand was washed out, and on the bank next to the ploughing.

Aira, is not noticed now.

Panicum virgatum is seen in various places but in no great quantity. Has shot out panicles as in old Rainbow.

Some wide-leaf *Panicum*.

September 1849.

Thursday 13.

Middle Meadow, &c. continued.

^{Sept 10} A grass, with purplish panicles, noticed on 10th as growing in Old Rainbow & on road to Bensonville, in wet places, is plenty in moist places in Middle Meadow; it is the principal grass in some hollows, and gives a reddish or rusty color to them for some distance. From 1 to 2 feet high, not much if it over 18 inches. Stem compressed and sometimes furrowed on one side; a branch and panicle at every leaf. Leaves long & upper ones nearly erect and almost as high as the panicle. At some leaves are two branches. Three or 4 leaves on a stalk - usually four, with long loose sheaths. At the top leaf almost always one two stems; or the principal one & a branch & both often sulcate or furrowed. I cannot name this grass. [P.S. Whitney says it is *Panicum agrostoides*.]

The Chess Grass grows plentifully under the trees near Connecticut River.

Elymus grows in this meadow - not much seen now.

The Sedge grasses grow on wet grounds. I do not find any of these putting forth flower stems in the second crop. They show only leaves.

The Burr grass (*Tribuloides*) is plenty near the Connecticut where sand washed on. The burrs begin to adhere to garments.

Brake or ferns grow in all moist places & in some not very moist.

The Meadow Horsetail grows here, as in the other meadows.

Calamagrostis. A little is seen, about a foot high, with leaves near the top. It does not shoot up a flower stem the second time.

Upper Meadow, near Mill River

*Andropogon*s, *funeatus*, & *nuttans* grow here.

Flowers as on the other side of the river (Sept 10).

Virgin's Bower shows white filaments in abundance.

Hops hang plentifully in two or three places near mill river.

Scrophularia Marylandica is here 7 feet high. Gone to seed.

Eupatorium *Ageritoides*, or something similar, shows white compound flowers, with exserted styles, and large leaves on long petioles.

Wild Radish still shows its yellow blossoms on lands where oats grew & on others.

Grasshoppers
Crickets
Yellow Butterflies

} are plenty in the meadow.

Birds I saw only a hawk, & heard crows.

In the village some birds are heard, which may have come from the north.

September 1849

Thursday 13.

Walk into meadow continued.

msc.
18.328

✓ Weeds. I found among corn, near Mill River,

- 1 *Setaria*, or Wild Timothy. There are two species.
 - 2 *Panicum crusgalli*, or wild Cock's foot.
 - 3 *Panicum capillare*, very common.
 - 4 Wild Wormwood, or Ambrosia.
 - 5 Pigweed; 2 species of *Chenopodium*.
- Tranched *Agrostis* --- Corn, Somel. Horsetail.
Water Horehound. --- Heart's ease.
Convolvulus --- Wild Radish.

Amaranth of two species or more, so common a weed in gardens, is seldom seen in the Meadows, but sometimes appears there.

Nightshade, a weed in our garden, is not in Meadows.

Purslane, so plenty in gardens, is seldom seen in Meadows.

Rabbit foot Clover is plenty in ground where grain was harvested this season. It is not among Corn.

The five weeds first named above, are much the most conspicuous, - the most common.

Foliage. By Mill River are a few branches of white maple turned red or yellow; and I saw one *Ampelopsis* vine turned reddish; but almost every thing is green, including almost all the white maples. In general every tree may be said to be green. - On the Mountains I could see nothing but green.

A few Elms in the village are changing to a paler green.

Friday 14 Dr. W. as before.

Saturday 15. Dr. W. as in days past.

Wrote to Frances Savage, 1 sheet.

do to Rev. J. G. Buckingham, Springfield.

Sunday 16. Dr. W. here twice.

I walked out to Bensonville towards night, Rode back with Dr. Walker.

Monday 17. Dr. W. here twice.

Wrote to L. M. Boltwood, Amherst.

Arethusa left us this morning for her School at Brooklyn, Long Island. It commenced Sept. 5. and she ought to have left us two weeks since, but she has kindly staid to take care of Peninnah. I know not how we should have got along without her. Peninnah still remaining here; the same fever continues, in nearly the same degree. She has not the common complaint, dysentery, with which so many are sick.

September 1849.

Tuesday 18. Dr W. h. m. twice.

Wrote A. Goodwin in, Hartford.

Annances came to aid us. Kate is with her. [Went home on Thursday]

Wednesday 19. Dr. h. m. 3 times.

My Venerated father died 17 years ago, this day.

Wrote to Apphia, Arcthusa, & to Rev. S. Nash, Enos.

Thursday 20. Dr W. h. m. twice.

Peninuch's pulse slower to day - about 84 or 85 per minute in the morning. Have not been so slow before.

For more than a week, past the pulsations have been from 92 to 97 per minute ~~ordinarily~~; and she had turns every day when they rose to 100 or 102 or 104 per minute. In the early part of her sickness, they were more frequent. The fever which has prostrated her is not a violent one, but it has maintained its hold over three weeks.

Wrote to Louisa Parkman, and to Mr. Ripley, cashier of Greenfield Bank.

Friday 21. Dr W. h. m. twice or 3 times

Wrote to Arcthusa, and to Apphia

Rowen in Homelots.

Most of this was gathered last week, or Sept. 10-15. but some the week before, some this week. In some lots it was pretty good; in dry lots, not so good.

Sweet Potatoes from farther south are plenty here now. They ask 3 cents a pound by small quantities.

Peaches from New Jersey and this vicinity are plenty. About 1/6 a half peck. Some are higher & some lower. Some are from Connecticut.

Foliage

There is a gradual change in foliage, but not much of it meets the eye in the village. Looking from Round ^{Hill}, all the foliage on the mountains & hills from Town & Holyoke to Mount Warner & Toby appears to be green; and on the lower lands in Hadley, &c. almost every tree is green. There is a little reddish, but it is hardly discernible, on the low lands, & none noticed on the mountains.

In the village, in the good soil in which trees grow, they do not change color so soon as on leaner soil to the west, north, &c.

Red Maples. A few show some red or reddish limbs, and here & there one is speckled with red all over. I see none all red. But farther west, it is said that some small trees are nearly all red. In the village, the greater part, or 5-6ths are entirely green.

Hard Maples. I observe a few red or reddish limbs in the village, but in general, hard maples are entirely green.

September 1849

Friday 21. - continued.

Foliage - continued.

Ampelopsis shows a little red in the village; has just begun to turn. Some plants, in their native soil are more red. The blue berries are very distinct.

Sumacs are changing; are perhaps more changed than any thing else, where they have not been transplanted. On loan land they are the most red.

Butternuts show some yellow leaves. They are almost the first trees to shed their leaves.

Elms in general are all green, but some show yellow leaves.

Bass, English & American, both show some yellow leaves. There are other trees & shrubs that have some leaves turned red, yellow, or brown.

The Falling of the Leaves.

After leaves begin to turn red, yellow or brown, they begin to fall. Maples, elms, Bass, Butternuts, sumacs &c that have some leaves changed, have some leaves under them. Where there is a branch of hard maple turned red, reddish leaves are on the ground below it. It is the same with other trees. I observe some brownish, & greenish leaves under the chestnuts on Round Hill; a large number under some. Very few colored leaves are seen on these trees; they seem to fall as fast as they change, and the trees are quite green.

On most trees, or many trees, the lower, shaded leaves first decay and fall. Alders have lost many of their lower, interior leaves. These die, become brown & fall.

In the village, some leaves of the Butternut turn brown and fall; some leaves of the common locust, and of a few horse chestnuts, turn yellow and fall. Butternuts & bass trees have more leaves under them than any other trees in the village.

On the whole, the foliage in the village is very green, though not so bright as a few weeks since. The red, yellow and brown are not prominent, and in many situations not noticed at all. There is undoubtedly more of these colors, out of the village.

Artichokes show their bright yellow flowers on stalks, 7 or 8 feet high, as usual at this season of the year.

I notice a bright yellow flower on a stalk 2 or 3 feet high. It may be a hawkweed. Seems to be *Hieracium Canadense* but I am not certain.

Beans, Squashes, Tomatoes, and some other things in gardens are green and bright.

Broom corn as seen from Round Hill, in N. H. and Hadley meadows & uplands in Hadley, to some extent, has a uniform color - perhaps nearer reddish brown than any thing else. There is a vast extent covered with broom corn including Hatfield - a great extent of reddish brown.

September 1849.

Saturday 22. Dr W. here twice
Wrote to L. M. Bolterwood, Amherst.
Son J. Walker & wife came in the evening.
She from Augusta to help take care of Peninnah.
He from Boston on his way to New York.

Dr W. here twice.

23. Sunday. No one has been at meeting from here,
since Peninnah was sick. Hall in today.
Peninnah is better, & has been some days, but still
feeble; & fever not gone.
Some rain last night & a little this forenoon, but
not enough to be called an equinoctial storm.

Monday, 24.

Son J. W. left us for New York at 11 A.M.

Foliage.

I walked into South Meadow, & came home by Mr. West's
place. The trees and shrubs on E. & S. sides of Fort
Hill are all green; at least, the exceptions are very
few and small. Some sumacs have red leaves, and
some are all green. The black & yellow birches have a
few yellow leaves; and a very few brown & yellow
leaves are on the ground. Butternuts have shed more
leaves than any other tree, & a few yellow & brown leaves
are seen on the trees. Next to these, the chestnuts shed more
leaves than other trees, but not many, and the trees seem
entirely green. Red Maples turned red, I could
see up Manham River.

The trees & shrubbery at West's are all green, with trifling
exceptions. One hard maple shows some yellow & red
branches; and a few yellow leaves are seen ^{also where?} & but a few.
Very few leaves on the ground, except under a butternut.

An Ash Tree by Mrs. Bliss's house begins to turn purplish.

A Red Maple, a little beyond Mr. Warner's hotel, has some
reddish branches.

The Mountains, Tom & Holyoke, as seen from this meadow
continue green, except some reddish maples near
the lower edge of the woods. There may be trees, such
as butternuts, birches, &c. on the sides of the mountains,
which are turning yellow, but my eyes do not yet
distinguish them. The evergreens & deciduous trees
still have nearly the same hue, differing more in form
than in color.

The red Dogwood (*C. sericea*) in the meadow has red
leaves, or some bushes have. I have seen other Dogwoods with
reddish leaves.

The trees which skirt Mill River in the meadow are
green. The white maples are as green as others; the
few exceptions seem to be wounded or diseased branches,

September 1849

Monday 24. continued.

Corn in the meadow. Most of it stands, yet I see some in stacks, not much, and a few are cutting up corn. It is generally out of the way of frost, and is cut up to sow grain, or to save fodder, rather than to save it from frost. Very few have begun to cut up.

Broomcorn. The seeds are generally ripe & secure from frost. The reddish brown envelope of the seeds is open at the end, & shows a little of the white within. The white at this opening turns a little reddish. The inside of the seed is quite white. The two husks or glumes that enclose the seed are now of a hazel color or reddish brown & the upper one has an awn or beard. It is these husks or glumes that give the color to fields of broom corn at this time of the year, when looked down upon. When on a level with the corn, much green is seen below the standing & hanging panicles, the upper leaves & stalks being green. The lower leaves have become yellowish.

Pumpkins among corn as usual; some ripe, some green. Potatoes do not as yet seem to be diseased; yet may prove so.

Tuesday 25. Dr. W. here once.

Wednesday 26. Dr. W. here once.

Wrote to L. M. Boltwood, almost 3 sheets.

Thursday 27. Dr. W. not here. Yes here at 9.

Wrote to Rufus Sylvester Nash, Essex. Con.

Foliage.

I walked out to Bensonville, P.M. There has been considerable change in the foliage since I was out before. On Elm Street, back of Round Hill; near the cotton & silk factories, & in Broughton's meadow, and in the edge of the woods on Roberts Hill, are seen many red and some yellow branches on both red and hard maple trees. Many chestnuts show some yellow leaves. Sumacs, briars, dewberries, hazels, dogwoods, are becoming more red or purple.

White Oaks. Many have reddish leaves, a few in a place, scattered over the trees. Do not show red at a distance. Other oaks not red.

Witch hazels have yellowish leaves and yellow blossoms.

Butternuts have lost many leaves.

Wild cherries have some, red, yellow or brown leaves.

Birches show some yellow leaves.

Roberts Hill & other hills & pieces of woods seem to be all green, except on the skirts.

September, 1849.

Thursday 27 - continued.

Evergreens. The last year's foliage of the pines had been turning brown or yellowish brown some time, and has begun to fall, though but little is seen under the trees as yet. The white pines are more advanced than the yellow pines, and some trees show much brown, though the brown leaves are much hidden by the green leaves of this year. I do not perceive any brown on hemlocks.
I. Corn on uplands is generally cut & put in bunches.

Friday 28. Dr. W. here once.

Wrote to Miss G. M. Gaultkins, & saw London.
Brother R. Hall came here last evening & went away this A.M.

I walked over to Hockanum, P.M., and ascended Mount Holyoke & came home.
Indian Corn.

Much has been cut up & put in bunches the present week; I think more than half is in bunches. It is the same in Hadley, judging from what I saw on Holyoke. Perhaps $\frac{2}{3}$ is cut up. Except one or two very small pieces, I have seen no stalks cut in the meadow, and scarcely any will be cut. Several pieces on the Hockanum road, had been ploughed & sowed since the corn was cut up, the bunches of corn standing in rows on the edge of grass land, or on a strip left unploughed in the corn land. This strip will be ploughed and sowed after the corn is carted. Except one or two small pieces, I have seen no Indian corn in the meadow so generally ripe as to be esteemed ready to pick, in the old way. Corn may be a little later than usual this year, but is near a medium as to ripeness. If harvested in the old way, not many pieces would be ready to pick on the 1st Oct. It seems to ripen fast after it is cut up, & husks grow white soon.

Broom Corn.
People have begun to table & cut broom corn. Tabling is bundling two rows together crosswise so that it forms a platform about two feet above the ground. The brush is cut and laid on the table to dry. Some is cut and carted immediately, by those who have room in which to dry it. I have seen two or three loads in the street, yet most of the broom-corn remains standing - more than 9-10ths I think, & not much of it seemed to be topped in Hadley & Hatfield, but topping into tables & drying will soon begin in all quarters, or rather has begun, but not many days since. P.S. A Hatfield man informs me that many have begun to cut broom corn. He says some cart it after one or two days of good weather; some let it remain longer, on the tables.

September 1849.

Friday 28. continued.

Broom corn - continued.

As seen from Round Hill, the broom corn in the meadows, seems to form a few very large tracts, covering almost all the ground. It is so tall that the pieces run together & hide all that is between them. Holyoke is so high, that one there, in looking down upon the numerous pieces in Hadley Northampton and Hatfield, sees every piece distinctly, and the grass and Indian corn between the pieces. There is a world of broom corn in the three towns, but the proportion is greater in Hadley than in Northampton. The long strips of reddish-brown, running in almost every direction, are nearly innumerable.

Clover. Haying seems to be nearly finished in Old Rainbow and Middle meadow. In the ploughed meadow, not much is mown the second time but the clover. I suppose some of the other grass land will be mown.

Potatoes. The tops are fast becoming dry and black. Some complain of disease, and of little yellow worms. I hear something of diseased potatoes in other towns.

Grasshoppers, shortwinged & long-winged, } are still
Crickets, and yellow Butterflies } plenty
Katadids. I came home after sunset, and heard none of these insects in the meadow; some about Mill river. There were several in Pleasant Street. One was heard on Mr. Williston's cherry tree, in front of his house, & I have heard it several evenings before. It is the first Katadid that I ever heard in King Street, and this tree is only at the mouth of the street.

Foliage, &c. on Holyoke.

As I approached the mountain, I could see that the small trees & shrubs about the rocks, & ledges and piles of simple stones, were many of them yellow, some brown, & some red, and a few maps on the lower edge of the mountain had reddish branches or tops. In general, large trees were green.

North of the bare steep rocks, which are seen all along the southern part of Holyoke, or North of a point nearly opposite the Ferry, or a little farther north, all the mountain is green, with the exception of some trees in the steep points, which have so many leaves changed, that they appear of a yellowish-green, or a green sprinkled with yellow or brown. But the general aspect is green.

September 18/40.

Friday 28. — continued

(Foliage on Holyoke, continued.)

In ascending the mountain, I found that trees on the edge of the woods, and about open spots where the sun & air had free access, were more changed than in the dense forests — more about the half-cleared summit and brow, than lower down on land well wooded. There was the same difference in bushes & shrubs.

White Birches, & on the mountain have nearly all Black (Birches) or perhaps all, some yellowish leaves, and white ones, have some brown leaves in some situations, yet most of the birch leaves are yet green. They are changed enough to show the new colors at some distance, but they are hardly discerned in Northampton village, (the open rocky places farther south excepted.)

Butternuts, & These are more changed than birches. Bass Trees, especially the former — have yellow, brown and speckled leaves, and leaves that look as if they had been nipped with frost. They are not plenty and do not make much show.

Ash Trees, have experienced more change than birches. Some have turned brownish, and some purplish.

Chesnuts. Most trees have some yellowish leaves, but most near edge of woods. Some then all green.

Hard Maples. Those in thick woods are almost entirely green. Those more exposed show red limbs or tops, but are only partially red.

Iron Wood has some yellow leaves.

Oaks are entirely green in general; but about the summit or high up the mountain, some oaks, red and white, have a few scattering red leaves.

Walnuts do not grow on N.H. side of Mountain much.

On the summit & beyond, some trees are entirely green, & some have yellow leaves with green, and some have leaves speckled with brown, & brown ends. Yet all trees have more green leaves than of other colors.

Witch Hazel & Striped Maples } leaves are green. They are shaded by other trees.

Spiked Maple — a shrub. leaves are many of them yellow.

Angelica's leaves are red, a pale red.

Dogwood. 2 or 3 sorts, under other trees, have begun to turn red or purple. Are generally green.

Whortles, are reddish, in open places.

Wild Cherry, about summit — has some reddish and some brown leaves — most are green.

Ct. tooth Poplar, on summit; part of leaves yellow.

Saxifrage near the summit drive red, purple and green leaves.

Panicled Dogwood on top, is generally purple.

September 1849
Friday 28 - continued.

Top of Holyoke.

English Poa & some other kinds of grass are very green and fresh on the summit. Some species in the woods have become dry. The hedgehog grass shows its stiff brown thornlike heads; the sharp thorn on the spikels seem to say, touch me not. An *Drosera scoparius* is about the rocks on the summit.

The Celtis Tree on the summit has green leaves and many wax-colored berries.

The Ampelopsis, having turned red, is now very distinct all about the rocks on the summit, & lower. I had no idea it was so plenty on the rocks, but it is all visible now. Most of it is but a few inches in height or not a foot; but some plants climb on the rocks & rarely one is seen encircling the body of a small green tree nearly to the top.

Asters, } Some of the late plants of these kinds
Golden Rods } are full of fresh flowers at the bottom of the mountain & up the mountain road in many places, and on the summit rocks and about them they are very plenty and in all their glory.

The Asters are nearly all blue on the mountain. Some are *A. cordifolius*. Some may be *A. macrophyllus*, &c. Leaves generally cordato-ovate. Some white flowers.

The Golden Rods stand very thick about some rocks, on the summit. The *S. latifolia* with large broad ovate leaves & clusters of flowers in the axils, is the most showy. Leaves have long petioles. Another species with a smooth wavy stem & lanceolate-serrate leaves, is plenty. Flowers in axils, seems *S. caesia*. Some are seen of other species.

The two colored Golden Rod is on the summit, but most of flowers have faded. The rays are white.

The Silvery Potentilla still shows flowers on the top.

In looking down the brow of the mountain, from the summit rocks, some yellow leaves are seen on birches, &c. a very few red on oaks, &c. but below the steep mountain, the forest appears to be all green - very few exceptions.

In looking down the back side, some brown, yellow & purplish leaves are seen, but almost all are green.

I obtained a sight of the back side of the mountain much farther east. There green was general, but there were yellowish, brownish & reddish spots, showing that the autumnal changes had made some progress. I imagine that many walnuts have begun to turn yellow; ash trees have turned purple, &c. I think the change was more distinct on the back side than on the front of the mountain, except about the steep rocks.

September 1849

Friday 28 - continued.

Holyoke continued.

The Pellate violet still shows blue flowers in the pasture next to mountain woods.

Walnuts. There are some on the mountain with bark rather scaly, & leaves in fives. These may be real shagbarks. There are other trees with leaves in 5s and 7s. These may be mockernuts, or pignuts, or both.

About Fort River. In looking down to the trees on Fort River, almost all were green. There were a few branches of maples that were red.

Living Things on the Mountain.

I neither saw nor heard a quadruped. I saw no bird but the crow, & heard no other except the blue jay.

Grasshoppers } Were plenty about the house &c.
Crickets } on the grass & rocks, on the top
Yel. Butterflies } of the Mountain. The same kind,
that are in the meadow.

Meekets & } are still plenty on the mountain.
Flies } It was a warm day.

Katadids. I heard their noise in the trees near the base of the mountain at 3½ O'clock when I went up, or near the cleared land. They became more noisy, & when I was on the top, I could hear them down below the steep part of the mountain. None were heard on trees above or on the steep part of the mountain. When I came down near sundown, they were very noisy each side of the carriage road in the lower part of the woods. I heard none in Hockanum Street.

Pines on the mountain are shedding last year's leaves, as on lowlands; or rather, they are growing brown, previous to falling.

But few leaves have fallen on the mountain. Some birch, chestnut, leuternut, & other leaves are under the trees, but not many of any kind. Some bass leaves have fallen.

Hatfield Wheat. A Hatfield farmer informs me that they sow rye after corn, and wheat after broom corn. He had just cut & carted the broom corn from 2 or 3 acres, & ploughed in all the broom stalks & sowed wheat. Their best wheat is raised in this manner. It requires a powerful team to plough up the green roots, & besides the ploughmen, two hands are required to cut off the stalks and place them in the furrow before the plough.

Saturday 29.

Sunday 30. I was at meeting A.M. & P.M. Mr. Swift pr.

October 1849

Thermometer.

Sunrise, 10 P.m. 9 P.m.

Monday	1.	49.	49.	46.	Rainy day. Wind N.E.
	2	34.	56.	48.	First Frost. Fair. N.E.
	3	44.	61.	52.	Cloudy N.E.
	4	48.	54.	51.	Rainy. Am. Pt. fair P.m. N.E.
	5	48.	60.	57.	Mostly cloudy. S. & S.W.
	6	46.	50.	46.	Cloudy Am. Rainy P.m. E. & N.E.
Sunday	7	43.	45.	40.	{ Rainy night. } Windy N.E. & N.
	8	40.	50.	46.	{ Rainy, cold day } N.E. & N.
	9	41.	54.	48.	Cloudy chiefly. N.E. & S.W.
	10	45.	56.	49.	Cloudy mostly. N.E. & S.W.
	11	48.	48.	46.	Cloudy. Rain at night. N.E.
	12	48.	61.	48.	Rainy day. N.E.
	13	35.	59.	40.	Fair. N.W.
	14	34.	53.	38.	Fair & pleasant. Not Observed.
Sunday	15	28.	56.	47.	Frost. Fair & pleasant. N.E.
	16	43.	63.	54.	Heavy Frost. Fair & pleasant. S.E. & E.
	17	55.	73.	62.	Fair & pleasant. (N.E. in morning) Southw.
	18	52.	64.	46.	Cloudy. Warm. Southw.
	19	36.	60.	40.	Fair & pleasant. N.W.
	20	32.	55.	38.	Some Frost. Fair. N.E. & S.E. & E.
Sunday	21	36.	58.	50.	Heavy Frost. Fair & pleas. S.E. & E.
	22	48.	54.	58.	Cloudy with dim sunshine. Southw.
	23	46.	63.	52.	Cloudy. Some Rain. N.E. - S.
	24	50.	56.	42.	{ 1/2 Cloudy. 1/2 Fair } S.W. & E.
	25	33.	58.	43.	Thunder shower in evening } Fair mostly N.W.
	26	32.	56.	57.	Fair & pleasant N.W.
	27	46.	63.	46.	Fair mostly. Some haze. Southw.
Sunday	28	41.	62.	53.	Fair mostly " Southw.
	29	53.	66.	64.	Mostly cloudy or hazy. N.E. & E.
	30	48.	52.	41.	Cloudy. Windy. South.
	31	33.	40.	31	{ Night Rainy & windy } N.W.
					{ Day mostly cloudy } N.W.
					1/2 Cloudy or more. Cold. N.W.
		1315	1756	1467	

Temperature.

At Sunrise $42\frac{13}{31}$
 At 1 P.m. $56\frac{20}{31}$
 At 9 P.m. $47\frac{10}{31}$ } Average $48\frac{74}{93}$.

October has been a little warmer than in 1848, and about three degrees warmer than in 1847. About half the month has been rainy or cloudy; and the rest has been fair. Much N.E. wind. No snow has fallen in the valley, & not much on the hills.

October 1849

Monday 1. Dr. W. here once

No frost has yet appeared.
Wrote to Mr. Goodwin, Esq. Hartona.

Tuesday 2. Dr. W. not here

Frost this morning, the first that we have had. It was not severe. Killed some squash & pumpkin vines and some other tender plants. Did not kill beans, and tomatoes, which are tender, were not much injured.

Foliage in about the village, before it was affected by frost. This morning's frost hardly affects it. I mean the foliage as it was yesterday, though it is apparently the same this morning.

Butternuts have lost the most leaves; are rather thin on the trees & many yellowish or brownish.

Bass, English & American, are next to Butternuts, as to fallen leaves. Have many yellow leaves, but still more that are green.

Elms. Some are fully green; some are mostly yellow or yellowish green. Most are between these, having more or less yellow leaves, but most of leaves green. Yellow leaves are falling some.

Robinia locusts & Leaves are turning yellow, and Gleditsia locusts } some are falling. Some trees are yet almost entirely green.

Pulch Trees. Bright yellow leaves are scattered about the trees, but are not very plenty.

Horse Chestnut Trees are very different. Some are all green and some are nearly all yellowish & other holes being green. Most have yellowish leaves among many more green ones. The nuts are ripe & boys gather them.

Chestnuts on Round Hill generally have some yellowish and some trees have many yellowish leaves. Many lie on the ground, most of them turned brown, but the ground among the trees is not 1/5th of it covered with leaves.

The nuts are generally white in green unopened burs, but one tree on Round Hill has open burs, and ripe chestnuts. There may be others like this.

Ash Trees are generally purplish. Some are purplish on the outside, & green or yellow within. Some trees full of seeds are yet all green; one such opposite Clinton meeting house. I believe it never turns purple.

Oak Trees on Round Hill, white & other, have a very few leaves that are reddish. They make no show. The red oaks by Joy's fence have some yellowish leaves.

Walnut Trees on Round Hill (mostly hignuts) have some yellowish leaves. Some trees are fully green, and some are almost all a yellowish green. Butternuts about Maple Street have some yellowish leaves. Shagbarks are more green.

Birch, deltoid leaf, back of round hill have many yellow and brown leaves & leaves are falling.

Birch, black or yellow, at Fort Hill, have many yellow leaves, which are falling.

River Poplars. Some Trees have some yellowish leaves.

Other Trees are almost entirely green, or are shedding brown leaves.

October 1849

Tuesday 2. continued.

Foliage in & near the village - continued.

Maples make the richest autumnal foliage. The sugar maples, in the village are changed as much as red maples, & generally have colors that are deeper. Many maples are unchanged and none are entirely changed. Those that have begun to change, have a few or many branches changed; sometimes all on one side, and sometimes scattered all about the tree. Their colors are different hues of red, & of yellow, from pale to deep. Many leaves have red & yellow on the same leaf, and some have yellow, reddish & green. The veins are often of a color different from that of the rest of the leaf. There is a very great variety of hues on the same tree; this diversity of colors, red, yellow, & green of many shades, makes a splendid tree, though less gorgeous perhaps than one all of a bright red. There is considerably of the very pale, or yellowish, red on the maples. — White Maples show very little red.

In looking from Round Hill, some maples turned wholly or partly red are seen on the low lands in Hailcy and elsewhere.

Wild cherry. The smooth bark trees have many reddish and brownish leaves.

Button wood Trees have some leaves that wither & fall. Whether owing to the season, or some other cause, I know not.

Sunners on thin stony soil are very brilliant. Hues are various, scarlet, purple, pale red, &c. Trees that have been transplanted & are on rich land have much green yet.

Grape vines have many yellowish & some brown leaves.

Dogwoods, Hazels, Whortles, Briars, some Rose Bushes and some other shrubs are turning reddish, purplish &c.

Fruit Trees are generally quite green. Some apple trees that are withering grow yellowish. Some pear trees are of a brownish or purplish color.

Some Crab Apple Trees are shining with red apples.

Ampelopsis, called woodbine, is one of the most showy plants we have now. It is reddish, red or purple about porticos; and it is splendid about some trees at Fort Hill, and in the meadow in the vicinity. It has a fine appearance on a tree near Dr. Thompson's house.

White Pines on Round Hill show much brown, nearly all of last year's leaves having turned brown, & but few fallen. I never noticed trees of a yellowish brown. The brown is lightish, often & show less brown. — I noticed brown on some hemlocks.

Mr. Ribben's *Arbores vitæ*, have an abundance of brown leaves. Whether they shed leaves like the pines I do not know.

October 1849

Tuesday 2 — continued.

Foliage — continued.

Herbaceous Plants. Some have turned yellow or brown but not by reason of frost. (previous to this morning's frost and that nipped them but little) Many are green & fresh.

Wild Flowers. Golden Rods are yet plenty, including white ones, which are generally faded; and Star Flowers, both blue & white, are abundant. There are several other wild Flowers, which are mentioned Sept. 3d and 10th, as Heart's Ease, Beggar Ticks, Vervain, Gentian, Scabish, &c.

Garden Flowers. Several kinds are still bright as Dahlias, Zinnias, Marigolds, Phlox, Lady of the Lake, Asters, Chrysanthemums, Larkspurs, Eschscholtzias, Portulacaeas, Sweet Peas, Chinese Lily, Mourning Bride, Petunias, Snapdragons, some Lychnis or Silene, Prince's Caithers, some stately at Dr. Walkers, 8, 9, & 10 feet high, Gladiolus, Morning Glory, some Hollyhocks, Mignonette, Bouncing Bet, Artichoke, yellow Globe flowers, & others. Large blood-red Coxcomb. Coreopsis.

Borago officinalis, has long been in flower in Mill's Garden, & still is. Correctly described by Wood. I never noticed Common Borage before. Flowers sky-blue

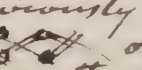
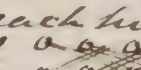
& yellow double flower has been & is very common — nearly as large as a dahlia; and about the same height as dahlia stems. The leaves are rough & similar to those of the artichoke. Perhaps it is a variety of dahlia.

Mount Holyoke has altered but little since last week. A little more color not green. There is more yellow, red, &c. about the steep, bare rocks, on southern part of the mountain.

The village is generally green. The leaves that have changed are but a small portion of the whole, yet enough to give some variety to the scenery. As before observed, foliage becomes yellow, brown, &c. on poor lands sooner than in this village.

Meadows, &c.

I noticed them today. Most of the Indian Corn is cut & put in bunches, in this town, Hadley & Hatfield. People are busy upon broom corn today — turning that which was wet by rain yesterday, and lopping & cutting that which is standing. Much the greater part is yet standing, but if good weather continues, a great inroad will be made upon it this week. Seed is ripe.

Tabling Broom Corn. The stalks are bent down at about 18 inches from the ground — a little or high as two feet. A man lops two rows together, bending it contrary to the way he is going. The stalks of each hill when bent down, rest horizontally on the stalks previously lopped. The stalks of each hill lie obliquely thus  or thus if the corn is tall  The brush is cut & laid on the stalk, when they cross.

October 1849.

Wednesday 3. Dr W. not here.

Wrote Gen. C. F. Sedgwick. P.M. Sharon. Conn. in reply.

The frost yesterday morning did so little damage that Beans, Cucumbers, Squashes, & Tomatoes continue to blossom; and no garden flowers are injured. Dahlias were affected a little, or a few were, but not in general.

^{misc. 18.1}
^{p 328} Weeds are not hurt by the frost. They are rank in neglected gardens & cornfields, by roads, fences, railroad, brooks, &c.

Panicum capillare is the most common weed at this season of the year, especially on good lands. The panicles are purple & are spreading, and some are expan-dae, making a sort of tickle-grass. Spots in the meadows where manure lay are purple with this grass.

Panicum crusgalli or cockfoot
Scleria viridis & *glauc*, - wild Timothy } These are very common on meadow & upland.

Ambrosia Artemisiaefolia, or wild wormwood, is very plenty, especially where grain grows.

Ambrosia trifida. On old walks, borders of fields, &c. It is not among cultivated plants. A huge weed.

Chenopodium or Goosefoot. 2 species. Most of it is of one species, the common pigweed.

Amaranth, 2 or 3 species. A coarse weed in gardens and cornfields.

Heartsease or *Polygonum persicaria*, plenty in some places. Other species of *Polygonum* are weeds.

(See Weeds. Sept. 1. 10. 13.) These Weeds are all annual plants - Roots do not live through the winter. Purslane, nightshade, Shepherd's purse, &c. are weeds in gardens; also chickweed. *Poa annua* becomes a garden weed.

Third Crop.

A few home lots are mowed three times. I notice that red clover shows red heads in the third as well as the two preceding crops. The tall festuca where it grows, furnishes an abundance of leaves for the second and third crop, being in this respect like the *Poa pratensis*.

Thursday 4.

Friday 5 Ponimuk walked over to Doct. Walkers.

Saturday 6.

Sunday 7. I was at meeting At. M. M. Swift.

Monday 8.

Tuesday 9

Put letter in office for Miss F. M. Caulkins. N. London. dated 8th.
Put letter in clo. for Rev S. O. Vash, Essex Con. 2 sheets, 2 sheets and papers he had sent to me. Dated 6th.

Cooking stove set up to day.

October 1849

Wednesday 10.

Wrote to Sylvester Bliss, No 8. Chardon St. Boston, in reply.
Galt's Show. Much as usual. I paid no attention to it.

Thursday 11

2 Day of Galt's Show. A steady rain almost all day.

Friday 12.

Foliage about the village, &c.

No Frost yet except the little noticed Oct-2. I am told that there has been a little snow on the western hills, at Peru, &c.

It is pleasant to day, but since October came in, we have had cloudy or rainy weather all the time, except one day. Much rain has fallen this week & there has been strong wind.

Vegetation or Foliage has continued to decay and change color, without the aid of frost. There is still more green than any thing else. There is much variety in the village and still more in other places.

Butternuts. Most of the leaves have fallen.

Bass Trees. Very many leaves have fallen, but many remain, & those a few mostly green.

Ash Trees. Some remain purple, & much of the purple has changed to brown, & many leaves fallen.

Elms have turned yellow or yellowish very much, and many leaves have fallen. ~~Samplers~~ are green, or greenish, but all are changed more or less.

Horse Chestnuts & are much changed & many leaves, Gleditsia locusts } fallen.

Maples make more show, or have more brilliant colors than any thing else. There are various shades of green, yellow & red, often on the same tree, and even on the same leaf. The variety of hues is very great. There is less of the deep, brilliant reds than of scale reds. The red is mostly towards the ends of the branches, especially the upper branches. There is some dark purple on red maples, not much.

In looking from Prospect Street, the red of the maple, may be seen scattered about on both sides of the river, on all the low lands, & some on the edge of highlands.

Ampelopsis. The wind & rain have taken off most of the leaves of the ampelopsis, & these brilliant plants, about doors, on trees &c. have lost most of their beauty. A few days since, these brilliant climbers could be seen on many trees & shrubs near Mill river, from South Street Bridge to West Street Bridge, contrasting finely with the green of the trees which they ascended.

Fruit Trees have changed some, but are generally green. Leaves have fallen from some peach & apple & pear trees, but not very many. Some that fall are green.

October 1849.

Friday 12. continued.

Vegetation - continued.

Garden Flowers. Some of them are still bright. Dahlias are very brilliant, so are ~~some~~ others. Indeed, most of those noticed Oct. 2d, are still fair, but some are faded.

Wild Flowers. Some still continue. None seem to have been killed by frost; or very few.

In gardens, Beans & Tomatoes are green & growing. Green nuts are for sale, but most of them were obtained by cracking or opening green burs.

Apples are scarce & have been. I see none but ordinary ones, & few of them. Winter Apples are not to be had. But few in this or the neighboring towns. Some trees bear.

Peaches are still plenty, raised in South Hadley Lower Farms, & farther south. Mostly late Peaches, or fall peaches. Sold at 1.25 to 2.00 per bushel.

Potatoes are considerably diseased, especially the best kinds. Common potatoes are sold at 2/6 bushel.

Indian Corn in the meadows almost all stands in bunches. A few pieces have not been cut up; the corn not cut up is entirely brown or light colored; no green about it. Very little corn has been carted. Some pick off the ears from the bunches and carry them home without husking. Some bunches are made of several sheaves fastened together; some are ~~made~~ made by setting up cut off stalks around a standing hill, & binding them all in one parcel. These bunches cannot be moved; those composed of sheaves are moveable. People seem not to be in haste about bringing up their corn from the meadows.

Broom corn is almost all bent or tabled; much is cut dried & carted, & much has been on tables during the late rain, & is not yet dry. Some is tabled & not yet cut. Hardly a piece is seen standing erect - I saw none such. That on tables looks bright, notwithstanding the rain of yesterday. Some tall broom corn is bent 2¹/₂ feet from the ground, that being the height of the tables. The tables are as long as the piece of broom-corn, 60, 80, or 100 rods; not many over 80. Before the brush is cut, it projects and hangs over or in the space between the tables, that is between 2 rows. After the brush is cut & laid on the crossed stalks, there is an open space between the tables, as long as the tables.

Rye that has been sown where corn grew is 3 or 4 inches high. Some sowed later is not up.

Pumpkins seem to be as plenty as usual.

October 1849.

Friday 12 - continued.

Mount. Holyoke, &c.

I walked over to Hockanum & up the mountain to the summit, P. M. Principally in reference to the autumnal colors.

Foliage on Holyoke,

As seen from the meadow, the chestnut region or that where chestnut is the most plenty, is green and yellow mingled. Places where there is much oak are very green; not much change observed. Birches are the most prominent - very plenty on the steep part, both black & white, & many scattered in the woods below; they are all turned yellow and a little more; and a yellow that is dull or inclining to brown, or brownish yellow. They are very conspicuous. No red trees are seen except a few near the edge of the woods. A very few purple ashes.

Mt. Tom is much like Holyoke, but the chestnut region is more decidedly chestnut, & contains less green of the oak, & less yellow of the birch. is such a mixture of yellow & green as chestnut leaves make.

I ascended Holyoke through the woods east of Johnson's to the path; thence by the usual route.

Chestnuts, I found with yellow & green leaves both; and many with all leaves of a greenish yellow, and some almost all green. Those in open land much like the others. Brown leaves were under the trees, but few or none on them. In cleared land, some trees have burs so far matured & opened that the chestnuts fall; others have burs only partially open, & no chestnuts fall, but birds & squirrels get them. In the woods some burs are partly open & some seem not to have any opening. The chestnuts, knocked out by the foot, are mostly of a chestnut color, but there is yet some white about them. Chestnuts, in general are not perfectly ripe, though near it. They evidently ripen and the burs open without the aid of frost.

Oaks on the side of the mountain show but few changed leaves. There are a few that are changed.

Birches I found just as they appeared below. Leaves are all changed - were first yellow, are now yellowish, with a slight turn towards brown. Leaves under the trees that fell some days ago, are more yellow than those on the trees. White & black seem of about the same color - a dirty yellow. Falling.

Great Teeth Poplar. Leaves generally green. Some have turned yellowish & fallen.

Butternut, have shed most of their leaves here as elsewhere though some trees retain many & are mostly green. Others have a few green, yellow & brown leaves.

October 12. 1849

Friday, 12 - continued

Foliage on Holyoke.

Bass here as in N.H. Many leaves have turned yellow and fallen. Those on the trees are green.

Striped maples are yellow & green.

Spiked maples are yellow & brown - some leaves curled.

White hazels, are mostly green. Blossoms yellow.

Hornwood, has yellow green & brown leaves

Sassafras. Those leaves seen were yellow.

Alder, a few are red, or have red limbs; some are yellow; some like birches; some entirely green yet.

Cash Trees. Some purple. Some brownish; some yellowish, and some partly green.

Walnuts on N.W. side of mountain are some all green; some yellow & green; some mostly yellow. Not many on this side. Appear to be pignuts, mostly.

Dogwood. Some are quite green but most are turning red, and some are quite red or purple & make a fine appearance. Mostly flowering Dogwood.

On and near Summit,

Some trees on the rocks have leaves with brown spots, with edges browned & curled, or partly colored, when the same species lower down have perfect leaves, and of one color.

Red Oaks on summit & brow. The red oaks below have fine large green leaves, with but a few changed. On the brow & top & eastern declivity, they have some leaves reddish, or yellowish or brownish; all these colors on some trees, & on some leaves, but most leaves are green.

White Oaks, below & on top have a few leaves turned reddish or some other color, but almost all are green.

These two species of oak are the only oak trees on the steep & rocky sides & on the summit, of the mountain. The scarlet & black oaks are found only on the lower parts. I did not notice much change in their leaves, & did not see many trees of these species.

I could find no acorns about the summit.

Shrub Oaks are on the top - leaves green, yellowish, reddish.

Walnuts. On the top. Some walnuts are quite green, some are yellow, or turning yellow, and some are turning brown, & others have leaves brown and curled as if killed by frost. There are all shades from green to brown.

As far as I could judge, the shagbarks with leaves in 5s. were the most brown, and pignuts with leaves in 7s and 5s were the most green. The mockernut may be there. I could find no fruit on the trees. Old nuts & pericarps showed that some were pignuts with a thin pericarp; & others shagbarks (or mockernuts) with a thick pericarp. The bark of these is a little loose & shelly, but not very much so.

October 12. 1849.

Friday, 12. — continued.

Foliage on Holyoke — continued.

Backside of the mountain. In descending a little on the backside I found that the walnuts with brown leaves were much more plenty, many leaves fallen. Some were green, others yellowish, but brown predominated. In looking at the backside of the peaks or elevations farther east, (No 12, &c) I found that in the walnut region there was much brown, mingled with yellowish & green. I think the walnuts generally were brown, brownish, or dirty yellow. The brown was more conspicuous on the turn or shoulders of the mountain than above or below, though it extended both ways. Oaks are probably mostly green. The white Oaks on the backside, where I was, had a few leaves reddish or yellow or brown; & the red Oaks were similar. Both were chiefly green, & the fall colors were not distinguished at a distance.

The Back side of Mt. Tom was not very distinct; but there was less walnut & less brown than on Holyoke. Much yellow of birch appears in some places which have been cut over. The upper part of the long valley east of Mt. Tom, or southern part, was almost all yellow, apparently from the leaves of birches, with some maples, &c. These birches of second growth are mostly of the deltoid leaf species.

Summit Again.

Sumacks about the house, are red & purple, & some green. Panicked dogwood & another species, are purple.

Celastrus scandens. The leaves of this climber are quite green.

Celtis tree near house. Leaves all green, and plump berries, large & fair.

Maples. Some small trees about summit were yellow, or dark yellow, similar to birches.

Butternuts, some near top green, brown &c. Some on top.

Prospect from the Summit.

In looking down the mountain, the front side, the yellow of birches, green of oaks, and yellow & green or yellowish green of chestnuts are conspicuous, where the mountain is less steep; & some other trees. No red except near the lower edge of woods. A little purple of the oaks.

No brown seen on this side, except a few leaves, near the summit — Some Red Oaks make a fine appearance with their large green leaves, but near the summit have some colored leaves.

The hills that are wooded, in every direction around the valley exhibit green & yellow. Red is seen in the villages, and is scattered in all the low lands N. S. W. and other directions; is not seen on hills.

Many reddish trees in Northampton village; some in Hadley. Green & yellow of Elms visible. Fruit-trees appear green.

October 1849.

Friday 12 continued

Foliage &c on Holyoke. continued.

On the summit the grass & many herbs were green. *Andropogon scoparius* had green leaves & red stalks & heads. Flowers. Some still bloom on the top, as Golden Rod, Starflower, silvery cinquefoil; herby Robertson Stinking Cranesbill has just blossoms on the rocks. Violets are seen near edge of woods. I observed an anemone also.

View of the Meadows from Holyoke.

All the grass lands are green. The ploughed lands are brown, of several shades. The Indian corn bunches are seen, but seem very small. I could see none of the reddish brown broom corn standing; that color had departed. The long rows of tabled broom corn are greenish & some brown; a little reddish brown where the corn lies on the tables, but this reddish is not very distinct. Some grain land, seeded down, viz land on which a crop grew last spring & summer, is some green. The new grain that has recently come up is hardly seen on the summit of Holyoke.

Living Things on Holyoke.

I heard on the side of the mountain, crows, blue jays, chickadees and a red squirrel - saw none. On the summit were grasshoppers & crickets, and I saw a bumble bee seeking sweets on the flowers of the asters and golden rods, near the top.

Two or three Katadids made a noise, not very regular, in the lower part of the woods. Their noise seems to be nearly at an end.

Frost has done nothing on the mountain or very little. There are some brown leaves, of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, but the brownness seems not the effect of frost. Some things on lower part may have been nipped a little by frost; I cannot tell.

Fallen Leaves.

Of these, birch yellowish leaves form much the larger part, probably three fourths. In the chestnut region, chestnut leaves have fallen some, and maple leaves where there are maples. On the summit & beyond the brownish walnut leaves are plenty. ~~Between~~ There are butternut, beech, and poplar trees, some of whose leaves are on the ground. The same as to Ash. The ground is far from being covered with leaves except in some spots.

Maples again.

There on Hockanum Street are yet green, with a few exceptions. There is some red & yellow on a few. In Northampton are many green maples, and many more yellow leaves than red. Many leaves and many trees have yellow, red & green.

October, 1849.

Saturday 13. Frost.

A little frost in some places this morning; I saw none & found no effects of frost where I went. It is now almost the middle of October and there has been no frost worth mentioning - just enough however to kill pumpkin & squash vines; not enough to kill tomatoes. Yet leaves have changed color & grapes & chestnuts have ripened, & chestnut buds are opening as usual.

Leaves fall from many trees without frost to kill them. In this village, some limbs of maple, alms, gleditschia locusts, butternuts, ashes, crab apples, &c. are already bare of leaves. Bass trees have shed many leaves, but I do not see bare limbs. Ampelopsis leaves are mostly fallen. Yet nine-tenths of the leaves, or more, still remain on the trees, and green is the predominant color; next is yellow; next is red; next a little brown. The shades of green, yellow, red & brown are very numerous.

Walk to Bensonville.

Vegetation is more mature, more ready to decay, on the hills and plains west of this village, than in the village, or on Holyoke, north side.

Red & Sugar Maples, turned partially red, are seen in every direction in the edge of woods and in fields, and especially in Broughton's meadow, & the valley of Mill river. Some red maples are all red & very brilliant, but I saw no sugar maple that was all red. Maples in the woods are much more yellow than red, and also in open land, and many are wholly or partly green. The variety is endless.

Oaks.

White Oaks. A few trees, not very large, have the leaves all turned to a dull or brick red, but in general they are speckled, red leaves being scattered about the tree, and many more green than red. Some trees but little changed. Some of the changed leaves are yellowish or brownish or of two or three colors, none of them bright.

Scarlet Oaks. These have more or less red leaves, but ~~trees~~ ^{not} are entirely red, & some have very few red leaves. These, like white oaks, have some changed leaves that are not red.

Red Oaks. These as usual, have some leaves which are reddish, yellowish or brownish, or all these colors together, but almost all are green.

Oaks in general do not make much show yet. Green is the prevailing color.

Small Oaks in open land. 6 to 10 or 12 feet high are many of them red or reddish.

October 1849.

Saturday 13- continued.

Walk to Bensonville- continued.

Great-tooth Poplars have green & yellowish leaves. The latter are falling.

Witch Hazels are yellow (in the woods) and many of the leaves fallen.

Chestnut Trees, on Round Hill, Roberts Hill, Bear Hill, & in the woods near the road, are some yellow & green, but more perhaps of a yellowish green. A few of the smaller trees are a little brownish, that is, the yellow has become dull & dirty. Chestnuts on Roberts Hill, Round Hill, &c are much like those on Mount Tom, but are a little more advanced. A little of the brownish is seen on Roberts Hill, but none on Mount Tom.

Chestnuts, in the western part of the town, are many of them ripe, & they are falling from some trees. In the woods beyond the Paper mill, I found some burs open, but most only partially open. I was obliged to crack burs to get chestnuts. In the open land they are more ripe & burs more open. They are sold here for 50 cents a peck. They are plump and good. But the time for gathering chestnuts, the chestnut harvest, has not yet come. A week later will be better, or 3 or 4 days later.

The leaves on the ground in the woods beyond the paper mill were chestnut, maple, poplar, witch hazel, &c. Soft or red maples have shed the most leaves in these woods - leaves mostly yellow, some red.

The purple Oak Trees are seen, on the hills, a few. The wooded Hills in various directions are green & yellow. Red is rarely seen on the hills, except on the skirts of woods. The Oaks do not appear red yet. There is a little brown not much, in some places.

Chestnut Staddles or small chestnuts, are very yellow and places where these are plenty are distinguished at a great distance. Some leaves are turning brown.

W. Birches, of the second growth, deltoid leaf, where they are plenty, show their yellow at a distance, some leaves brown. I could see from Holyoke very yellow spots, which seemed to be made so by small chestnuts, or small white birches.

Sumacs, briars, dewberries, whortles, &c. show red or reddish leaves, and small oaks. Many of these shrubs are seen about Bensonville-red.

October 1849.

Saturday 13 - continued.

Foliage Difference.

The difference in hues of the same species, is very great. Maples, for example, have all hues from bright green through yellow & red to a brownish color, & the bark & limbs, and tops. Some trees, have an exuberance of green foliage as in the summer; not a leaf fallen. I refer especially to hard maples; there is not so much difference in Red maples. N.M. White maples, in the meadows are not red, and do not become red. Here & there is a reddish limb, but in looking down mill river, red is hardly discerned.

Elms have a difference similar to maples, but no red. All shades are seen between green & brownish. A pale yellow is the most common color. Slippery Elm is similar.

Walnuts have all shades from green to brown. That is, various shades of green, yellow & brown. I observe in the meadows and on uplands that some Walnuts are turning brown - some which I know to be shagbarks. Yet I cannot affirm that the trees becoming brown are all shagbarks - have some doubts.

BROWN.

This color is not plenty in foliage, but is creeping in. On the Mountain, some walnuts are quite brown; ash, butternut, spiked maple show some brown leaves; a few seen on oaks, chestnuts. The birches will soon be brown, and some maples also.

In the Village & around it, there is very little brown noticed; but on close examination, leaves turning brown are seen on apple and pear trees; on elms, horse chestnuts and maples; greenish brown on butternut, brown on ash, & walnuts. Leaves of butternut are mostly fallen. Brown leaves of bass, chestnut &c, fall about as fast as they become brown. Elms will soon turn brown. Leaves of wild grapes are turning brown.

English Elms are quite green. So are the leaves of Ailanthus, catalpa, weeping willow, and some others. Hackmatacks are green.

Fruit trees are generally green, but not all. Many fall when green. Peach trees have some yellow and reddish leaves, not many; Eng. cherries have some red & heavy. Apples & pear some brown; in general fruit trees show little but green.

Hawthorn, Buckthorn, Lilacs & some other shrubs are green.

English Oaks at Brights & Joy's are quite green. Mountain Ash Trees are green, yellowish, & some have brownish leaves.

Walnuts, shagbark, are gathered by some. The pericarp is green but easily opens.

Chestnuts are more ripe than I supposed on Round Hill & other places. Very many cuts are open. Boys pick up chestnuts that have fallen from the butts.

Green

October, 1849.

Sunday 14.

Apphia came from Augusta last evening, with Walter's boy, Charles.

I was at Meeting A.M. and P.M. Mr. Swift preached.

Some Frost this morning. Not enough to kill Dahlias, beans, &c.

Hall in to-day.

Monday 15. Frost and Foliage.

Heavy Frost this morning. First severe frost this season. None before hard enough to kill beans, Dahlias, many golds, or even tomatoes. Tomatoes were merely nipped before. Squash & Pumpkin vines, & few other tender plants were killed or injured by previous frost. The cutting frost seldom delays so long.

Herbaceous plants are many of them cut down. Many were dead before.

This frost has had much influence on the foliage in the village, of trees, shrubs, &c. It has made the leaves fall, and more leaves have fallen to-day than all that had fallen before, this season. Many green leaves fall, many reddish yellow and brown ones. The trees which have shed the most leaves to-day, are Gleditschia Locust, maple, elm, robinia locust, ash, &c. Butternut leaves that remained have almost all fallen to-day. The ground under some trees is covered with green leaves, but generally they are of other colors. Gleditschia Locusts have shed their leaves most abundantly. Silanthus at West has shed many of the huge leaves to-day, covering the ground. The leaves are green.

On Road to Bensonville, &c.

I rode to Bensonville, P.M. with Peninnah. The first time she has rode out. The frost has made some difference in colors, but there is not a great change since Saturday. Chestnuts have become more yellow, & some more brownish; maples less red & more yellow, I think. Many leaves fallen to-day. More brown is seen, since the frost.

Round Hill.

Chestnuts are more yellow, & many have brown leaves many burs open. Boys are gathering chestnuts. Some chestnuts are mostly green; others mostly yellow with some brown. Leaves falling.

Oaks.

On Round Hill are black or yellow, scarlet, and white Oaks. Generally, green, but scarlet oaks have scattered reddish & some brownish leaves, and white Oaks have dull red, reddish brown leaves.

Red Oaks are on the hill, but very rare, except those transplanted ones by Joy's fence. These have some leaves not green, but no bright color.

Leaves

October 1849

Monday 15. continued.

Frost and Foliage — continued.

Black Oaks on Round Hill, or Yellow oaks, (*Quercus tinctoria*), are quite as plenty as the scarlet oaks. The bark is dark colored or black on the outside, but looks much like that of the scarlet oak — has perhaps more whitish spots. The leaves are much larger than those of the scarlet oak, and not so skeleton-shaped, not so deeply sinuate. The upper end is generally much broader than the lower part of the leaf. Some trees have leaves shaped more like those of the scarlet, but they are larger. (Both kinds of leaves are pictured in Emerson, Plate 7 & 8.) — The leaves do not apparently become reddish. The few that have changed color, are brownish, or of some unsightly color; there is & will be no beauty in the foliage. The green leaves are not so beautiful as those of the red oak.

Oak leaves are not falling.

Fort Hill.

The trees here are more green than on Round Hill. There are tall red oaks, tall maples, and other trees whose appearance is fresh & green. Some chestnuts & walnuts are almost all green. Some scarlet & white oaks have but very few changed leaves. — Beech trees are pale green; beech trees have shed many leaves & those on the trees are almost all green. — Ash trees are purple & brown, & some almost bare. — Great tooth poplar are yellow & green. Yellow birches have shed most of their leaves, and black birches have shed many; of these a large number has fallen to day. — Butternuts are mostly bare; have shed many leaves to day. — Rough bark wild cherry is mostly green. — Chestnuts are not so yellow and brown as on Round Hill, but are generally yellow & green. — Maples that are not green are yellow; a few small ones are reddish. — Walnuts are green, yellow, brownish. Aspen poplar has green and yellow leaves. — Alternate leaf dogwood has reddish leaves.

These woods, especially on the south side, have less appearance of decay, than most woods.

The Mountains, Holyoke & Torn have not altered much since last week. Oaks are green, chestnuts are more yellow, & some other trees, and birches, so numerous, are a little more inclined to brown; are of a dark buff color, perhaps. Red color has not increased to appearance. Oaks are not red.

The regions around that are wooded, are more yellow than last week; and there is more that is brownish, though not very much except the mountain birches, and they are not yet brown. There is brown in almost all woods, but it is not yet conspicuous.

October, 1849.

Tuesday 16

Living Things.

Crickets continue their evening noise, but it is much fainter than it has been.

Katadids have nearly or quite ceased to thrill. I have heard none for some evenings past. P.S. One heard this evening.

Flies are about horses enough to keep their tails in motion. Yet very few are seen; very few are about.

House flies have ceased to trouble. A few remain in a warm room.

Snake. I saw a brown one three days ago.

Birds. Flocks of small birds are seen, which came from the north apparently. Robins yet remain but are rare. I have seen in flocks of blackbirds. Birds that continue through the winter are seen or heard, as crows, blue jays, chickadees, speckled woodpeckers.

Squirrels. There are some red & striped squirrels, but a sight of one is rare. Grey ones are very scarce or at least, I do not see any. Black squirrels seem to have entirely disappeared.

Evergreens.

Pines are now shedding their leaves, that came out in 1848. They fall with the leaves of deciduous trees, or about the same time.

Evergreens on the mountains are now distinct, the color of those around them being more or less changed.

Evergreens do not shed all the leaves of 1848, but for the greater part, some remain & will not fall until 1850.

Firs have some yellow or brown leaves. The leaves seem to live several years. Hemlocks may be similar.

Deciduous Trees

tulip Trees are yellow and green.

Gettis Trees are entirely green yet.

Maples have lost most of their redness since the frost. Some pale red remains.

There are some delicate tints of yellow. The red leaves have mostly fallen, that is the bright red & many of the pale red. Some maples have mainly brownish leaves, & others have the color of the mountain birches.

Button Balls. Many large green & greenish leaves have fallen. Some brownish leaves on trees & ground.

Walnuts in the meadows & elsewhere. Some of these ~~trees~~ are quite brown, a very dark brown. Have altered much since the frost.

Pine Oaks on Mill River, or near it are generally quite green - some are turning brown. There is no red or reddish, & probably will be none.

White Maples are of a pale green. No red or very little.

Cucumber Tree is mostly green.

Horse chestnuts shed many green leaves with yellow ones, &c.

Striped Maple, (Wests.) leaves orange, & mostly fallen.

October 1849

Wednesday 17. Elizabeth & Charles left for Hartford.

The Season,

The Poke Berry or Garget, on sides of rail road, was all fresh & green and red before the frost. It had ripe berries almost black, and blossoms, and berries in every state between. The frost has lopped and injured some of these great herbs, and others remain unharmed. The birds have eaten many of the ripe berries. Quack calls this, Poke, Virginia Poke, or Poke Weed.

Colors of leaves in Autumn - from Emerson.

- Black Birch. Shades of ochreous yellow, or pale orange, or a delicate yellow, lighter than orange, nearly a lemon color.
- White (Canoe) Birch. Color not given.
- White (Deltoid leaf) Birch. Leaves fade to a rich yellow.
- Yellow Birch. Leaves become of a soft, pale yellow.
- ^{up to the Pepperidge. Shades of crimson or scarlet}
Hornbeam. Shades of scarlet & crimson and orange, ^{seem purplish red at a distance.}
- Hophornbeam. Orange brown, yellowish brown & russet, shades.
- Shellbark Hickory. In October, they become of an orange brown, or orange russet, & finally a deep russet. [He uses russet for brown, not reddish brown.]
- Mockernut Hickory. Become a full deep, orange brown gradually fading to russet.
- Pignut Hickory. As early as October, leaves become of a russet orange, or rich orange with a brown tint overspread.
- Bitternut Hickory. Assume a rich orange color, and retain a faint tinge when other species are russet & brown.
- Chestnut. He gives the color of burs & chestnuts, but not of the leaves.
- White Oak. Leaves turn to a pleasant purple or violet color, different from other leaves.
- Swamp White Oak. Leaves in fading become of a light leather yellow.
- Black or Yellow Oak. Late in autumn, leaves become of a rich, yellowish brown, or russet, or russet orange.
- Scarlet Oak. Rich & beautiful deep scarlet color red dotted with crimson or orange scarlet. Distinguish this from all other Oaks, in autumn.
- Red Oak. In latter part of autumn, the midrib and veins of the leaves are often of a rich red color; and leaves turn to a uniform dark red before they fall.
- Red Maple. Has a variety of rich hues earlier than any other tree, & is conspicuous in the autumnal landscape. Change begins in August & is gone by Nov. 1. He does give its colors exactly but mentions scarlet, crimson, & orange.
- Sugar Maple. Before the first frost, the leaves often become of a splendid orange or gold; sometimes of a bright scarlet or crimson. Each tree differs somewhat from others.
- White & other maples. Color not given.
- Bass. Leaves turn to a lemon yellow.

October 1849

Wednesday 17.

Colors of autumnal leaves - from Emerson, continued.

Black Cherry (*C. serotina*). Rough bark. Leaves in autumn turn to a deep orange, sprinkled & bordered with scarlet & crimson. Later they change to ochre-yellow, pale.

Other Cherries. Color not given.

White Ash. Leaves turn to rich, mellow olive purple. They fall early.

Red Ash. Leaves become russet.

Black Ash. Color becomes russet.

Elm White, or common. The green turns to a sober brown, sometimes touched with a bright golden yellow.

Celastrus Scandens. Leaves turn yellow early.

Ampelopsis. Leaves turn purple. Deep red or crimson early in autumn. It is a conspicuous ornament in its climbings, in autumnal months.

Arrow wood (*Viburnum dentatum*). Leaves ^{dark} crimson in Oct.

Whortleberries. Most species change their leaves to different deep shades of scarlet & crimson, and contribute much to the rich coloring of autumn.

Flowering Dogwood. Leaves begin early to change to a purple, & turn to a rich scarlet or crimson above, with a light russet beneath, or to crimson on a buff or orange ground above, with a glaucous purple beneath. The tree is beautiful in autumn as well as in flowering time.

Witch Hazel. Leaves become a delicate leather yellow when the flowers are expanding.

Hackmatack leaves turn to a soft-leather yellow, and fall first days in November.

These colors do not all correspond with those in this part of the state but in general are nearly the same.

Holliage.

Rode out to Bensonville P.M. with Apphia & Penin. Came in by old Dwight place.

The color of the forests and trees in open land changes daily. The eastern & western hills, with Holyoke & Tom are generally some shade of yellow - there is a vast world of yellow. This yellow is all shades - golden yellow, brownish yellow, buff yellow, leather yellow, orange yellow, lemon yellow, ochreous yellow, &c. Bright shades of yellow are not ^{so} common now, as they have been; they give place to darker yellows, some approximating to brown.

October 1849

Wednesday 17.

Foliage.

The Chestnut Regions on Tom & Holyoke are now yellow of some shade, exhibiting a vast extent of that color. The birch region above is of a darker yellow, or of an orange brown, or yellowish brown. The evergreens are very distinct. The Oaks continue greenish but are losing their green, without assuming a very distinct color at a distance, except some are seen to be reddish, or many perhaps are so.

I find that the position of the spectator & of the sun has much to do with the colors of the mountains now, as well as in the spring. In further examination, I think nearly all the yellows are brownish yellows, or inclining to brown.

Roberts Hill & other Hills to the Northwest show an abundance of oak yellow or yellowish brown, and the green is fast disappearing. The Oaks, or some of them are becoming reddish & are seen to be so at a distance.

In the valley of Mill River & on the plains adjoining, some scarlet & white oaks of good size are quite red, others are more green than red. Small oaks in open lands & in the edge of woods are generally red, more or less bright. Red Oaks show very little that is reddish.

Some of the maples in this valley & on this plain show a brilliant red yet, though the frost has made less red than there was before. The orange, ochreous & other yellow colors of the maples are some of them very rich & delicate. Some maples continue quite green. Some red maples are brownish, & have shed most of their leaves.

Thursday 18.

Foliage of the Mountains H. & T.

The colors of the mountains seem darker today than yesterday. There are a few trees of a bright orange or yellow color - perhaps great teeth poplars or maples. The chestnut region is of a yellowish brown, but strongly inclined to brown. The upper leaves of chestnuts are evidently, some yellow & some brown; but more brown leaves perhaps than yellow. The green leaves are more hidden.

In the Oak region, near lower part of woods and northerly portion of them, green trees are visible, and some that are reddish, some brownish. Green trees are seen scattered about on other parts of Holyoke, apparently Oaks chiefly. The red Oaks on the steep part of the mountain are distinctly green, but a different green from the evergreens.

In the birch region the birches have lost most of their yellow & are almost brown.

Mr. Tom is much like Holyoke. Has fewer oaks and less green, but shows its green trees scattered about, and a few trees of bright yellow.

October 1849

Thursday 18. - continued.

Foliage of the Mountains - continued.

Around the steep rocks, on southern part of Holyoke red, yellow & brown trees are seen, mostly small.

Mount Warner seems quite brownish, with but little yellow; so does Mt. Toby, but I did not get a good view of them. The oak red of Mt. Warner is not yet very distinct.

Foliage on Fort Hill, E. and S. sides.

Ash Trees are mostly nearly bare of leaves. Some trees have brown leaves, and a few have green leaves or greenish.

Butternuts. Most of these trees are nearly bare. Some have greenish & brownish leaves; and yellowish

yellow Birches. Many are bare. Some retain brown or dark yellow leaves.

Black Birches, are of a dark yellow, like those of the mountains.

Poplars, great Cuths, are yellow & greenish, and a little brown. Some, or most, are of a bright Orange color.

White or aspen Poplars are mostly yellow; some green.

Beech Trees have green mostly - some yellowish ^{and} reddish & brownish. No beech nuts here this year.

Hornbeam leaves of shaded trees are generally green with some yellow. In more exposed situations, the upper leaves are reddish, & fruit-leaves.

River Poplars. A few below the hill. These and others have shed many leaves. Those remaining are mostly brown or greenish brown. Some green.

Elms, as in village, green, yellow, brown.

Slippery Elms. Young trees are mostly green. The larger tree by West's path has green, yellow, brown.

Ironwood Some trees greenish. Others some yellow & brown.

Chestnuts. There are three colors, green, yellow brown - sometimes all these in the same tree.

Brown is most conspicuous in some trees, and yellow in others. Some have considerable green.

Chestnut lears are generally brown & open and boys and girls gather chestnuts daily. Many or most of the chestnuts adhere to the tree yet, I think.

Bass Trees. Many on this Hill are nearly bare. Others have many leaves remaining - green, yellow and brown.

Alternate leaf Dogwood. Trees green in shade - purplish when more exposed.

Cherry, rough bark, large & small, mostly green.

October 1849

Thursday 18. — continued

Foliage on Fort Hill continued.

Oaks.

The tall, majestic Red Oaks on S. side of hill are generally green, & the large green leaves make much green here as well as elsewhere. Some trees, indeed most, have more or less, reddish, yellowish, or brownish leaves; or reddish brown, or some other shade. One or two large trees differ from the rest, all the leaves having lost their green, and assumed a brownish yellow, with some red. Some smaller trees have almost all the leaves red or reddish.

White Oaks are becoming red, or reddish brown. Some trees have changed most of the green; others less.

Scarlet Oaks, have some red leaves & some others not green. Leaves are changing color. Are not so far advanced as White Oaks.

Hard & Red Maples, chiefly the former. Some have much green with yellow; most are of a brilliant orange color, or many are. Red color hardly seen.

Walnuts (seem Pignuts) Some are of a fine orange or yellow; some are green or greenish.

Bitternuts have both green & yellow leaves.

Shagbarks in the Meadow seem to be all thoroughly brown.

Celastrus scandens. Leaves pale green. Berries yellow.

Sumacs under the hill — red, yellow, green.

Grape vines all brown & dead.

Alders at bottom of hill — most of leaves fallen. Those remaining, green, yellow, brown.

Viburnum lentago. Leaves fallen.

Maple Leaf *Viburnum*. Leaves have been reddish are faded. Not much color.

About West's Place.

Sassafras is yellow & green.

Witch Hazel has rich yellow leaves, and yellow blossoms also.

Silver Poplar is mostly yellow. Some green.

Mulberries are green, or turned brown by the frost, apparently.

Spice Bush has shed its yellow leaves.

Trees growing in the shade do not assume the same colors as those in open land; or do not assume them so soon. Remain green longer.

Very many leaves have fallen at Fort Hill, and the ground is covered; in some places, thickly covered. Yet more are on the trees than on the ground — perhaps $\frac{3}{4}$ are on the trees.

Some Maples & cherries are almost bare.

October 1849

Thursday 18. — continued.

Foliage — continued.

Some species of trees still retain a rich yellow color. I know not how to designate it — orange, lemon, buff, or some other, more than one shade. Trees which exhibit this soft mellow color at Fort Hill, are hard maples, pig-nuts and great tooth poplars. Birches are darker. Witchazel leaves, when they remain yellow, have a similar shade of yellow, & some other leaves.

Trees which have two or three colors, or four, generally have the brown or red at the top, the yellow lower or more interior, and the green below or within the yellow. Many trees have brown tops, yellow middles and green lower parts. This was noticed before the frost, but has been more distinct since. The frost first strikes the ends of the branches. The ends of the higher branches are first bare of leaves. Many trees are now seen with the ends of the higher branches naked. But leaves fall from other parts of the tree.

Leaves change to yellow & then to brown. Many fall while yellow, & do not become brown on the tree.

Leaves changed to red, generally fall red, I think, but may be changed to reddish brown by frost, or to brown.

Some leaves change from green to brown without any other color. perhaps many do before frost. Frost changes many from green to brown.

The leaves of some trees fall green, or greenish brown.

Some trees reverse the order of colors noticed above; having green at the top and yellow next below, and brown the lowest.

Bloody leaves. There is one maple at Fort Hill and perhaps ^{with} more brownish yellow leaves spotted with blood red. The red spots are very irregular in shape, and some leaves are two thirds or half covered with them; others not one fourth, not an eighth, having only one or two small bright red spots. If blood had to these. I have seen very few of these singular leaves before.

Starflowers & golden rods still bloom in and about Fort Hill woods; also on Round Hill.

October 1849.

Friday 19.

Foliage in the village.

Colors change every day; become more brown or dark-colored, viz. those that are not green: and green changes to yellow, reddish or brown. Some of the changes seem to be the effect of frost, viz. the frost of Monday morning. Others, probably most, are natural changes, the effect of natural decay.

Elms are the most conspicuous trees in the village, from their number, height, and spreading branches. Some are almost all green; some nearly all yellow; others mostly brown. Many have two or three of these colors. A few have lost their leaves. Elms are not beautiful in their decay; they add to the variegated scenery of the village in autumn, but are not admired for their beautiful colors. There is too much brown about them, and when a tree is all yellow, it is not of the right shade.

Maples. These are much more numerous than elms; perhaps 8 or 10 to one, but are much smaller. The red maples are more faded than sugar maples; the leaves are brown & reddish brown, with some yellow, and other hues. are falling fast. Sugar maples have lost their bright reds, but many of them are beautiful, and splendid. A large number have the exterior leaves partly of a faint red, and the other part yellow or green, and these trees look finely. Many have rich, mellow shades of yellow, from golden yellow to brownish yellow, and present a fine appearance, and gorgeous. Others are all green or greenish. Not a few have three colors. Some have four. The reddish that now remains is not at the top, more than below; is rather on the outside. When there are three colors, brown is at the top, yellow in the middle, and green in lower part. Some trees have bare limbs at the top, and a few trees are all bare. There are various colors and shades, and tints, between bare or brown trees, and trees brightly green.

One tree in Fruit Street is of a bright red, almost of a blood color. It is a small round top tree.

Button Woods have green and brownish green leaves, and very many have fallen. There is no beauty in the foliage.

Tulip Trees. But few in the village. The colors reverse the common order. The most green leaves are at the top, the yellow in the middle, and brown at the bottom. They have some fine shades of yellow, and the autumnal appearance is good before they become brown.

Cucumber Tree, one in village. These trees are mostly green.
Magnolia grandiflora, two, yet. A few brownish and yellowish leaves.
Magnolia glauca, one.

Horse Chestnut. Some almost all green; others mostly yellow. Others brown or brown & yellow, & partly bare. Others all bare. Chestnut, ripe. Some trees look well.

October 1846

Friday 19. continued.

Foliage in the Village - continued.

Thorn Locusts (*Gleditsia*), are yellow & green. Leaves fall when yellow, or green. Do not turn brown on the trees. Some of these trees are quite bare, and are full of dangling pods. Others are partially naked; indeed almost all are so. They have little or no autumnal beauty.

Robinia locusts (the common and the clammy) are green to the last, most of them. Some become yellow; and some are turned to brownish green by frost. Leaves are falling. Are generally quite green yet.

Mountain Ash. Leaves in change, have little beauty. Some are green; others reddish, yellow, brown; many fallen. Some red berries remain.

Ash Trees. Most are bare or nearly so. Some are full of seeds. A few are purplish, yellowish, brownish; and a few are greenish.

Butternuts. Nearly all bare. A few have some greenish or brownish leaves. The large trees on Bridge-street are all bare.

Black Mulberry, on this side of Round Hill is mostly green; some brownish leaves.

Other mulberries - seem enlivened by frost, but have some green yellow Willows. Are mostly green; a little yellow.

Weeping Willows. Are fully green yet.

Bass American. Most of leaves fallen. Those remaining greenish brown. Tops bare.

Hickories. The figmuts, on Round Hill, N.E. of buildings on this side of Hill, or N.E. side; are different shades of yellow; some have a rich appearance, some are like dark or brownish yellow. Some green leaves. - I notice two Shagbarks, on N. side of Hill by path to the spring and Steam-engine, and their leaves were orange and not brown. Perhaps were mockernuts. Shagbark trees in and about the village are brown and some a dark brown, & leaves curled. Walnuts are ripe; the pericarps are partly open & many open in falling and let out the walnut. They ripen about the same time with chestnuts.

Bitternuts in Maple street, are pale green, or yellow & green.

Gelt's Trees about Maple Street are yet green.

Hornbeams in Mr. Joy's lot, have considerable reddish, and some green, brownish, &c. Appear very well. Fruit leaves are reddish.

Red Oaks by Mr. Joy's fence - are mostly green. Some reddish and yellowish leaves.

Hackmatacks are beginning to turn of a dark yellow.

Catalpa Trees. Leaves are green where not killed by frost. Those are brown and mostly fallen.

Ailanthus. At Dr. Barrett's, these huge leaves were killed by the frost. are brown & many fallen. Dr. Allen's trees being very near his house, ^{the leaves} were not killed by the frost. Leaves are green, but some are turning yellow, or rather pale green. A few partly brown.

October 1849

Friday 19. continued

Foliage in the village - continued

English Trees.

English Oaks at Brighton. Are almost all green, but a few yellow leaves show themselves. The large Oak in Joy's lot is mostly ^{green} but has some brownish leaves, none yellow.

English Elms at Brighton. These are almost all green but some leaves of golden yellow show themselves.

English Bass or Linden, at Brighton. Many leaves fell early. Many remain and are mostly green; some are brownish, &c. They have much more foliage than American Bass, and it is more green.

Hawthorn } both are English. Both are green.
Buckthorn }

Lilacs are green.

Syringas, so called, are mostly green. A little yellow.

Rose bushes; some are green; some species, reddish brown.
Flowering Almond. Leaves green.

Climbers.

Grape leaves - all brown and withered.

Ampelopsis. Leaves fallen.

Trumpet Flower at Dr. Allen's. Leaves green and pale green.

Trumpet Honey Suckle. Leaves mostly green; some yellow. Red berries.

Virginia Boulder. Green leaves & white filaments.

Celastrus scandens. Leaves green. Berries yellow.

Matrimony Vine - many leaves fallen. Those left are green.

Fruit Trees.

These still give the village a green appearance with the help of some others.

Apple Trees. The general color is green in the village, yet many trees are pale green, or partially yellowish, reddish or brownish. Many leaves fallen.

Peach Trees. Generally green, but many have a large portion of reddish or yellowish leaves or both, many fallen.

Cherries. Most are green, but many have reddish yellowish or brownish leaves; mostly reddish.

Pear Trees. Some green; some purplish, & brownish, &c.

Plum Trees have a few greenish & yellowish leaves. Most have fallen.

Apricots. Leaves green.

Quinces. Leaves green. The rich yellow quinces look finely among the green leaves.

Currents } leaves mostly fallen. Those left yellowish, &c.
Missouri Currents }

Gooseberries. Most of leaves fallen. Those left greenish, &c.

Many leaves have fallen from almost all fruit-trees. They fall when green, as well as after they are yellowish, brownish, &c.

Crab Apple Trees are bare, or very nearly so.

October 1840

Friday 19. continued.

Foliage in the village - continued.

Silver Poplars here are green. At Mr. Wests yellow.

Lombardy Poplars, near Mill River, are yellow & green.

Snowballs & These Viburnums have some green leaves
Highsrambury. And many reddish or purple ones.

Other viburnums have some reddish leaves.

Barberries are almost all green. Berries now red.

Smoke Trees. Leaves are all green. The smoky
filaments are light brown.

Sumacs in village, tall, are red & green. These are translucent.
Others are generally red. Where sheltered they are more
green and less red.

Elders seem to be quite green.

Dogwoods at Brights, and by Joy's fence, the flowering species,
have beautiful reddish leaves, as in the forests, and
more advanced than in the woods.

Osage Orange. Mr Shepards. Leaves green & pale green.

Shepardia at Mr Allens. Leaves green.

Thimbleberries, much in the shade, have most green leaves
but some yellowish & some reddish ones.

Trees without leaves. Butternuts, Ash, and
some maples, elms, bass, thorny locust
horse chestnut. Others of these species of trees
have only tops & ends of limbs bare. Crab apple
& some plum trees are nearly bare. Mountain
ash has some bare limbs.

Many leaves have fallen in the village, but
the greater part, probably three fourths or more
remain on the trees.

Red, I think, does not change into yellow,
but sometimes fades and leaves a yellowish brown.
I think yellow does not change to red, that is,
a bright yellow does not. I am not certain
about these things. Will maples now green
have branches of bright red? I think not.
Why not? I cannot tell. Perhaps frost prevents.

PINES. White Pines in the village & out are
now very green & clean, having shed the old leaves.
Most of the leaves now on the trees grew this year,
but some remain that grew in 1848.

Yellow Pines are not so forward and show
a great deal of brown, though the brown leaves
have begun to fall.

October 1849.

Saturday 20.

The Second Heavy Frost appears this morning. — Foliage changes fast, partly owing to frost perhaps. Leaves fall plentifully from some trees.

Holyoke Foliage.

In the afternoon, I ascended Holyoke, and descended by way of the Crack, N.E. of the house. It was pleasant, and several persons were on the summit. It seems that people ascend the mountain as long as the weather is mild.

The colors of the foliage, as seen from the meadow, were less brown, and more bright, than when seen from Northampton village. There is some deception in regard to these mountain hues, and they do not appear the same when seen from different places; do not appear the same in a cloudy day and in sunshine.

The Chestnut Region was brown, yellowish brown, dark yellow, other yellow, yellowish green, pale green, green. The green seemed mostly oak; chestnuts had some green. Near $\frac{2}{3}$ of chestnuts seemed brownish: $\frac{1}{3}$ yellow & green.

In Oak Spots, more north, & towards edge of woods, were many green tops & greenish; some white oak red, some red of other oaks, some brown, &c.

On steep parts of mountain, were green, pale green, yellowish green, brown, &c. Evergreens not included.

In several places were some trees of a shade of yellow, or shades, more bright and light than the other yellows on the mountain. These seemed to be g.t. poplars (light yellow) and some maples and walnuts, (a brighter yellow.)

In ascending the mountain I found the colors as follows: — (on the side & about top.)

White Oaks. some on lower part, & some on top, none on steep part. Some were almost all of a brown color, or hazel brown; others, of a dull red color; others green & brown or green & a little reddish.

Scarlet Oaks. Few show scarlet color or any bright red. Some are green & hazel brown, some are green with some red & brown, and yellow. A few have green and a brighter red. They have many green leaves as yet, perhaps nearly half; the others ^{are} of the oak-brown, reddish and yellowish.

Black or yellow. There are some of these on the lower part of the mountain, I think; none on the steep part nor summit. They have green leaves, & those of the oak-brown, & yellowish. Colors are rather dirty. No beauty in their foliage. Leaves spotted. Leaves about as large as those of red oak. Some may be called reddish.

October 1849

Saturday. 20. continued

Nolyoke Foliage continued.

Red Oaks. Some of these are on lower part of the mountain; and on the steep, rocky part, there are no others. On the summit & S.E. of it there are white oaks and red oaks. Black & Scarlet Oaks do not ascend above the steep places, and the jingle stones. Red Oaks vary much in color. Many have more green leaves than all others; some have almost all leaves green, or pale green. The greenest trees are on the steep ascent; and some on this ascent are almost all yellow. Near the summit (and some elsewhere) are trees with all the leaves brown of different shades; or almost all brown, with a little yellowish; or mostly brown with a little green. Sometimes lower down ~~are almost~~ all brown, yellow; & some on the summit are almost all green. The brown & red oak are various, but none like the brown of the chestnut - all darker. I have used the term hazel brown or oak-brown for a common color on these & other oaks; which sometimes approximates to reddish brown. Red Oak colors are green, pale green, yellow, yellowish brown, hazel brown. Several shades. The same leaves often have two or three shades. Some leaves are decidedly reddish. Probably half of all red oak leaves, or more, are yet green. The large bright green leaves look well; but there is not much beauty in the autumnal colors, though more than in black oak, which have similar hues, but rather mixed & dirty.

The Red Oaks are with white oaks on eastern descent, but near the summit, white ones are the most plentiful, and perhaps lower down. Colors of Red Oak on this side much on the other.

Oaks seen from the summit & fartherly, on lower part of mountain show green, white oak red or dull pale red, some bright red, oak-brown, &c. The brown of all oaks is similar.

Chestnuts. Many are all brown; many are brown and yellow. A few are mostly green; and some are mostly yellow. Brown predominates. Leaves falling fast. On the northern side where I came down, & where were many chestnuts, & recent growth or spraddles, the leaves were more generally brown than on large trees, where I went up.

Chestnut (Bees, I think, are generally open and brownish; many chestnut, have fallen, probably; the greater part seem to be on the trees, & will be shaken down by the first wind or rain. In open land they are more advanced.

Birches. The leaves have generally fallen from black birch trees on all parts of the mountain. Here & there a tree retains some of its leaves. White birch trees, oval leaf, have shed many leaves, and retain many. Almost all trees have some. Most of the leaves are brown; some dark yellow. The birch-brown has considerably diminished on the steep, stony part of the mountain. Birches do not grow on the backside, upper part.

Ash
Butternut } These trees are mostly bare. A few leaves remain
Bass } on some. Bass has a few green & brown leaves.

October 1849

Saturday 20. continued
Hollyoke Foliage - continued.

Walnuts. On the S.W. side, they are mostly orange, or some shade of yellow. Not many on that side. Some are bright; others dark yellow. On the top most walnuts are brown, but some are orange, or dark yellow. On the S.E. descent where walnut abounds, they almost all have dead brown, curled leaves, many fallen. There are some red oaks and evergreens, among them, and white oaks, but in general little else is seen but brown walnut.

I got a sight at the Walnut region on the back side of the range, farther east, and there was the same dead, dull brown of walnut leaves, with a little intermixture of evergreens, oaks, &c.

I found trees with these dead leaves, having leaves in 55, but ~~some~~, or many, had leaves in 55 and 75. The leaves on the orange-colored trees were the same, or generally in 55 and 75. I am satisfied that the species of Walnut cannot be determined from the leaves becoming brown earlier or later. On Hochamun street is a large tree bearing pignuts, with dead brown leaves, and one bearing shagbark walnuts, east of Johnson's barn is equally brown. In Northampton meadow, Walnuts generally are brown, almost black, but some are yet yellow - not pignuts, I presume. The shagbark walnuts, fine trees, on Fort River, in Hadley, as seen from the mountain, are very dark brown.
* I may be wrong. This may be a bitternut, I think it is.

Maples. But few on the mountain, except small ones. Some are golden or orange; more are yellowish brown, & some have lost most of the leaves. Those green last week seem yellow now. Those yellow last week are brownish.

Dogwoods. The flowering species are purple & red and make a fine appearance in the woods.

Celastrus scandens has green leaves yet, and just below the rocks near the house, one is seen full of yellow berries.

Ampelopsis leaves have fallen on the mountain as elsewhere, as far as I observed.

Shrub Oaks on the Summit have leaves of dark red, brownish and green.

Celtis, or Kettle Tree near the house is still full of green leaves, and ripe berries.

Starflower } Still bloom on the summit, and probably
Golden Rods } some others.
Herb Robert }

Frost does not seem to have had much effect on the summit. The brown of walnuts might be supposed the effect of frost, but I found them brown before there had been any frost.

The mountain is generally covered, or nearly so, with leaves. Very few Oak leaves have fallen.

October 1849

Saturday 20 continued.

Prospect from Holyoke.

There was some smoke from the back side of Mt. Tom and the hills N.E. and W. were not very distinct. There was enough to be seen however, to show that foliage had changed much since I was here on the 12th, and had become brown, a large portion of it that is not evergreen, both on lowlands and hills.

Hadley Streets. The West Street exhibited two rows of brown and yellow; most of these colors made by elms, but some by other trees. The Middle Street exhibited two narrower rows of yellow, brownish, and a little reddish - the colors of maples chiefly. Not so brown as the elms of the West Street.

Towards Amherst, from Hadley, were a brown Walnut trees; brownish & a little reddish from red maples; dull red & brown & some other hues from white oaks, &c.

Deciduous woods on Mt. Warner, Mt. Toby, hills of Pelham &c. appeared mostly brown, but were obscured a little by smoke.

Trees on Fort River mostly brown; Hickories dark brown; some trees a little red; some a little yellow, &c.

Trees in South Hadley and Granby mostly brown, but some had other colors, including reddish & yellowish.

The Hollow between the House & the Crack, or cross-valley, has soil and trees of good size & height. These Oaks are more green, maples more yellow, and Walnuts more orange, than those about the house summit. Some Walnuts here are quite brown. Trees shaded, and trees on good soil, do not change their foliage so soon as those of the same species growing in open places, on rocks and lean soil.

Animals. Grasshoppers, Crickets & yellow Butterflies are plenty in Northampton meadows, and Hockanum Pastures. Two or three Katadids were heard in the woods. I started up one Partridge. Men & boys with guns are seen & heard. They kill some squirrels & birds.

Maples on Hockanum Street, quite green, Oct. 12. are now pale green, yellow and brown. Some deep green on one or two Violets & Polygalas bloom in Hockanum pastures.

October 1849

Sunday 21.

At meeting Am. & P.M. Mr Bement of E.H. preached.

Monday 22. Prices.

Winter Apples, very scarce, are sold at 1 dollar per bushel, and some more, 11.25.

Potatoes are more plenty than in past years. Merinos and ordinary kinds ~~are~~ bought at about 30 cents, by the small dealer, Chenangoes, at 40 and 42 cents, Carters about 50 cents, and some of them more.

Butter is worth 18 to 20 cents. Cheese 10 cents by 2 or 3 pounds, 8 cents by 100 lbs.

Flour common superfine, 6 per barrel. Extra higher, 6.50. Fancy brand about 7.

Oyle is about 80 cents. Corn about 75.

Grass fed Cows have been worth 4.50 to 5.00 per 100 lbs.

Lambs have been 1.50 to 2.50. Some 1.00. Some 3.00.

Cats, sell at 42 cents.

Quinces 1.00 bushel, and some are higher.

Peaches are about done. Fall peaches raised in this vicinity have been sold from 1.00. to 1.50. Some as low as 75 cts.

Sweet Potatoes. Very many sold here. are now 2 3/4 cents per lb. About 1.50 per bushel.

Mostly the Indian Corn still remains in bunches in the meadows. Some has been carted home. People seem to cart it when convenient, or when other work is out of the way. I am informed that mice sometimes injure it, when it stands long in bunches, especially if the bunches are on or near grass land; and that Crows sometimes pick the ears. I do not learn that much damage is done by crows or other birds.

The broom Corn is all carried from the meadows. It is heavy with seed. The prostrate broom stalks and leaves are all of a light brown color.

Rock on side of Holyoke

About 25 rods north of the junction of the old and new roads ~~or paths~~ that go up the mountain, and perhaps 15 rods below the old N.S. path, there is a large rock among the trees, about 25 feet in diameter and 20 feet above the ground, & probably some feet below the surface. It is globular or rounded on some or most of its sides, and must have fallen from the steep rocky mountain many ages since. I conclude it is greenstone, though it has not the cracks and inequalities so common in that kind of stone.

Dam at Newcity filled in afternoon and evening, or river-pond above the dam. A great collection of people.

October, 1849.

Tuesday 23d.

Thunder and lightning in the evening.

Wednesday 24. Westhampton, &c.

Rode to Bensonville with wife and two daughters. Wife remained there. Rode to Dr. Hooker's, Westhampton with two daughters; took dinner with Sister Hooker & the rest, and returned to Hall's, & then home.

Foliage as seen on this route.

Chestnut leaves have generally fallen; and the leaves of many other species of trees and shrubs have mostly fallen. Leaves are plenty on the ground.

Oak trees make a large portion of the foliage which remains. Oak leaves are of various shades from brown and reddish brown to the scarlet leaves of the scarlet Oak. White Oak leaves are brown or a dull red or reddish brown; none are of a bright red; ~~these~~ are more common than scarlet leaves. Some hills exhibited little else but white oak.

Scarlet Oaks have leaves, brown, reddish brown, pale red, and bright red or scarlet, Green leaves gone, generally. These scarlet leaves are seen on the plains, and in most cleared lands, and on the borders of most forests or pieces of woods; but very few are noticed in the midst of large forests, especially on the side of hills & mountains. They are not seen on Hanging Mountain, Turkey Hill, and other hills except in open, half cleared places or on edges. Some very bright scarlet trees meet the eye near the roads.

Red Oaks } These are seen by the road side
Black Oaks } in many places; especially Red Oak.
trees. Their leaves are similar to those seen on Holmoke only more changed from green. Are brown, and yellowish brown, and of the color of a ripe chestnut, and some are a little reddish. Some trees are faintly red all over, or of a chestnut color so deep as to appear reddish.

Hazel color. I have hitherto used this term erroneously I think. I mean the color of a ripe chestnut, or chestnut brown. The hazel color or light brown is much less frequent among the oak leaves, though sometimes seen.

Some Red Oaks show green leaves yet, and perhaps some Scarlet Oaks.

Maples. Many are bare; many retain the lower leaves, and some still make a handsome show, by their orange and other colored leaves, on all parts of the tree. One of these bright is occasionally seen at a distance on the hill side.

Walnuts are generally pignuts; most have brown leaves but not the dark brown seen in the intervals; Some are still yellowish & showy.

Poplars, both small & great aspens, have some bright yellowish leaves. Some are bare & others almost bare.

October 1849

Wednesday 24 continued.

Foliage on Road to Westhampton continued.

Beech trees have green leaves below and those of chestnut brown, &c. above. I refer to trees growing by the road. Those in woods may be different.

Witch Hazels show their blossoms abundantly, by the road sides, and some retain their yellow leaves, but most are bare of leaves.

Apple Trees are becoming yellowish, brown &c. and some are bare.

Pomeroy's Mountain shows much of the brown and reddish brown of the oaks. Seemed to have more of the reddish than some hills in Westhampton.

Piperidge. Some red leaves are seen. Mostly fallen.

Thursday 25.

Foliage of Round Hill.

The rain & winds this week have made leaves fall abundantly. They are in piles on Round Hill; the chestnut-gatherers make many piles, with rakes, in order to discover the chestnuts.

Chestnuts are almost all bare. Some trees have some brownish, yellowish, or greenish leaves.

Oaks.

Scarlet Oaks are many of them of a fine scarlet color. I never saw them more so. Some trees have yet many green leaves, which seem to be changing to scarlet. Brown leaves have fallen. The change in the color of these oaks has most of it taken place within a week or 10 days.

Black or Yellow Oaks, have brown & chestnut colored leaves, and a few greenish, &c. Many leaves fallen from some trees. Perhaps some that I call black or red oaks.

White Oaks. Most of these have brown leaves, but some have reddish leaves, dull, and a few have leaves nearly as bright as those of scarlet oaks.

Red Oaks by Joy's fence have more green leaves than those brownish, reddish, yellowish, &c. Many of these latter colors have fallen.

English Oak in Joy's lot. The leaves adhere to the tree, but most are changed from green to other colors. They resemble the leaves of some red oaks, not green, on Holyoke & elsewhere.

English Oaks in Bright's garden, are mostly green but some yellowish leaves.

Chestnut Burs & Chestnuts have almost all fallen on Round Hill, on the Road to Westhampton, and probably on Holyoke &c.

October 1849

Thursday 25. Chestnut Oaks.

Foliage on Holyoke, &c. as seen from Round Hill and from Rail Road in meadow.

There has been a great change since Saturday last. The Chestnut leaves are almost all fallen, some left as on Round Hill, doubtless. Oaks are prominent in the Oak region, above the pastures that are north of the buildings in Hockanum. (Pines excepted,) and in many places farther east, as far as Hadley extends, perhaps, on the lower part of the mountain, next to the cleared land. These oaks referred to give quite a show of red, of various shades; many are the rusty color & brick color of the white oaks, & others of the more bright red of the scarlet oaks. These colors have been vastly increased and deepened since Saturday. Trees of the same shades are seen here & there where the trees are mostly chestnuts, and they extend into the cleared land, in pastures & other lands, some distance north of the bottom of Holyoke, in southern part of Hadley.

On the steep part of the mountain, above the Chestnut region, these white & scarlet oaks disappear. The colors of the white & scarlet oaks are not observed between the chestnuts and the summit. In this Birch region, the birches have lost their leaves and Red Oaks (*Quercus rubra*) are the only deciduous trees that are distinctly seen. There are many of these that are brown or brownish, and some of a chestnut color approaching to red; others still show green leaves, & some yellowish.

Mount Tom shows much fewer Oaks than Holy^{oke}, or fewer red or reddish leaves. The chestnut region is similar, but perhaps more chestnut trees retain leaves on Tom than on H.

On both mountains, light-colored trees are conspicuous among the brown & red, in some places. These have been noticed before. May be poplars, or maples, or walnuts or all three.

Amherst, Pelham Hills & Belchertown Hills, and Mount Warner exhibit much of oak-red, both white oak and scarlet oak red. The red & black oaks may add some to the hues of the other oaks by their approximation to red, or by being a little tinged with red.

October 1849.

Friday 26.

Wrote to Rev. ~~W.~~ W. Chapman, Deep River (Saybrook)
Conn. in reply.

Saturday 27.

Sunday 28.

At meeting A.M. & P.M. Mr. Edwards of Leon. A.M. Mr. Swift P.M.
Hall in today.

Monday 29.

Apples of Col. in Samuel Edwards 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels
Turnips of do — — — — — 1 peck.
Quince of do — some days since 1 peck.
[settled May 13, 1850.]

Tuesday 30.

Finished letter to Rev. S. C. Vasey, Essex, Conn. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets.

Wednesday 31.

Wrote to Wm. F. Harris, Cambridge, Editor of the
N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Register, about errors.

Wrote to Dr. Field, Hingham, Conn. in reply, and sent
him two pamphlets which he sent for. I owe him 40 cts.

November 1849.

Thermometer

Summ. 1 P.M. 9 P.M.

Thursday 1.	23.	40.	34.	Fair morn. Cloudy Day.	Coast. N.W.
2	26.	49.	31.	Fair & pleasant	N.W.
3	28.	52.	44.	Fair with smoke	Southerly.
Friday 4	50.	68.	53.	Mostly fair, & smoky.	Warm. Various.
5.	47.	56.	52.	Cloudy & smoky.	Little Rain P.M. Various.
6.	48.	55.	51.	Cloudy & smoky	N.E.
7	51.	58.	58.	Cloudy & smoky.	Southerly.
8.	54				

I was absent from Nov 8. to Dec. 29. inclusive and the thermometer was not noticed. November was rather mild, & I saw not a flake of snow. December was not severe and there was no sleighing in the southern part of Connecticut, but some snow, hail & rain

My Expenses

Rail Road to Springfield	0.50
do " to Hartford	0.75
do " to New Haven	1.00
Stage — to Derby	0.50
Rail Road to Stratford.	0.25
do " to Fairfield	0.30
do " to Stamford	0.45
do " to New York	0.65
	and 0.5

Had I gone direct from New Haven to New York without stopping, the expense would have been only \$3.75.

4.45

Returning.

New York to Greenwich	0.55
Greenwich to Milford	0.85
Milford to N. Haven	0.25
New Haven to N. Hampton	2.25

3.90

Total for transportation 8.35 -

Board & Lodging.

At New Haven 4 days	2.00
At Derby 2 meals, 1 lodging.	0.75
At Stratford almost 3 days -	2.00
At Greenfield (in Fairfield) } 5th days & travelling 10.	3.87
At Fairfield 2 meals, 1 lodging	0.63
At Stamford. 2 meals, 1 lodging	1.00
At New York (Sons & aid almost all)	0.57.
At Greenwich 2 meals, 1 lodging	0.63
At Milford 4 meals, 2 lodgings	1.25
At New Haven 4 weeks	14.00.
Paper and pamphlet	0.81
Shaving in N. Haven 9 times	0.50.
Washing in N. Haven	0.25
Ink, quills, lights, apples, postage, &c.	0.80
Expense of living 51 days, &c.	29.12
all	37.47.

November 1849.

Money matters.

Receipts

Nov. 1.	Balance of acct. under Sept. 1.	13. 30.
3	Of Col. Elisha Edwards for note vs Cornelius Pomroy (Gave Col. E. \$5.42. for getting this outlawed note) (on which 16.42 were due)	11. 00.
5	Northampton Bank Dividend 4 1/2 percent. in Oct.	45. 00.
7	Greenfield Bank Dividend 4 " " in Oct.	60. 00.
17	Cousin Samuel Edwards paid on note	430. 75
Dec.	Rec'd at Stamford for an old Stamford bill,	2. 00
"	" " A Bryant Buffalo. balance of his account.	6. 00.
		<u>\$568. 05</u>

Expenditures.

Nov. 1.	Ring for stove 6 ^c . Indemitted 22. clatching for Apr. 12 ^c	0. 40.
2	Godfish 30 ^c . Almanac 6 ^c . Walnuts & cherries 22 ^c	0. 58.
3	Beef 35. Postage 5 ^c . 10 ^c . Splitting wood 25. Saw Potatoes 13	0. 88.
5	Stoddard & Lathrop's bill since April	22. 05
6	To Historical Society, 2 license payment (sent to) Gannett, Savage & Eng.	6. 00
7	Paid Wells for Daguerrotype	8. 00
11	Paid Dr. Walker for Penman's sickness	34. 66.
"	Paid for Redman borrowed with Fanny & left.	0. 92
"	Paid for binding Blank Book 25 ^c . Paris Bonnet, repair. 50	0. 75
"	Postage 7 ^c . Crackers 7. Quills 6 ^c . Washing 50 ^c	0. 70
	[Shave 29. 36. Left at home 25. 00. borrowed at N. Haven 10 ^c]	74. 94
{I went to Connecticut, Nov. 8. - thence to N. York and back to Conn. Came home Dec. 29.		
	Wife & Pin expended in my absence	9. 75
	I expended on my visit to Conn. 9 or 10 or 52 days.	37. 47.
	Hall had of wife	1. 00
	[Repaid by him Jan 10.]	
Dec 31.	Paid Thayer for meat in my absence	0. 50
"	do. for sausages 20 ^c . Beans 5.	0. 25
	a pitcher 10 ^c . Postage 20 ^c . & George 13 ^c	0. 50
	account at Stoddard & Lathrop's 84 ^c	0. 84
	Paid Coats for sawing wood	0. 50.
1850		<u>125. 75</u>
Jan 1.	Balance to new account	442. 30.
		<u>\$568. 05</u>

November 1849.

Thursday 1st.

November begins with a clear, cold morning. Heavy frost this morning. The Thermometer was below 32° only one morning in October. There was not much freezing in October.

Foliage.

An accumulation of leaves continued on the trees till the present week. The wind and rain of Monday and Tuesday made havoc among the leaves, and the trees were generally stripped.

Comparison of Oct. 26. (last Friday) and Nov. 1.

Elms, many had a good supply of yellowish (dirty yellow) leaves, some even bare, Oct. 26. They still made much show in the village, though not beautiful. Now all are bare.

Maples. Red maple leaves fell before Oct. 26. Sugar Maple leaves then had a fine appearance on some trees, being of a soft delicate orange or yellow; or yellowish tinged with red; and a few had many green leaves. Many trees were partially or entirely bare, the bareness beginning at the top & working downwards. Now almost all are bare. Perhaps half a dozen trees can be seen in the village with yellowish & a few greenish leaves; and others have some brown leaves on the lower limbs.

Locusts, Gleditschias, some had yellowish leaves and some were naked, Oct. 26. The greater part of leaves had fallen. Now all have fallen. (not red pods hang to the naked limbs, & begin to fall).

Locusts. Robinias common, are gradually losing their leaves, but many still retain green or greenish leaves. The leaves fall when greenish.

Tulip Trees. On the 26th Oct. they had yellow leaves at the top, and below had brownish leaves, & were partly naked. Now all are naked of leaves, but have an abundance of conical pistils full of seeds or shedding seeds.

Button Wood trees are mostly bare; retain a few greenish leaves; had more on 26th Oct, but they were thin then.

Horse Chestnuts are mostly naked. Some had leaves Oct. 26, and a few remain yet.

Red oaks by Joy's fence have shed $\frac{2}{3}$ of their leaves; One third remain and are of a chestnut brown, or some may be called reddish brown, though the red is faint. There is color enough in the leaves to make some show.

Hornbeam in Joy's lot are full of brownish leaves. Their leaves adhere to the trees like those of the beech. Many fall.

Flowering Dogwood by Joy's fence in Bright's garden had reddish & purplish leaves, Oct. 26 and looked well; now all are gone.

Round Hill trees are all bare except some brownish & reddish Oaks, chiefly white & scarlet oaks. The scarlet Oaks are less bright than they were Oct. 26.

November, 1849

Thursday 1st.

Foliage Oct 26. and Nov 1.

European Trees are more green than those of New England.

English Elms now appear finely; are generally green, with yellow leaves on the top & some elsewhere. Not much altered since the 26th.

English Lindens are gradually shedding leaves, but are still greenish & yellowish with leaves, which are rather thin on the trees, the greater part having fallen. The American Bass trees were bare Oct. 26, or nearly so.

English Oaks at Brighton are green with some yellow. The tree in Jay's lot has become brownish & leaves are thin; has changed much since 26th.

Weeping Willows are still green; green not so bright as it has been, and some leaves are yellowish.

Yellow Willows have lost many leaves; those left are greenish & yellowish. Trees are of a dull green.

Lilacs are green. May have lost some leaves.

Syringas had green & yellowish leaves Oct 26. Have similar ones now, but the greater part have fallen.

Quince Trees were quite green, but some leaves yellowish Oct 26. Are similar now, but many leaves have fallen.

Apple Trees. Many are green, & others greenish with some reddish, yellow or brownish leaves; and some are almost bare. 26th.

Now many are naked, & many have only a thin dress of leaves, which are greenish & of other hues. Here & there is a tree full of green leaves or greenish.

English Cherry Trees. Were pretty full of leaves; most of them green, but many reddish & yellowish, Oct 26. A large portion have fallen since the 26th, but some trees have many leaves yet.

Peach Trees have changed much like the Eng. Cherry Trees, and have exhibited similar colors. Most trees are naked but some have leaves, green & of other hues.

Apricots retain some green & yellowish leaves. A few are tinged with red. Many have fallen since Oct 26.

Plum & Pear Trees are bare; many were so Oct 26.

Fruit Trees and other green trees & shrubs made the village considerably green Oct. 26; so many of these are now bare or nearly so, that the aspect is very different.

High Ramberry leaves have mostly fallen since Oct 26. Snow Ball's some fell before. Snow balls retain some leaves.

Rose Bushes. Some are green; some reddish. Some have fallen.

Flowering Almond. Leaves mostly fallen. Some green & yellowish remain.

Silver Poplar. Tree at Mrs. Clarke's retains many greenish leaves.

Hazethorns are green. Some leaves are fallen & some are yellowish; but most or many remain, & the greater part are green.

Buckthorns are quite green.

November 1849

Thursday 1st.

Foliage—continued.

Trumpet Flower, has green leaves, some yellowish. Part fallen.
Trumpet Honeysuckle, has green & yellowish leaves. " "
Matrimony Vine. Most leaves are fallen. Those left are green.
Magnolia glauca at Talbot's, has green leaves, some yellowish.
Osage Orange—some leaves are fallen. Those remaining green.
Shepherdia at Dr. Allen's has shed most of its leaves.
Hackmatack leaves are falling. Color a dirty or ~~dark~~ yellow.
The trees are still pretty full of leaves.

Walnuts in the village on Round Hill have generally lost their leaves. The brown leaves have not adhered to the trees so long as they sometimes do. In the meadows most walnuts are naked, but some retain their dark brown leaves.

White maples on Mill River are generally naked.
Nettle Trees (Celtis) were quite green Oct. 26; are now bare.

Pine-Oaks, on or near Mill River; some have brown leaves mostly fallen; some have leaves like red oaks, partly green but mostly of a chestnut brown and a reddish brown.

Fort Hill shows few leaves besides those of the Oaks. Perhaps some beech. The red Oaks still have some greenish leaves, but most are of the color so often noticed, which I know not how to denominate; I have called it the color of ripe chestnuts, but that is not quite right. Some leaves are merely brown, some are a deeper color (chestnut) and some are honey brown or reddish brown.

Appearance of Holyoke, &c.

The woods where the Scarlet Oaks, & some other oaks grow, in the lower part of Holyoke above Hooker's Street, and farther north towards Hadley, and eastward towards Amherst show much red, of various shades. The greater part is of the scarlet oak, of which some is yet bright, but in general not quite so bright as it has been. The dull red & brown of the white oak is seen.

The line is distinctly drawn between these scarlet oaks and the red oaks on the steep part of the mountain, the latter showing less red than the other, or indeed no red. These red oaks on the steep declivity are various shades of brown; are of a lighter brown than those on Fort Hill & by Joy's fence, in general; but few of any can be called reddish brown.

Mount Tom shows much fewer oaks than Holyoke below the steep parts, & perhaps ~~on~~ the steep parts.

November 1849

Friday 2d.

Many herbaceous plants are yet green. Flowers. A few sorts are yet seen in gardens and in fields.

Horned larks are quite green; also dooryards.

The glory of summer and of autumn has departed, with few exceptions. Nature appears sombre and sad, and there is little to cheer one in the prospect around, or in the cold winds of November.

Saturday 3.

Sunday 4. Mr. Swift A.M. I did not attend P.M. Hall and Frances & Kate in.

A mild, smoky day—a sort of Indian Summer.

Monday 5.

Wrote or finished a letter to L. M. Bottwood, Amherst. 2½ sheets.

Tuesday 6.

Wrote to James Swage Esq. Boston 1 sheet. Enclosed in it \$6 dollars to pay two annual payments to Historical Society.

Wednesday 7.

Preparing to go to Connecticut. I leave Apphia here. Joseph came Nov. 9. and they left for home Nov. 12.

Thursday 8. I went to New Haven by Rail road.

Rode in stage to Derby Monday 12th. By Rail Road to Stratford 13th, and to Fairfield Friday Nov. 16. and Walked to Greenfield Parish, where the Probate Office is. Walked down to Fairfield 4 miles, Thursday Nov. 21. in morning. Rail Road to Stamford Friday 22. Saturday 23. Rail Road to New York. P.M. Remained in N. York. Sunday, Monday & part of Tuesday. Found sons J. Walker & Hopkins there & Archura at Brooklyn. Returned as far as Greenwich Conn. Tuesday Nov. 27. Rail Road to Milford Wednesday 28. Remained there 29th, Thanksgiving day, and 30th mostly. In evening of 30th rode to New Haven in cars. Remained in New Haven, mostly in Town Clerk's & Probate Office, & in College Library four weeks and one night. Boarded with Mrs. Woodworth. Took tea once with Prof. Silliman, & once with Prof. Kingsley and dined twice with Mr. Herrick, the librarian, and called upon Mr. Skinner, by invitation. Returned to Northampton, Saturday Dec. 29. having been absent 7 weeks & 2 or 3 days. My expenses 37.47.

November & December 1849.

The weather in my absence of 5½ days was generally mild. Some rainy & cloudy days. The coldest morning was that of Wednesday Dec. 26. when the thermometer was 5° above 0 at New Haven, and about the same at Northampton.

Snow & sleighing. There has been some snow at New Haven but not enough for sleighing. It was not sleighing at Hartford, and not good at Springfield. — I found on my return to Northampton, about 6 inches of snow & good sleighing.

They had some snow & sleighing here. in the week ending Dec. 15. but it did not last till Saturday 18th. It snowed again Saturday Dec. 22, and again Saturday Dec. 29, making about 6 inches in both; and it is now good sleighing, Dec. 30. P.S. some snow & sleighing Dec. 31.

December 31. A little more snow last night 1 inch or 1½ inch. There is now perhaps 7 inches of snow and very fine sleighing.

Wrote to Abner Bryant, Buffalo. He had sent to me 10 dollars, when he owed me only 6. I sent back to him 4 dollars, in the letter.

Wrote to Rev. L. M. Boltwood, Amherst. in reply to one from him in my absence.

Wrote to Mr. E. C. Herrick, Librarian of Yale College. I borrowed 10 dollars of him when at New Haven, which I now enclosed.

Wood. Cousin Samuel Edwards has sent two loads, one last week 93 feet, one today 128 feet.
Settled May 13.

I have purchased since Jan. 1. 1849, including some then on hand. 13 cords of wood, of which some was Walnut & oak, & 4½ cords soft wood. The greater part beech wood. I have now on hand 4 or 4¼ cords of wood.

Son in law, Joseph H. Williams came here on Friday Nov. 9, & he & Apphia started for Maine on Monday Nov. 12. I find son Hall's health much impaired. He is quite feeble, & has been obliged to give up his business as clerk of the Bensonville Cotton Factory. He had a son born Nov. 30. 1849. I visited him Dec. 30.

Brother Hall's son Charles died at Greenfield Nov. 14. 1849.

December 1849

Eatables, &c. for 1849.

Wood. Have consumed $8\frac{3}{4}$ or 9 cords
of wood, average cost 3.50 per cord. } 32.40.
for 3.60.
Sawing the same, & some splitting - 6.60.

Sugar, 163 pounds, average $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, 10.19.
Molasses, 9 gallons @ 38 cents. 3.42.
Tea (black chiefly) 5 pounds @ $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents 3.13
Coffee, burnt & ground (all but 2 lbs) 16 lbs @ $15\frac{1}{2}$ 2.40
Cocoa 1 lb - 0.25
Oil $6\frac{1}{4}$ Gallons (mixed mostly). average 1.24. 7.75
Cheese 35 pounds at 10 cts. 3.50
Butter 73 pounds average. 18 cts 13.14
Milk 236 quarts @ 4 cts. 9.44
Lard 2 $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs @ 11 cts 2.91
Potatoes $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels average 60 cts 3.30
Apples green & dried. 5.75
Peaches 0.81
Soap 50 lbs @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ 3.25
108.24

Flour and Meal

426 lbs wheat flour, com. extra, @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ 14.91
Bread & Crackers when Pin was sick - 3.50.
128 lbs Graham meal @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ 4.48.
43 lbs Indian meal @ $2\frac{1}{4}$ 0.97
48 lbs. Buckwheat flour @ 3 cts 1.44
65 lbs Rye meal @ 2 cts 0.18
6.514. 25.48. 25.48

Meat and Fish

Shear pork 30 lbs @ 9 cts 2.70
Fresh pork 17 lbs @ 8 cts 1.40
Ham 10 lbs @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ 1.25
Beef 88 lbs @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ 6.82
Veal 44 lbs @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ cts 3.30
Lamb 38 lbs @ 8 cts 3.04
Sausages 8 lbs @ 11 cts 0.88
4 Chickens 10 lbs @ 10 cts 1.00
Codfish, fresh & dry. 28 lbs @ 4 cts 1.12
Halibut, salt & smoke. 11 lbs @ 7 cts 0.77
1 Shad - say $3\frac{1}{2}$ 0.30
28 lbs. 22.58 22.58
156.30.

January 1850.

Page of Estimates and Wood for 1850

Tuesday 1st

Wood on hand 4 cords, part soft, perhaps $4\frac{1}{4}$ cords.

I cord some more of A. W. Kingsley paid. 3.75.

Aug 1 cord beach of S. Edwards. Tang. 122 feet of S. Edwards

March. 1 cord oak & 4 feet more, bought for Hall 3.61. Transport - 67¢. all paid
all settled.

Well settled.

^{6/}
Sugar on hand 8 lbs. ^{6/} 14 lbs. Feb 20. H. 8 ^{1/2} Dr of H. L. paid 4 1 lb. ^{6/} 14 lbs. May 15. H.
12 ^{1/2} Dr 6/ Aug. 22. H. 12 ^{1/2} Dr 6/ Oct. 29. S. C. P. = 5 ^{1/2} Dr 3/ of H. 11 Dr S. C. P.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dr 6/ Aug. 22. H. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dr 6/ Oct. 29. S.C.P. & 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3/ of H. 11 Dr S.C.P.

Molasses. On hand 1/4 pt. 1 Gal. P. Jan. 5. 1 Gal. P. Feb. 20. 1 G. H. April. 1 G. S.C.P. May. 1 G. S.C.P. Sept. 9. 1 G. Dec. 26. ?

1905 C.P. Sept. 9. 19 Dec. 26. ?

Tell. On hand $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1 lb Feb 20. 1 lb Apr 29. 1 lb in Maine. 1 lb of J.W.

Coffee. 15 18 20 20 17 S.C.P. 15 15 18 18 18
116 1 1 1 2 1/2 1 1 1 1 1

Oil On hand 1 ^{8/6}quint. 1 gal. H. Jan 12. 1 ^{8/6}q. H. Feb 26. 1 ^{8/6}q. H. May 2. 1 ^{1.44}q. H. Sep 16.
1 gal. H. Nov. 22.

1922. H. Nov. 22.

Flour & meal. Flour on hand & meal 9th Dec: 49. 1.81. Jan. 7. Dr 7.
 24th lbs April 10. 91. 49th lbs May 2. 1.81. 26th lbs June 22. 24th lbs July 24. 49. 1.81. Feb 20
 24th lbs Nov 3 181. 3th 8th 3th 181st Dec 10. Oct 24 7
 Buckwheat 8th Dec. 17. 12. 8th 8th - 8th 1/4. 7. Ind meal 11th lbs 12th 1/2, 5.
 Graham 7th Dec 25th Dec. 125th 1/2
 Cracked wheat 14th lbs 50th 1/2

24½ lbs April 10. 91. 14 lbs May 2. 1. 81. 26 lbs 6/ Aug 22.

C. Buckwheat 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dr. 17, 12, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ -8 $\frac{1}{4}$. Ind meal 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, 5.

Graham 15 @ 25¢s. 125¢
Cracked wheat 14 @ 5¢. 70¢

Meat. Salt Pork on hand. 12 lbs. Bought April 10. 29th D 29th. 1/2 clear pork

Sausages 2⁶/₄, 2¹¹/₂, 2¹¹/₄

Sausages 2^{lb}, 2^½, 2^¾
Beef 10 lb., 11, 13 2^¼ 4⁹/₁₆ 7⁶/₈ 9⁷/₁₆

Beef 10 lb. 11. 13²/₄ 4⁹/₁₆ 4⁹/₁₆ 5.

2 Hens 5² ad @ 12⁵ 1 fowl 15⁵

Butter; On hand $\frac{4}{lb}$. $\frac{20}{2 lb}$. $\frac{18}{2}$. $\frac{17}{2}$. $\frac{16}{3}$ | $\frac{184}{32}$ April 3: $\frac{17}{4}$. $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{20}{1\frac{1}{2}}$. $\frac{20}{1\frac{1}{2}}$. $\frac{20}{1\frac{1}{2}}$. $\frac{20}{1\frac{1}{2}}$.

$$2\frac{3}{4}, 5\frac{3}{4}, 2\frac{19}{20}$$

Lard. $5\frac{11}{2}$:10. $7\frac{11}{2}$

[illegible]

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$

Soap. 17 lbs on hand. Box of 69 lbs began Aug. 17. (used 88.)

Potatoes $\frac{3}{4}$ 63^c 15. 9 17 16. 17
1. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Sweet Potatoes $12^{\circ} 8^{\circ} 16^{\circ}$

Apples. 2 bushels - 6^c -

7 1/2 bushels of S. Edwards Oct 29. 1850

January 1850.

Thermometer.

Summ. 1 P.M. 9 P.M.

				Wind
Tuesday 1.	2 below 0.	24.	20	Hazy. South.
2	16 -	29 -	25.	Cloudy. South & S.E.
3	24.	33.	26.	Cloudy. { S.E.
4	20.	39.	16.	1/3 clear. 1/3 cloudy. { Snowed 1 inch in night.
5	6.	32	18.	1/4 clear. 3/4 cloudy. Southerly
Monday 6	2 below 0.	31	8.	Clear. N.W.
7	11	29.	26.	Cloudy. { N.E.
8	26.	40.	28	Cloudy. { Snow 3 inches in night.
9	26	34.	32.	Cloudy. { N.E. 3/4 inch in night.
10	29.	36.	12	Mostly Clear. N.W.
11	14.	27.	35	Cloudy. Rainy P.M. N.E.
12	34.	46.	40	Fair. Thaw. Spokky. N.W.
Wed 13	25.	34.	23.	Fair Am. Hazy P.M. N.W.
14	12.	22.	12	Fair mpt Hazy. mpt N.
15	2.	27.	18.	Fair. N.E.
16	21.	33.	23.	Mostly Fair
17	25.	34.	32	Cloudy. S.E.
18	32.	34.	32.	Cloudy. Some snow. S.W. N.E.
19	26.	35.	21	Fair. { 2 inches. N.W.
Wed 20	8.	30.	12	Fair. S.E. N.E.
21	21.	30.	30.	{ Snowy 5 inches. N.E.
22	34	41	33.	{ Rainy night succeeds. Fair P.M. N.E. N.W.
23	27.	40.	22	Fair & pleasant N.W.
24	14.	30.	27.	Mostly Fair S.E. and E.
25	32.	40.	40.	Rainy Am. Cloudy P.M. S.W. & c.
26	31.	46.	30.	Mostly fair. Thaw. N.E. S.E.
Thurs 27	34.	45.	31.	Mostly fair. Thaw. S.E. N.W.
28	27.	36.	29	Cloudy. Am. Snowy P.M. { 3 inches. N.E.
29	25.	35.	16.	Fair & pleasant. N.W.
30	0.	35.	10	Fair & pleasant. E. N.W.
31	4 below 0.	30.	27	Fair Am. 1/2 cloudy P.M. N.E. S.E.

589. 1057 754

Temperature

At sunrise 10° } Average 25° ⁷⁵/₉₃.
 At 1 P.M. 34 ³/₃₁
 At 9 P.M. 24 ¹⁰/₃₁ }

January has been rather mild - 5 degrees warmer than last year. Not some pleasant weather, but cloudy ~~nearly~~ half the time. On the whole, an unpleasant month. There has been good sleighing all the month. The gentle rains & thaws have made the snow more compact, but have not carried much of it into the streams. The roads have not been bare at all.

January 1850.

Tuesday 1st.

The year commences with cold weather and good sleighing. About 7 inches of snow, a little out; perhaps not over 6 inches in the village.

Wrote to R. R. Hinman Esq. Hartford, in reply.

Wednesday 2.

Wrote to Rev. Theophilus Smith, New Canaan, Conn. according to a promise I made to him at New Haven.

Thursday 3.

Friday 4.

Spencer L. Rhodes & Alvin W. Kingsley of Westhampton, have paid me in full for a pew in Westhampton, Meeting house, which I sold to said Rhodes, some years since. Kingsley paid the last of the pew note today in wood. I paid him the balance of wood in money \$1.50.

Saturday 5.

Put in Post Office 3 sheets for Mr. Savage, Boston.

Sunday 6.

Mr. Swift preached A.M. Mr. Treat P.M.

Two fires in the night. S. F. Hyman's barn and 3 dd shops in shoprow.

Monday 7.

Wrote to son Achmi, N. York, with power of attorney to draw railroad dividend.

Wrote to T. R. Marvin Boston.

Wrote to Philip Fiddell, New Britain, Conn.

Wrote to J. A. Marsh & Hubbard, and Israel Billings, Hartford.

Tuesday 8.

Funeral of Doct. Woodward.

Wednesday 9.

Thursday 10.

Friday 11.

Jesse Hyman took of me the note I held against Doctor Hooker, dated Oct 30. 1845. for \$216.25.

Simple interest on the same to this date 54.47.
due this day. 270.72.

Hyman paid me cash \$135.00.

" gave me Note 136.72.

271.72

I called it a dollar too much by mistake if at simple interest. Compound interest would be some dollars more.

Saturday 12. Thawing.

[Feb 20. Hyman took up his note - by Samuel Edwards note Feb 5. 1850. 103.50.
with 88 cents interest - Interest on do 2.26
by Cash 33.84
\$137.60]

January 1850

Money Matters.

Receipts.

Tuesday Jan. 1	Balance of account under Nov. 1. 1849	\$ 442.30
10	Received of Hall \$1.00 for money paid him Dec. 7	1.00
11	Received of Jesse Lyman on Dr. Hockley note	135.00
17	Rec'd of Jan. Hopkins, sent from N. York	22.50
17	Rec'd by Hopkins Boston & Prov. Rail Road Dividend	30.00
17	Balance of account	\$ 630.80
Feb. 1	of Dock, Alexander, Winchester 25 ^c of Hall 28 ^c (in things I got for him)	56.25
20	of Julius Cook 25 ^c	0.53
20	of Jesse Lyman on his note 33.84 (see preceding page)	0.25
March 1	Sylvester left 25 ^c Rags 1.00	33.84
April 1	Balance to new account	1.25
		14.95
		\$ 107.07

1850 Expenditures.

Jan. 1	Beef 50 ^c fresh pork 32 ^c buckwheat flour 25 ^c	1.07
1	Post office bill for box & Evangelist - 32 ^c	0.32
2	Potatoes 11 ^c Salt 8 ^c Coffee 15 ^c mustard 11 ^c	0.45
2	Paid Butter 8 ^c Postage 8 ^c Codfish 8 ^c Washing 50 ^c	0.74
3	Cutting wood 67 ^c Almanac 5 ^c load of wood wpt. 1.50	2.22
4	Cheese 15 ^c Lard 58 ^c Tribune 6 ^c Postage 20 ^c	0.99
7	49d. Extra flour 1.81. Peas 2.22	2.03
7	Cutting wood 0.70 + 67 ^c Postage 5.5 ^c Monday Ten 10 ^c	1.57
11	do do 0.61. Buckwheat flour 50 ^c Postage 5 ^c	1.16
12	Paid account at Hillier's 10.76. Postage 15 ^c 6 ^c	10.97
15	Paper 6 ^c Postage & paper 18 ^c Salt 10 ^c Ind meal 22 ^c	0.53
17	Lent to E. Williams & J. D. Tutin	550.00
17	Hopkins Paid for N. Y. Evangelist for 1850	2.50
17	Balance to new account	56.25
		\$ 630.80
18	Paid account to S. C. Parsons	10.81
"	Cheese 18 ^c Paid Cook for Clock \$3.00	3.18
"	Snuff 8 ^c Postage 20 ^c Sundry 6 ^c Coffee 18 ^c Monday Post 10 ^c	0.62
28	Paper 6 ^c Pork 50 ^c postage 5 ^c Washing 50 ^c Gr. meal 50 ^c	1.61
31	Cheese 23 ^c Crackers 10 ^c Envelopes 8 ^c W. 25 ^c	6.6
Feb 2	Brandy 8 ^c Tribune & Co. 9 ^c Postage 10 ^c 5 ^c 12.5 ^c 4 ^c	16.88
7	Butter 36 ^c Cheese 19 ^c Potatoes 25 ^c Beef 66 ^c	0.53
20	1 bush. Carter Potatoes 63 ^c 49d. flour 1.81. 1 lb. Coffee 20 ^c	1.46
22	Paper & postage, &c. 23 ^c Sausages 28 ^c Tribune 3 ^c	2.64
26	Recording Deed for Hall 40 ^c Sausages 25 ^c Postage 5 ^c	0.54
27	Horn & sleigh for Dock Graham to see Hall 50 ^c	0.70
27	Washing 50 ^c Cocoa 13 ^c Tolling bell for funeral 25 ^c	0.50
March 1	Paid bro. Parsons for meat & Cullen 73 ^c Postage &c 15 ^c	1.88
"	Pork of Thayer 73 ^c Cheese 23 ^c	0.88
2	Paid Dr. R. F. Hamilton's bill against Hall 48.00	2.96
"	Dr. Jona. Hamilton's bill do.	5.00
	Wafers 5 ^c Telegram to Hopkins 50 ^c Postage 15 ^c	78.97
5	S. C. Parsons acc't against Hall 1.25	3.07
"	Miss Osborne & Shroud 1.12	
"	1 peck cracked wheat 50 ^c Postage & Tribunes 12 ^c	0.62
"	atrs. Shepards milk bill from Oct 16 to Feb 27. 152 1/2 pints	3.05
	(Bygone to have milk of Mr. Hibbins, Thursday Feb 28. 100.00)	
5	22 Newpapers with obituary notice of Hall 80 ^c Postage & 44 pds.	0.94
6	Paranoroma for 3, 37 ^c Postage 25 ^c Penin 10 ^c	0.72
9	Reuben Shover for Penin 1.00. Buckwheat meal 35 ^c	1.35
12	Mr. Bradley's bill for taking care of Hall 10 ^c	10.00
12	Postage &c 14 ^c Black Sexton services at funeral, &c 2.50	2.64
15	13d. beef 78 ^c Butter 50 ^c Penin 10 ^c & 50 ^c Graham meal 63 ^c	2.71
20	Postage &c 27 ^c 13 ^c Coffee 20 ^c Horse for Hall 42 ^c Beans 19 ^c Stew 13 ^c	3.00
27	Bringing 1000 67 ^c Washing 50 ^c Cheese 19 ^c 6 Tribunes 18 ^c Sundry 10 ^c	\$ 107.07

January 1850.

Sunday 13

Mr Swift preached. A.M. and P.M.

Sleighing is still good. The thaw has reduced the bulk of the snow, but has made no bare ground. There is a hard icy bottom.

I was at Chauncey Clark's in evening.

Monday 14.

Tuesday 15.

Wrote to Nathaniel Goodwin, Hartford.

" to Wm. S. Porter — Farmington.

" to Edwin Hunt, — Hartford.

" to E. C. Herrick, Librarian of Yale College, and sent to him 5 old sheets of Theses and Questions of Yale College, which belonged to my uncle Jonathan Judd.

Wednesday 16.

Wrote to Miss F. M. Caultkins, New London.

Thursday 17

Wrote to Bennett Bronson Esq. Watubury, Conn

Friday 18. Peninnah went out to Halls to aid them.

Saturday 19.

Sunday 20. Mr Swift A.M. & P.M.

Monday 21.

Put 3 letters in Post Office — for sons Parkman, Hopkins, and Jos. H. Williams, chiefly about Hall.

Son Hall continues in a weak & declining state. He has long had some troublesome complaints, but did not give up business & resign his clerkship until some time in December. I fear that he will not recover. He rides in here once or twice or more times a week.

Tuesday 22.

Wrote to Rev. S. Nash, Essex Con.

Wrote to John A. Nash, Mt. Pleasant School, Ambush

all Sposh or Splash to day — deep.

Wednesday 23

Thursday 24.

Friday 25

Finished 5 sheets for L. M. Bottwood:

Saturday 26

Sunday 27. Mr. Cotton of Ambush preached

Monday 28.

Wrote to Miss F. M. Caultkins, N. London, 3 sheets.

" to John Nash, Ambush; Rev. S. Nash, Essex, Con.

Tuesday 29

Wednesday 30. Fine sleighing.

Thursday 31.

Hall rode in every week in this month — some weeks 2 or 3 times or 4. I did not go out there.

February 1850

Thermometer.

Friday sunrise 10 P.M. 9 P.M.

1	25	46	26	Mostly Fair. Pleasant. Thawing. - N.W.
2	25	36	30	Cloudy N.E.
3	31	38	14	Cloudy & little Rain AM. Fair PM N.E. N.W.
4	5	27	8	Fair S.W. N.W.
5	6	17	5	Fair & cold S.W.
6	11 below 0	12	6	Fair & cold N.E. S.E.
7	9	28	14	Cloudy. Snow 1/2 inch N.E. S.E.
8	11	29	28	Cloudy. Snow 1/2 inch, not observed
9	34	43	36	Cloudy. Rainy P.M. & S.W. N.W.
10	40	46	32	Rain in night. Morning Cloudy. Day fair. Thawing. N.W.
11	28	38	33	Cloudy mostly. S.W.
12	31	40	28	Fair mostly. Thawing N.W.
13	18	38	25	Fair " " N.E.
14	22	32	33	Cloudy. Some Rain P.M. N. & N.E.
15	34	43	27	Cloudy. Thawing S.W.
16	15	32	22	Fair & bright N.W.
17	14	38	32	Fair & pleasant S. & S.W.
18	18	48	36	Hazy. Halo round sun. Thawing. S. & S.W.
19	30	44	29	Cloudy mostly AM. Fair P.M. N.E. N.W.
20	20	39	35	Fair AM. Cloudy P.M. Thawing S.W.
21	34	45	36	2/3 cloudy 1/3 fair. Thawing. S. N.W.
22	23	29	20	Fair & cold. N.W. - N.
23	10	28	22	Fair & cold N.E. - S.W.
24	14	41	33	Fair & pleasant. S.W.
25	33	45	35	Mostly Fair. Thawing S.W. & N.
26	20	52	30	Fair & pleasant. Thawing S.W.
27	33	45	29	Fair & pleasant. Thawing W. & N.W.
28	20	36	28	2/3 fair 1/3 hazy. 1/3 cloudy N.E.
601. 1035 741				Snow in night 5 1/2 inches.

Temperature

At sunrise $21^{\frac{13}{28}}$
 At 10 P.M. $36^{\frac{27}{28}}$
 At 9 P.M. $26^{\frac{13}{28}}$ } Average $28^{\frac{25}{28}}$

Remarkably mild February; and a remarkably mild winter, yet good sleighing most of the time.

Boston weather. February 2° warmer than January, and 5° warmer than the average of February for 26 years. Warmest February since 1842. Winter the mildest since that of 1841-2. In 1842 Snow drops in blossom Feb. 8; crocus about 1. B. Traveller. - See 1842.

Maple sugar was made in February.

February 1850

Friday 1st.

The month begins with a mild, pleasant day though not free from clouds. Sleighing is fine, as it has been for a month past. The snow is perhaps a foot deep in the village, & in open land near here and a part of it is quite solid. In the woods it is deeper - perhaps 16 or 18 inches.

The forests continue to fall beneath the axe, for wood and timber. They cannot last long, at this rate. The mountains & valleys are becoming bare of large trees, and even of small ones. On Mount Tom, the work of cutting down is very extensive, especially for the new city. The destruction of trees on Holyoke is not so rapid. On Mt Toby and other hills, the woodfellers are at work, on a large scale.

Coal is burnt in some stores and parlors in this place, & the quantity increases from year to year; but wood is the main fuel, - 29-30ths at least in this village, perhaps 49-50ths. Hard wood, four feet long, brings \$3.50 per cord.

Saturday 2

Wrote to brother Matthews, Staunton, Virginia.

Sunday 3.

Did not go to meeting. Icy & slippery Am.
Limbs of trees all covered with ice in the morning.

Monday 4

Tuesday 5

Wrote to Rev S. Nash. Essex, Con.

Wednesday 6

Thursday 7

Friday 8.

Went out to see Hall today. He has not rode in since last Friday, a week ago. He grows weaker & looks worse, I think, but he has hopes of becoming better. Peninnah remains out there.

Saturday 9.

Hall had 90 dollars in money on hand, which he does not need now, but will in a few weeks, on part at least. He put it into my hands and I gave him a note for it yesterday. Today I let the 90 dollars at the bank, to E.W. & G.D.W. on their terms, & took their note to myself.

[See foregoing.]

Feb 21, paid for him bill to O. Kingdon 2.32. Recording Deed 40

27 " Horse & Sleigh 50 " 429

March 1. " Dr. Hamilton's bills 48⁸ and 5.8 Mrs. Osbornes shroud 1.22

5 " S. S. Panos acc't 1.25. Aug 12. Mr. Bradbury for taking care of Hall \$40.

14 " Black, sexton 2.50. " 28 appraising 59⁸. 30 S. Smith. Coffin &c. 7.50

April 1 " S. L. Hill 43.00.

February 1830

Sunday 10

An Agent preached A.M. Mr Swift P.M.

A thawy day with wind N.W. I have noticed before this winter warm weather with N.W. wind and some very cold, with southerly wind.

The rain & thaw has rained the streams, but I see no bare ground, or only very small spots, and the sleighing continues good, or will be good when it freezes. Some damage by the freshet south of us.

Monday 11.

Went out to see Hall. He is not so well.

Wrote to children in New York, about Hall, &c.

Tuesday 12.

Went out to see Hall again.

Wednesday 13.

Walked out to see Hall again

Thursday 14.

Walked out to Hall's.

Friday 15

Hophni came this morning from New York.

Walked out to Hall's with Hophni

Saturday 16.

Walked out again to Hall's with Hophni

Snow bears now and it is fine walking on the crust. We went most of the way on the top of the snow. It is very pleasant walking. There are large tracts of snow where there is nothing to obstruct the walking, save here & there the tops of weeds and shrubs. Around these herbs, the snow has thawed a little.

The eastern hills in S. part of Pelham, and N. part of Belchertown show much bare land. The hills farther north, and all the western hills are covered. These eastern hills often become bare before the western ones.

Sunday 17

A meeting A.M. Walked out to Hall's P.M. I staid out & watched with Hall. Hophni did not stay.

Monday 18.

Walked home on the crust, in road about sunrise.

Crows are noisy some mornings.

Walked out again with Hophni. P.M. Back

The sleighing is becoming poor in the village. owing to the thawy days.

February 1850

Tuesday 19.

Wrote to son Parkman & son Sylvester in regard to Hall.
Hophni left us this forenoon. He does not expect to see Hall alive again.

We have relinquished nearly all hope, that Hall will be any better. Described Dr. Hamilton today thinking that medicine will do Hall no good.

Wednesday 20.

Doct. Barrett paid me his note, which is the property of brother Matthews — Principal \$861.51
Interest since April 2. 1849. 10 mo. 18 days 45.65
\$907.16.

I lent the same sum to Eliphaz Williams and J. D. Whitney, and took their note payable to me as trustee of Samuel Matthews — conditions on the note. \$907.16. [See August 11. 1849. April 2. 1851.

Out to Hall's twice. Carried out wife A. Mr. Hall rode out to day.
Timber.

At the sawmill at Bensonville, there are logs for sawing of the following species of trees: white pine, yellow pine, chestnut, white, red & scarlet oak, maple, hemlock, walnut, poplar and button wood. almost all is pine, chestnut, oak & hemlock. But little of maple, walnut, poplar & button wood. Large logs are much less plenty than they were a few years since. Logs seem to grow smaller every year. A few ash & white wood logs.

Thursday 21.

Wrote again to children in Maine about Hall.

Walked out to see Hall, as usual. Mr. Bradbury now takes care of him. He began on 19th at night. No physician is employed regularly, but Dr. Walker & Dr. Graham visited him as friends yesterday.

Friday 22.

Wrote to Hophni about Hall.

Walked out to see Hall.

The sleighing is poor in the village, and in some places west of it. Good in the towns N. and W. of us. nearly gone in South Hadley. None in Springfield or

The Connecticut is broken up to some part of South Hadley. Ice remains at Hockanum ferry but cannot be crossed without the aid of a skiff, by a footman, and not at all by a team.

Son J. Walker & Hethusa came in the evening.

February 1850.

Friday 22.

My own complaints.

A calculus passed from my right kidney to the bladder, occasioning much pain; and thence into a vessel, April 26. 1843, almost 7 years ago. I had had before a little uneasiness in that side at times, and experienced the same afterwards, but it was seldom, & was hardly thought of. In December 1844 I had trouble about the bladder, and parts connected with it, extending on the right side to the region of the kidney. This grew better towards spring but was not all gone; I suffered much from my old heart complaint in the summer of 1845. When that was on, there was not much of the other and vice versa. It was these complaints that induced me to walk much over hills & valleys; and made me something of a Notarist. These rambles began in 1845, and have been continued ever since to some extent, and always seemed to be favorable to my health, unless extended too far. I have had no irregular, or intermitting beating of the heart since the latter part of autumn in 1845, but sometimes an unpleasant feeling in the region of the heart. My bladder uneasiness was not gone but it was slight in the winter of 1845-6 & the next spring. It became more troublesome in July 1846, (See August 4. 1846.) and continued. This and other things induced me to visit Boston in Sept. 1846, and to ramble about on foot & on rail roads in the eastern towns. These things did me good and a quiet winter ensued as to my complaints. The years of 1847 and 1848, I had pretty good health, but at times there was an uneasy feeling about the right kidney, and above it in the side, and at all times a little tenderness in the lower part of the right side, if I rested it upon any thing hard. The trouble sometimes extended up to near the shoulder blade, & was in other parts of the right side, & not located in one place.

February 1850

Friday 22.

My Complaints — continued.

on April 1849, I was quite sick for three or four days. The difficulty seemed to be connected with the liver, and I had severe pain just below the right pap, and in other places in the right side. It was some weeks before I recovered my strength. I was, partly, well during the summer, but not without uneasiness in the right side, though no positive pain. In the autumn I felt more of it about the kidney and below it, and above it; not stationary but shifting. This trouble was one thing that induced me to visit Connecticut and New York. While I was absent, I felt very little of this uneasiness and was in good health & spirits. I came home Dec. 29. 1849. For a month after my return, I was not free from uneasiness, but was better than in October. It is since February commenced that I have had more trouble in this side than ever before, that is, more of real pain, though not severe, and it has been more confined to the kidney or the region about it, though still extending to other parts of the side. And it is since February began that I have felt uneasiness in the ~~left~~ kidney or near it. This side has not been affected heretofore or but rarely & slightly.

I know not what has caused this increased trouble in February. I have been very anxious about Hall, and have visited him every day for a fortnight past, and sometimes twice a day. I have walked much more than usual, and have been less sedentary. Walking used to be favorable to my complaints, but it was when the mind was easy.

My urine is clear when it first passes, but by standing becomes turbid; and after standing a day or two it colors the bottom of the vessel reddish. It did so 6 years ago. It was so with my father 10 years before his death and perhaps 20.

February 1850

Saturday 23.

Walked out to Halls with J.W. and Arctura. Arctura staid to watch with him. Poor Hall cannot stay long. He is desirous to live but ready to die. His feet have been much swelled, for three weeks or more, and he has other symptoms of approaching dissolution. Yet he may live sometime. He rode out today for the last time.

Sunday 24.

Walked out with J.W. He staid to watch and Arctura returned with me. Hall is very quiet, but grows more feeble. Could not walk from his room to the kitchen today, as in days past, was carried.

Monday 25.

J. Walker came in and he & Arctura started for New York at 10. I wrote to Parkman & Sylvester about Hall.

I walked out to Halls with Geo. Lyman. Hall had failed since Sunday; he did not sit up and ate very little, & his breathing became more laborious. When evening came we were apprehensive he would not live through the night, but he did. I and George Benson sat up; indeed Frances and Peninah did not go to bed. He was carried into the kitchen today for the last time, & laid on the lounge.

Tuesday 26.

Our dear son Hall died this morning about 15 minutes before 9 O'clock. He revived a little this morning, and was placed in a chair and took some coffee & crackers, & scraped apple - & said they tasted good. He sat up an hour or more, & helped himself considerably in getting upon the bed again. He lay upon his side, & his countenance immediately changed, and he died within ten minutes after he lay down. He had no consciousness apparently in those few minutes; did not struggle nor groan. He said all day yesterday and last night that he suffered no pain, no distress; that the hard breathing which troubled his friends, was not troublesome to him, but only a little unpleasant. His mind has been perfectly quiet, composed, resigned for several days, or since we got rid of the doctors with their medicines & plasters.

I wrote this morning to children in New York, Maine and Reading, but I wrote while Hall was sitting up and not after his death. I came in about noon.

Sylvester arrived at 3 P.M. too late to see his brother living. We rode out to Hall's about sundown, having first written to Parkman & Hohni.

February 1850

Wednesday 27.

Preparing for the funeral, of dear son Hall. Sylvester & I rode out to Hall's P.M. Brought in Penimnah. She has been at Hall's ever since the 18th of January, assisting them.

Hoplin arrived at 9 in the evening. We notified him of the time of the funeral by Telegraph from Springfield.

Thursday 28.

The funeral of son Hall was attended today. I and wife, and Sylvester, Hoplin and Penimnah rode out in a carriage, & arrived soon after one. Son Parkman had not arrived, as we were not able to get word to him in season of the hour of the funeral. We expected him in the train that would come a few minutes before 3, and provided a horse and carriage for him, so that he need not be delayed. The funeral was appointed at 2 P.M. Son J. Walker was not expected. It having been ascertained that the funeral would be large, it was decided that it should be attended, not at the house as we at first appointed, but at the large school house some 50 rods south of Hall's house. Sylvester made a short prayer at the dwelling house where the relatives and some others had assembled, and then the body was removed to the school house and we all went there. This may have been 15 or 20 minutes after two. We were willing to delay, and endeavored to do so, so that Parkman could get there, before the services were over. Sylvester arose and made some appropriate remarks in regard to Hall's life & character. He first however read a hymn which Hall had selected for his funeral, beginning with—"How sweet the name of Jesus sounds, in a believing ear." (Hymn 264, by Newton, in Village Hymns) and it was sung. He also read some verses from the 11th chapter of John. He noticed the kindness and benevolence of the people of that neighborhood towards Hall in his sickness. He said there was time for others to speak, and sat down. Mr. G. W. Benson then spoke with animation 15 minutes or more. While he was speaking, Parkman arrived, came in and sat down with the mourners. After Mr. Benson, Sylvester made a few remarks, and then a prayer; next read two verses from another hymn selected by Hall for the funeral, which were sung. (1st and 4th verses of the 31st Hymn of Watts, Book 2d.) The benediction followed, and then the people looked at the face of the deceased and went out, and then the relatives once more beheld the features of their beloved Hall. It was as late as half past 3, and perhaps later when the carriages began to move. The road was muddy, and we proceeded slowly.

February 1850.

Thursday 28.

- to the town, & to the tomb recently erected by the town, where the body was deposited for the present, on the brick floor, on which were three other coffins. It was after five, perhaps half an hour after, when we reached home. Sister Lyman and Hooker were at the funeral - came in sleighs. The people of Bensonville were almost all at the funeral; the factories were stopped. All seemed to respect Hall.

Son Hall - written in March 1850.

Son Hall was born May 13, 1817, at Westhampton, and died Feb. 26, 1850, aged 32 years 9 months and 13 days. He was a plump, hearty child and boy - When I came to Northampton in 1822, he attended school most of the time until August 1830, (being about 13 years old) when he went to live with my father at Westhampton. He continued with him until his death, Sept 19, 1832; ~~and~~ remained in the same place with sister Lyman, and went to school, ~~the~~ next winter. He came home in May 1833; and on the 13th of June went to live with Ames and Dwight, Dry goods merchants at Springfield. He disliked the business, and left them on the 11th of July, and went to Hartford, and was employed by Andrews and Jewell, as clerk, &c. in their bookstore. There was a revival of religion in Hartford in the winter of 1833-34, in which Hall was deeply interested; and he was renewed in the temper & disposition of his heart, and religion engrossed his attention, and was the theme of his letters. He was very desirous of an education to prepare himself for the gospel ministry; he was encouraged in this by some at Hartford, who offered to assist him. He came home May 1, 1834, and began to attend Hadley Academy and board at home June 4th. He attended the Academy, except a few weeks, for seven quarters, or from June 1834 to March 1836, and boarded at home. I have an impression that he commenced the 8th quarter which began near the first of March; if so he remained but a few weeks. He was a diligent student, and made good proficiency, and if his health had not failed he would have entered college in the autumn, perhaps as a sophomore. There was a revival in the Academy and town in the winter of 1835-36, and he was much engaged in this work; his soul was in it. After studying hard by day, he would attend a meeting in the evening and exhort and pray, and then walk home in a cold night. This was a very severe winter, but he sometimes remained at Hadley over night, in bad weather. His health failed the latter part of the winter and in March, and he was never in good health afterwards. There was a want of appetite, and some pain in his side; he was apparently dyspeptic. He found it necessary to give up his studies. On the 9th

March 1850.

Son Hall — from last page.

of April, 1836, he went to Hartford, and remained there about 5 weeks, and consulted a physician. His health was not much improved & he returned May 13. He made a dandelion syrup, & used other means. He felt uneasy & hardly knew what to do with himself. He found that his studies must be permanently relinquished, & the idea of a collegiate education be given up. On the 11th of July 1836, he again left us for Hartford, hoping to find employment and relief. In a few days, he engaged in a provision store kept by Mr Bailey Birge, and there I found him on the 11th of August. His health was better but far from being good. He remained with Mr Birge until he gave up business, or until Feb. 1837. He came up Nov. 30. to keep Thanksgiving with us. While with Mr Birge he was introduced into his family and became acquainted with his future wife. Hall again went into the employment of Andrews and Gidd until the latter part of February, 1837 as bookkeeper &c. and boarded with son J. Walker. He spent the next Thanksgiving with us. Nov. 30, 1837. In December 1838, or about the first of January 1839, Hall was attacked with a fever at J. Walker's, and Arcthusa was there and took care of him. He had a long and severe sickness, and was not able to come home until the 5th of March 1839, and was then quite feeble. He returned to Hartford on the 18th of April better in health, but far from being well. He continued in the business of Andrews & Gidd until they failed in October 1839, and after that, was employed some months by their assignees. He finished with them, April 24, 1840, came home, having been absent a year; his health not good. He had earned near 600 dollars besides his expenses, since he had been with A. & J. & assignees. Hall went to Boston May 25. & returned June 11th. He went to Hartford June 29 and returned July 16. Went to Hartford again Aug. 18. and returned the 22d. He went to Bloomfield, Conn. Sept. 2. and engaged in a tanyard with some men named Burnstead. He thought that this kind of work would be favorable to his health, and he found it so. He came up to see his mother in the winter of 1840-41, when I was in Boston, and he came again March 28th & returned 31st. Came again April 16. He thought of going into business with son J. Walker, and they went to Worcester April 29 and returned May 4. He & J. W. started for Boston May 17. 1841 and returned May 21. Went to Bloomfield & Hartford May 24 and returned May 31. Went to Bloomfield June 28. 1841 and was employed some time by Mr. Hubbard, a merchant on his books. He returned in the fall of 1841, and has ever since resided in Northampton. He was with us through the winter; he was more unwell

March 1850

Son Hall - continued.

and had some new complaints in January 1842, and Dot Walker began to visit him Feb 4. 1842. He kept his bed four weeks or more and I and Peninnah watched with him nights. Frances, P. Birge came from Colebrook to take care of Hall March 10th, and he slowly recovered. He & Frances sat out for Colebrook May 6, in a one horse waggon. They came back to Bloomfield, and Hartford where I was, and returned to Northampton May 13. They were married at my house June 1st. 1842.

The Community or Association was formed at what is now called Bensonville about the 8th of April 1842. Hall found congenial minds there and engaged to join them, but did not remove from my house until the 28th of May. He continued in this community until it was dissolved Nov. 1846, or about 4½ years. In that time, he lived in 4 or 5 different houses in the village. He began to build a house for himself, of brick, early in 1846, and removed into it in January 1847. He has since lived in that house, and died in it. He became Clerk of the Bensonville Cotton Factory the latter part of November 1846, and continued a little more than three years, in that employment. He left it on the 20th December, last. He remained there quite too long for his health.

He was an efficient and leading member of the "Northampton Association of Education and Industry," mentioned above. He put in 600 dollars of his money. He was worth 650 or perhaps 675 dollars at that time, but he reserved some for other purposes.

Son Hall united with the Free or Fourth Congregational Church in Hartford about March 1834. After he began to fit for college at Hadley, his relation to the Free Church was transferred to the Edwards Church in this town, sometime in 1834. Though somewhat radically inclined, his views on religious subjects did not undergo any important change until 1837 or 1838, the change was still more in 1839; but still it referred more to the external of the church than to fundamental doctrines. He never became an Unitarian; he thought there was not much life in that system. He always adhered firmly to the Savior; he called him his prophet, priest and king, when in ordinary health, and the day before his death. He did not believe in any priesthood, in any men's being set apart as religious teachers exclusively; did not believe in the present church-organizations; did not believe in the sanctity of the Sabbath, but only its utility. Some of his ideas were similar those of the Quakers. He did not believe in formal prayer at stated times; thought that

March 1850.

Son Hall - continued.

- the spirit of prayer was necessary to constitute a prayer acceptable to God. He sometimes prayed in their religious meetings, but not in his family. He became a thorough peace-man, and a non-resistant. He was fully and entirely anti-slavery, and always ready to aid the fugitive from bondage, and all others in distress. His new ideas he imbibed chiefly in Hartford in 1837, 8, and 9, and while there he began to take Garrison's Liberator, which he continued ever after, though he sometimes found fault with its vituperative spirit and lax notions.

Hall found it difficult to get along with his associates in the community to which he belonged. These notions & practices of some of them he disliked, both secular and religious. Some were infidels, and some who professed a belief in Christianity were quite too loose for him. He could not go with ^{the disciples of} Theodore Parker. Hall was considered by the more lax as very rigid and austere. The latter part of his life he felt himself as being alone, or nearly so, finding but few whose feelings & opinions accorded with his own. He was between these of the old churches, and the lax followers of Parker and others. He told his wife in his last sickness that he had been almost alone, & that she would be so. He had, however, a few congenial souls around him, but they were rare. Some with whom he had long been intimate, had departed quite too far from what he thought to be truth, in some things.

For four years after the Association was formed or until 1846, they often had meetings on the Sabbath in which religion, peace, anti-slavery ^{and other} subjects were discussed. Hall was often a speaker. After the present boarding house of the Cotton Factory was occupied about January 1846, meetings were held there regularly on the Sabbath, and they were religious meetings, and not a mixture of religious & secular, as before. Then were occasionally religious meetings on Sunday evening; and such meetings began to be regularly held in August 1847, and were continued until the spring of 1848. Hall was an attendant of these evening meetings, & aided in carrying them on. They were free - all spoke who pleased, & all prayed who pleased, and those sung who desired to, but these things were not mingled together. Methodists, Baptists, Millerites, & those of other sects who wished, attended these meetings, and the freedom, life & animation which characterized them pleased Hall. He exhorted, and prayed in them.

March 1850

Son Hall - continued.

After the spring of 1848, Hall did not attend many meetings. Those appointed by Mr. Benson to discuss the Sabbath, the church, &c. he had no taste for. His sentiments differed in some respects from Mr. Benson's. The meetings were continued at the boarding house as long as Mr. Benson stayed or until about November 1848, but Hall very rarely attended; and since then, there have been very few religious meetings in the village except those of the orthodox. For two or three years past, Hall occasionally came in to see his parents on the Sabbath, and his brothers & sisters when they were here. He came in oftener the last year than before. His mother being feeble was almost always at home, and I was at home at noon, and after meeting. He loved to read our religious and secular papers, and talk about religion and other subjects.

For eight years past we saw Hall oftener, and conversed with him more, than with any other son, - more indeed than with our other four sons. Intelligent, frank, sincere, affectionate, patient in his ill health, he was endeared to us, and his loss is most sensibly felt. I find myself, involuntarily almost, saying every day, & many times in a day, Dear Hall! Dear Hall! He was greatly beloved by his brothers & sisters; indeed on my children, I have never discovered any lack of affection towards each other or towards their parents.

I lived with Hall most of the time from August 16, 1847 to Sept. 27, 1848. We had much conversation together almost every day. In many things we did not agree; in many things our feelings and opinions were in unison. When we differed & disputed it was done pleasantly, with no hard feelings on either side. We often walked together. Those were pleasant days. We have since often conversed about living together. His house was too small for two families. We talked about enlarging it, so that it would hold us all. Those pleasant anticipations and plans are all at an end.

* Mr Benson was dismissed as agent of the Factory May 1848, but continued to keep the boarding house until autumn. Hall attended some meetings until Benson removed.

March 1850.

Friday 1st.

Sylvester & Hopline left us a little before ten, and Parkman went to Impeest on business, and did not return until night. I rode out to the place recently Hall's - to see Frances.

Snow fell 5 or 6 inches, deep last night, and sleighs were running briskly this morning, though the runners cut through into the mud in many places. It thawed much in the course of the day and wet snow & mud were mingled, making bad travelling in any way. It has been thawy, mild weather for some days, and the sleighing has been destroyed about here, though it was tolerable farther west and north.

Saturday 2.

Very bad going in any way. All snow, mud, & water.

Parkman & Peninnah rode out to see Frances in the afternoon.

Martha Birge, sister of Hall's widow, came in with Mr. Benson in the afternoon, desiring to look once more upon the face of her brother in law. She came from Norfolk, Connecticut, yesterday. We went to the town-tomb where the body rests, and the tomb & coffin were opened, and I had the melancholly satisfaction of once more seeing the face of the beloved one, and laying my hand upon the cold forehead. The features were nearly the same as on the day of the funeral.

Settled with Hall's physicians; paid Doct. R. L. Hamilton \$48.00 and returned 2 dollars worth of medicines, liniments, vials, &c. making \$50. Paid his father Jonathan Hamilton \$5. The 48 dollars included 5 dollars which Dr. H. had paid to Dr. A. B. Strong of Leverett, for coming to see Hall. These botanic doctors are more outrageous in their charges than regular physicians, if possible. One or the other of these attended on Hall about 7 weeks, sometimes both.

Sunday 3.

Went to meeting A.M. with C. Parkman & Peninnah. Wife was too feeble to go - has not been to meeting this winter. Our request for prayers was in the following form: - "Sylvester Judd and wife, and their children now with them, desire to be remembered in the prayers of Christians, on account of the recent death of a beloved son & brother."

Prof. Aaron Warner prayed & preached.

March 1850.

Thermometer.

	Sunrise	4 P.M.	9 P.M.	
Monday 1	32.	47.	37.	Still wind not observed. Thawing
2	24.	42.	32.	$\frac{2}{3}$ cloudy. $\frac{1}{3}$ Fair
Wednesday 3	30.	27.	13.	Fair & pleasant. Thawing. N.W. S.W.
4	8.	28.	22.	Cloudy & cold. N.E.
5	22.	38.	27.	Clear mostly & cold. N.W.
6	19.	39.	34.	Mostly clear. Thawing. N.W.
				Cloudy. S.W.
7	34.	47.	48.	Snow in night 3 inches
8	30.	40.	28.	Cloudy. Sloppy. N.
				mostly Fair. N.W.
9	19.	37.	30.	Mostly Fair. N.E.
Monday 10	30.	46.	30.	Fair & pleasant. Thawing. S. S.W.
11	21.	33.	25.	Fair & pleasant. cool. N.W.
12	25.	38.	30.	Snow last night 2 inches
13	23.	56.	50.	Day mostly fair after 8. N.E.
14	48.	63.	46.	Fair AM. Cloudy PM. S. & S.W.
				Snow melts fast.
15	38.	46.	32.	Cloudy & some Rain AM. Fair PM. Warm. S.W.
16	27.	50.	38.	Mostly Cloudy. N.W.
17	34.	44.	36.	Cloudy AM. Fair PM. N.E.
18	33.	34.	32.	Cloudy. S.E.
19	31.	37.	24.	Snowy most of day. Much of it melted. N.E.
				Snow lies 2 inches deep
20	15.	30.	22.	Mostly Fair and cool. N.E.
21	21.	36.	29.	Fair & cool. N.W.
22	25.	45.	34.	Fair & cool. N.W.
23	33.	34.	30.	Fair & pleasant. N.W.
				Snowy most of day
Monday 24	30.	44.	28.	Snow lies 2 inches deep. N.E.
25	24.	36.	28.	Fair. N.E.
26	24.	36.	28.	Mostly Fair. Windy. Cool. N.W.
27	27.	36.	32.	Fair. Windy. cool. N.W.
28	29.	36.	31.	Cloudy. cool. N.W.
29	27.	42.	33.	Cloudy. Some snow fell & melted. N.E.
30	29.	46.	33.	Fair & pleasant. N.W.
				Fair & pleasant. N.W.
Monday 31	25.	47.	36.	Fair & pleasant. N.E.
837 1262 978				

Temperature

At Sunrise	27°	} Average 33° $\frac{8}{93}$.
At 10 P.M.	40 $\frac{22}{31}$	
At 9 P.M.	31 $\frac{17}{31}$	

March has been rather cold, though not perhaps colder than an average. No good sleighing here. Some windy days; and about 12 cloudy days.

March. Average of 18 years at Boston 35.52; at Providence 34.55 } Boston
March 1850 at Boston 35.24; at Providence 33.99 } Traveller.

March 1850

Monday 4.

Son C. Parkman left us this morning at 7. Our family is now composed of three, Self, wife and Peninnah — Our Dear son Hall, who in years past, was often with us here (^{were often} some of us, with him at Bensonville) is now in the cold & silent tomb.

I went out to Bensonville this morning, and saw Frances and the two grand children.

The road is rough & hard. The crust bears in the fields.

My children.

Sylvester & Apphia reside at Augusta. She has 2 Daughters. J. Walker is in the Life Insurance business in New York and lives at Brooklyn. Arethusa is in a Female Academy at Brooklyn, & boards with Walker.

C. Parkman is in the practice of law at Reading. Hopson is book-keeper for H. C. Bennett, 133 William Street, New York.

Peninnah lives with us.

Hall is gone, & there is a vacancy in the family which cannot be supplied.

Frances, widow of Hall, lives in his house, with her two children.

I have but 6 living grand children; J. Walker has 2 sons; Sylvester has 2 daughters, and Hall left a daughter and a son. I have lost four grandchildren; viz. Walker 2 sons (beside one stillborn) Hall one son, Apphia one son.

Tuesday 5.

I was appointed Administrator on Hall's estate, and gave bond.

Notices of Hall appeared in both papers. That in the Gazette was prepared by Sylvester, and modified some by Parkman and myself. That in the Courier was prepared wholly by Seth Hunt and his initials are to it. I sent papers to the children, & some others. Bought 22 papers

Wednesday 6.

Daughter Frances & her two children and her sister Martha Birge came in today. In the evening, I and Peninnah & Martha went to see the Panorama of the Mississippi, at the Town Hall, Asham.

Thursday 7.

Frances & children & Martha staid with us last night, and went back this P.M.

March 1850

Son Hall

In this town, at Bensonville, Feb. 26, Hall Judd, son of Sylvester Judd, Esq. aged 32. The subject of this notice possessed many qualities that elevate the character and adorn the life. He was distinguished for candor and truthfulness, for simplicity of spirit and rectitude of aim. Frank in all his ways, he announced his own views without fear or favor; honest in all his purposes, he followed wherever duty led. Nothing could turn him from adherence to what he conceived to be right, nor induce him to wink at deceit and double-dealing.

He was a christian in his belief, his feelings and his life; and his endeavor was to conform himself to the pattern set by his divine Master. If he departed at all from received religious modes, it was that he might attain a more perfect religious development within himself. He could tolerate no head between himself and his Savior. He abandoned the limitations of sect that he might find the universality of the Gospel. God was his father, and all men were his brethren. Withdrawing perhaps too far, from the times that are, he seemed to live in the times that shall be. He remembered the lowly, and sympathized with the oppressed. He was affectionate and faithful as a husband, father brother and son. He enjoyed life, but was ready to die. On the near approach of death, he was calm, resigned and happy, trusting in his Savior.—Com.

This notice was published in the Hampshire Gazette of March 5. 1850.

Died at his residence at Bensonville, (Northampton,) Feb. 26, Hall Judd, aged 32 years. This event has occasioned deep sorrow in many hearts; for Hall Judd was a rare man, a true lover of his race, a practical christian, "in whom was no guile;" who spoke as he felt, and did what he ought, without ostentation; unawed by man, yet fearing God. His was no formal religion; it had its seat in the soul and shone forth in the life. Renouncing ceremonies, and "the shadow of good things," he took hold of the substance, and worshiped God "in spirit and in truth." His testimonies were boldly given in favor of all truly religious enterprises. The sin of slaveholding had his hearty detestation; the anti-slavery cause, his warm approval and zealous support. Believing that the present arrangements of the social state are not founded on the Golden Rule, he was one of the first who embarked their influence, their all, in an enterprise, started by a noble band of philanthropists, to distribute labor and its rewards more in accordance with the christian law which requires us to love our neighbors as ourselves. He met the great trial of a final separation from his friends, with fortitude, gave directions as to his funeral, and died like one falling asleep.

Great is the loss of such a man. May the light of his example long bless the world. S. H.

This notice appeared in the Northampton Courier of March 5. 1850. It was written by Seth Hunt, whose initials are at the bottom.

All respected Hall who had much acquaintance; and those who were intimate with him, and those who could appreciate his religious character, were strongly attached to him. They loved him. The following is extract from a letter from Roxa Brown, now R. Nickerson, formerly a member of the Association, to Frances, dated at Harwich, March 17. 1850.

"No death has ever rent my heart like this. I feel that for the first time I have lost a friend. There was but one Hall Judd, and he ever will be precious to my memory. No person ever had the influence on my life and character that he had. He taught me to be open and truthful, to give expression to all good and happy thoughts & feelings. His influence taught me how to make married life happy. Dear Hall, sometimes I mourn for him with heartfelt sorrow, then again I rejoice in the sweet memory I have of him."

"Dear sister, you have much to comfort you. Your husband is in the full enjoyment of that rest prepared for the people of God. He has left you with two dear children, a good home & comfortable means, and a thousand rich memories of your happy intercourse through a life of many years."

March 1850

Son Hall.

After son Hall changed his views in religious matters, he neglected to attend the Edwards Church, even when here, and did not partake of the sacrament. He wished to be dismissed from the church, without any recommendation to another, but Mr. Mitchell, the pastor and the members generally refused to do this, and began to deal with him. When he appeared before them he retracted nothing, repented of nothing, in regard to them, but maintained the opinions which he believed to be true, and which they considered very erroneous. His excommunication followed. It took place on the evening of January 8, 1842, with only one dissenting voice, that of Lyman Parsons. It grieved Hall to think that they were unwilling to dismiss him, but must excommunicate him, when he had done nothing but what his conscience approved. He was not however, greatly troubled. [Some two years since, Deac. Hibbens told Hall that he regretted the part he had taken in excommunicating him, and seemed very friendly. Wm. H. Stoddard of the Edwards Church told me March 30, that he always believed Hall to be a Christian.]

Son Hall was about 5 feet 5 inches or 5 feet 6 inches in height. All my sons were taller than he. His eyes were blue, but not so light as the eyes of some of my children; his hair was light when a boy, but became darker; grey hairs were upon him, but he was not so grey as C. Parkman. His forehead was broad and high and prominent, and intellectual. The phrenological bumps or protuberances were very distinct; those about the eyes were prominent. His chin was a little longer than those of the other children. His nose was much like his father's; slightly roman or aquiline, that is, having a rise or prominence on it.

Hall was systematic, methodical and exact in his habits and in his business - more so than any of the family - more so than almost any other person. As a book-keeper he was perfect. He made no mistakes; all his writings and all his figures were neat; his letters and figures

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Son Hall

were well formed, his lines straight, and his columns of figures perpendicular. I never ^{saw} so neat books. His files of papers were all neatly done up and nicely endorsed. His letters were well expressed, and handsomely written & superscribed. A note or a memorandum of a few lines exhibited the same neatness and accuracy. As far as he could be, he was systematic and nice in his house, in his garden & elsewhere. His garden tools were kept in their place when not in use, and were clean and bright.

Hall was a diligent student when engaged in study; he loved knowledge & was willing to work hard for it. He had a strong desire to keep up his acquaintance with Latin & Greek, but ill health and his business did not give him time. His information was extensive, and his conversation interesting; and he could address an audience when necessary. He kept up with the progress of events, knew what was going on in the world, and looked forward to a better time, when peace, and righteousness & brotherly love should prevail, and war & injustice & oppression cease.

Hall, with all his infirmities, was always diligent and performed a great deal of labor—too much for his health, at least, too much sedentary labor, or writing. He maintained his family, and owned a house & land which cost him about 1150 dollars, & such plain furniture as he needed; and he would have had some money on hand, & been free from debt, had it not been for his last sickness. His wife was a true help-mate, and they lived economically & plainly, yet always had enough—He dressed plainly but neatly.

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Son Hall.

After he was married, June 1, 1842, he lived in the old Burt house in Broughton's meadow until November 1842, when he removed into the Factory in which several families resided; here he remained from Nov. 1842 to July 1. 1843. He then removed back to the Burt house, but occupied different apartments from those he had in 1842, and he remained here until May 27. 1845. He then removed upon the plain into the house nearly opposite Paul Strong's, or the old tavern. In November 1845, his wife's father, Bailey Birge, and family, came to Bensonville to live and he and Hall occupied a house below the hill where Mr. Adam had lived & others. Hall remained in this house from Nov. 1845 to January 1847 when he removed into his new brick house, on the plain, where he remained as long as he lived. He kept boarders, one or more, sometimes several; much of the time in 1847, 48, and 49. I lived with him most of the time from August 16. 1847 to Sept. 29. 1848.

Hall had the care of the store of goods, and had more or less to do with ~~the~~ silk business, & did much of the buying for ~~the families of~~ ^{the} Association in the village of Northampton, until he began the water cure in Nov. 1844. He continued this treatment 8 months, or until July 1845, near the end of the month. In this time he did many things for the Association. After July 1845, he was again in the employment of the Association, but gave up the store mostly to father Birge after he came. He was Secretary after Mr. Black left in 1845 and one of the trustees, of course, until the Association was dissolved in November 1846. He always had much writing to do for the Association, as he understood accounts better than others. After November 1846 he was Clerk of the Bensonville Cotton Factory until the latter part of December 1849. and did many other things for the Agent and others. In 1848, he was engaged for the Factory Company for three fourths of the time, but performed for

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Son Hall

them 40 days work extra, besides doing much for Mr. Benson, Mr. Hill, the Old Association, & others. In 1849, he was engaged for three fourths of the time and performed all of that and one day over, but did less for others than before. The Company allowed him 400 dollars a year, and during his sickness allowed him 50 dollars for the 40 days extra in 1848. They made no dividend all this time, and as they were making nothing, Hall was content with low wages. — In 1846, 47, 48 & 49, Mr. Hill paid Hall the 600 dollars which he put into the Association, of which about 400 dollars was paid in lumber for his house, ~~and~~ in goods from the store. This 600 dollars and his salary from the Bensenville Company, (Cotton!) and something gained by boarding, enabled Hall to support his family and to lay out 1150 or 1200 dollars on his house & homestead, and to add something to his household furniture.

Hall's Health.

After Hall recovered from his sickness which he had in the Winter and Spring of 1842, he had comfortable health for him about two years. His appetite was good and he did not complain much, if any, of food's hurting him. — had less dyspepsia than in some previous years. He adhered rigidly to the Graham system. But there was still about him some general debility, & some trouble from pin-worms and piles, & he did not rest nights as well as people generally. In the winter of 1842-43, while he lived in the Factory building, he strained his left side in carrying up a heavy ~~room~~ full of wood, and he never recovered from this, but had often pain, either dull or acute, in that side near the lower part of the ribs, during the rest of his life. Sometimes wore a plaster over the place. When the pain was sharp it seemed to affect his breathing. His complaints became more serious in 1844 — viz. his debility, pin worms, piles (not bloody piles), pain in side, pain in back,

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Son Hall.

and he was afraid his lungs were some affected - as he sometimes felt a soreness high up towards the neck. He determined to try the water-cure treatment and had David Ruggles to assist him, and had the advice & directions of Doct. W. of Cambridge. There was then no water cure establishment in Northampton. David Ruggles had been through the process himself and Hall had aided him. Ruggles commenced ^{on other} on a small scale in the year 1845. Hall attended to the water-cure with such conveniences as he had from Nov. 1844 to July 1845, but did some business most of the time. His daily walks often brought him to our house, and I sometimes accompanied him back as far as the spring, or to his residence, and we had many pleasant conversations. On the 2d of July 1845 he with his wife and feeble child set out on a visit to Colebrook, Conn. where her father lived, and they returned in about three weeks. After his return he again devoted himself to the interests & business of the Association. He was very much benefitted by the water-treatment; was stronger & more free from complaints than before, & continued to have pretty comfortable health, at least comfortable for him, for about two years. His diet was somewhat changed by the water-treatment; he ate lean meat while in the process, and continued it after, in small quantities, as long as he lived. Preparations from Indian meal, from rice, and some kind of vegetables, which he used before he tried the water-cure, did not agree with him afterwards; and he ate some things which he did not before, besides lean meat. He always refused tea & coffee, and all pork, lard & fat. He sometimes used a very little butter - a mere trifle. It is hardly necessary to say that he rejected for many years all spirits, wine, cider & other intoxicating drinks. He was set against all spices, and all pastry shortening with lard or butter, but sometimes ate a very little. Sometimes used a little cinnamon.

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Son Hall

Though Hall lived so plainly, and in some respects so different from us, he usually found no difficulty in obtaining something plain & good at our house; and when we and his other relatives & friends visited him, we always had a sufficiency of good food, though he seldom gave his visitors ~~much~~, which he considered hurtful to himself. I lived a year in his family without the least difficulty. Happy days were those!

The water-treatment did not permanently cure Hall's complaints. He always said he was not under this treatment long enough. Piles, pinworms, and other complaints, with uneasy nights, he still experienced in some degree, but they were not very troublesome until latter part of 1847 and 1848. His hard work for the manufacturing Company in 1847 wore upon him, and he began to be more out of order, & this continued through 1848, when he was not only clerk, but did much writing, and other work for several persons. When I lived with him Aug 1847 to Sept. 1848, he did not rest well nights and was not well at any time. Yet then he said little or nothing about his pains & disorders - indeed he seldom said any thing to others about his sufferings at any time for many years. He said very little to me on this subject, and when he did say any thing, it was usually in reply to my inquiries. While I was with him, though a constant sufferer, he was patient & sociable, glad to see his relatives and friends, active in promoting the cause of justice and humanity, and constantly observing all indications of a better day, which he believed would certainly come to gladden the lowly, the downcast and the oppressed. He could not sleep the early part of the night, and he sat up late frequently, & did not rise early. He worked in his garden, split wood, &c. sometimes until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. He seemed to enjoy life with all his infirmities better than many who are in health.

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Friday 8.

Wrote to bro. Richardson Hall, Greenfield,
" to bro. Samuel Matthews, Staunton, Va.
" to Rev. Sylvester Ash, Essex, Con.
" to Hon. James Savage, Boston.

Saturday 9

Walked into the meadow, E. side of Mill River.
Half of the meadows are still covered with snow.
Snow covers the hills & mountains all around.
Belchertown hills show some bare places. These hills
usually have less snow than Pelham and other hills
farther north. People still go & come in sleighs
to & from West, Northfield and North; but there is no
sleighbing in this village; some roads leading from
it are bad for a mile or two. No sleighbing on the
east side, that is good. Less snow east side of the river
than west side.

Spring birds. Mrs. Salisbury heard blue birds
at the upper end of North street, on the 26th or 27th of February
and once since in March. I have heard none.
I neither saw nor heard any spring birds in the
meadow to day.

Crows are plenty in the meadows; and I
have noticed them flying to & from the meadows
for several weeks past.

Flocks of little snow birds, brownish, but rather light
colored, I have noticed for weeks past. They seem
to be after the seeds of weeds, &c.

White Maple buds are considerably swelled.
Catkins of Alders, Poplars & Willows have begun to enlarge.

Sunday 10.

At meeting all day. Mr. Swift A.M. Pres. Allen P.M.

Monday 11

Wrote to Miss F. M. Caulkins

Tuesday 12

Wrote to W. D. Whitney, New Haven
" to son Parker

Sister Sibella Hall visited us to day. Remained at night

Wednesday 13.

Thursday 14

Sister Hall left us for Westfield & Gt. Barrington.
Finished 4 sheets for L. M. Bolthwood.

Blue birds are many this morning. Have been heard
several mornings past.
Robins are heard.

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Thursday 14 - continued.

Walked down by Mill River P.M. Warmest day this year. Snow has gone very fast yesterday & today.

The meadows and eastern hills are almost bare. Mount Warner is nearly bare. Pelham hills show ~~but~~ little snow.

Western Hills and northern, on this side the river, are spotted, but still mostly covered with snow.

Tom Holyoke and mostly covered on N. side.

Mice paths among the grass in the meadows are as usual. They have not peeled the shrubs and trees as they sometimes do.

Spring-Birds.

Blue birds are plenty. Have been about since the last days of February, but not heard every day.

Robins are heard - I have not seen them.

Blackbirds are quite noisy in the meadow. Both kinds, I think, viz. Redwing & Crow blackbirds.

Brown sparrows are here. Song Sparrow I think, & perhaps another species. They are by mill river

Phebe. I heard one sing in the meadow, by mill River
Mrs. Shepard heard one last

Rode out to Bensonville & saw Frances & grand children towards night. Rode with Dr. Walker. The roads are very muddy.

Friday 15.

Birds musical this morning.

The Robin's note is distinctly heard. Robins were on Dr. Walker's Elm S. of his house, towards night yesterday.

Wrote to Gen. G. M. Fessenden, Warren, R.I.

Wrote to Azariah Lyman, Chester, Ohio.

Wrote to Lewis Bodman. Williamsburgh.

Saturday 16.

Bluebirds, Blackbirds, Phebes, Song sparrows heard at the house this morning. Robins are about.

Crows very noisy in the meadow.

Sunday 17

Spent the day with Frances at Bensonville. Our conversation mostly about Hall

Monday 18.

Sent to Col. James Ward, Hartford, a copy of Nathaniel Ward's will made in 1664, which he long since requested. Also Field's History of Middlesex, which he long since lent to Mr. Ellis. Sent to Mr. E. B. Pratt, Boston, certificate in regard to the death of Hall, for the N.E. Mutual Life Insurance Company. I attended Town meeting in the new Hall about an hour.

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Tuesday 19.

I weighed only 157 lbs today. Have lost flesh during the winter and Spring.

Wild Geese. Mrs. Salisbury saw & heard a flock going northward this morning.

Wednesday 20.

Crows go over to meadow before sunrise - fly S.E.

Thursday 21.

Walked out to see Frances, &c. to-day.
not much thawing yesterday & to-day

Boats passed between New York & Albany last week.
Mr. E. B. Pratt, Boston wrote to me on Tuesday, 19th that he had presented the certificates as to the death of Hall to the N. E. Life Insurance Company (see 18th) that they were satisfactory and that they would pay in 60 days from that date. They had insured Hall's life to the amount of \$500 dollars for the benefit of his ~~wife~~. - Mr P's letter came yesterday.

Friday 22.

Saturday 23.

Flocks of Crows passed over before sunrise, flying east.

Sunday 24.

Attending all day. Mr. D. Stoddard A.M. Mr Day P.M.

Monday 25.

Put letter in office to Children in Augusta, Maine, began yesterday. Enclosed in it a copy of the letter that Hall dictated to William Burnstead, Feb. 19. 1850.

Wrote to day to Children in New York & Brooklyn.
separately to Hopkin!

Revival.

There is considerable attention to religion in the village, in the Congregational and Baptist congregations, &c

Tuesday 26.

The estate of son Hall, was appraised to day by Mr B. Birge, Capt Samuel Parsons & Chauncy Clark.

Wednesday 27.

Went out to Bensonville again, to see about letting the house which was Hall's.

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Thursday 28

2 children of sister Smith here, viz Sarah Jones and John Smith - remained over night.

Friday 29

Sarah & John went away before 12.

It & Panninah went out to Bensonville P.M.

GROWS. I have noticed them 3 days this week, returning from the meadow, in long, scattered flocks, about sun half an hour high. P.M. One night they all steered for the Pine Woods S.E. of the cotton Factory, or seemed to.

The Trial of Doct. Webster for the murder of Doct. Parkman, at Boston, has been the topic of conversation and of the newspapers, for some days.

Saturday 30

Lark. I heard one this morning for the first time. They may have been about some time in the meadow.

Rode out to Bensonville with wife. She was anxious to see Hall's house and the things in and about it once more before it is leased to others.

Sunday 31

Mrs Swift preached A.M. & P.M. Much engaged.

He said, what is very true, that a first sin, unless repented of, leads to a second and a third & so on, meaning any first or new sin that is committed.

Doct. Webster was declared guilty by the jury on Saturday Evening. The verdict was not known here until Monday morning. People generally think it a just verdict. There may be some exceptions. No murder ever took place in New England, that excited so much interest far & near - no murder ever sent such thrilling horror through the community.

March 1850

Son Hall's Health continued

In looking back upon the time I lived at Hall's it is clear to me that he was not so well when I left him in September 1848, as when I went there in August 1847. But the change was gradual and hardly noticed at the time. On the 20th of October 1847, Hall walked with me about 4 miles to Hungamuck a high hill in Williamsburg and ascended with me to the summit, and then returned home 4 miles. This was done in the afternoon, & Hall seemed no more tired than I did. He must have had a good degree of strength and vigor. I think he would not have attempted this walk in October 1848.* There was more difficulty about food in 1848—sometimes he drummed on his stomach and said he had eaten too much. He became more confined to bread & milk than he had been.

Francis thinks he has never had quiet rest from night till morning, for 6 or 7 years past or longer. Did not complain of pain 7 years ago, & was better than he has since been. Bad nights came on worse in 1847, and especially in 1848. He was obliged to get up in the night, having an inclination for stool, but the discharge was generally only slimy matter. He never had bloody piles, but had tumors and varicose veins & pains. He occasionally had night sweats in 1848. Had pain in his side, &c. He became worse in the winter of 1848-49. The pain in his side seemed to affect his breathing sometimes—his trouble in breathing seemed low down. He was troubled with night sweats, & had to get up frequently in the night. On account of these sweats, he slept in a separate bed most of the time from this winter until his death. Was more feeble in the spring of 1849 than in any previous spring; he had not strength to work in his garden as in former years but had to hire this & other things which he used to do himself. Yet he continued his office-work.

* Yet he walked out to Sister Lyman's about 4 miles Aug. 24, 1848, & could have walked back again.

March 1850

Son Hall's Health - continued.

There was heat in Hall's system for a year before his death, more than usual. His difficulty of breathing came on in the latter part of the winter 1848-9, more serious & troublesome than ever before, & continued in the spring. It was brought on by ascending a hill or a staircase, & by any vigorous exertion. Was not produced by walking on a level, nor by gentle exercise. Night sweats & hard breathing were together. They both left him in a great degree during the warmer summer months, but he remained feeble with a very poor appetite. Yet he performed his labor at the desk, sometimes walked into town, and seemed to most people much as he had been. He had a faint turn about July, when it seemed as if he would live but a few hours, but he recovered from it. When he was worse, or had some new complaint, he disliked to have much said about it, & wished not to have it told to his parents & friends. His relatives in Maine had ~~very~~ requested him to visit Maine and they & I had offered to pay his expenses, & he desired much to go, but he had several boarders, and he did not like to be from home at night without Frances was with him, on account of his night disturbances, and both could not go. So he remained at his desk. For years, his night troubles made him averse to being from home at night, unless Frances was with him. His boarders, especially a family of 3 children gave him & Frances much trouble. When Hall came in here in the summer of 1849, he was more languid than in years past, & his countenance not so good, but his spirits seemed to be about the same, and he was cheerful, & conversed on such topics, & was interested in such subjects, as in years past. He was very desirous that I or Peninnah should accompany him part of the way home, and she sometimes did a part, or the whole distance.

March 1850

On Hall's Health.

For many years past, when Hall said any thing on the subject, he considered that his life would probably be short. He did not dwell on this subject; ~~when~~^{he} alluded to it of his own accord, or by the suggestions of others, ~~he~~^{he} always manifested that though he loved life, he was ready to go, when called for. He had long contemplated the change, and it seemed to have no terrors for him. He trusted in his Savior. I have several times in the course of 5 or 6 years heard him express his readiness to depart, when God's time came, but this was almost always said, perhaps every time, in consequence of some remark of mine. He did not boast of his resignation, did not often say anything about it, unless prompted by others.

In September 1849, Hall's night sweats and difficult breathing came on again, and he had some trouble in the bowels, as most people had. Frances came in to aid us, Peninnah being very sick, Sept. 18. & remained until the 20th. Hall came in one staid one of these nights, but he slept little or none and his health was so miserable, that wife could not think of having Frances stay here, and she went home on the 20th. Hall had been ⁱⁿ to see Peninnah before. Hall still continued his business, as usual, and was cheerful and sociable when I saw him, and said little about his complaints. Apphia came to see us Oct. 13. and Hall came in the next day (Sunday) I and wife + Apphia & Peninnah were at Hall's Oct. 24th, and I did not see him again at his house until Dec. 30th. Hall was rather sad; said he ought to leave his business, on account of his health. He said to his mother, "you came to see me to day, mother, because you ~~thought~~^{thought} you should not see me many times more." She replied that it was so. He sometimes talked with Frances about leaving the clerk, but he used to say that if he left, he should earn nothing, and have nothing to support his family.

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Son Hall's Health

Hall came in to see us and Apphia on Sunday Oct. 28. and he and Frances came in Nov. 4, more particularly to see Apphia, as she expected to leave for Maine that week. I left for Connecticut on the 8th, expecting to be gone only 3 or 4 weeks, and did not ^{see} Hall again until he was broken down. Apphia did not go home that week; Joseph came on Friday the 9th, and they set out for home on Monday Nov. 12. Apphia expected to leave on Thursday Nov. 8, and Hall had not heard that she had not gone, yet when Sunday, Nov. 11, came, he told Frances that he felt as if she had not gone, and he would go in to see her, thinking, as he said, that he should never see her again, if he did not see her then. He found her & Joseph. He conversed freely with them, and ~~and~~ seemed in pretty good spirits, said little or nothing of his infirmities, and Joseph had no idea how unwell he was. It was the same with me. I saw him often, but his appearance & conversation ^{though changed,} were so much as they had been, and he said so little of his disorders, that I was not aware of his condition when I went to Connecticut. His wife and mother knew more about him.

Hall came in again on Sunday, Nov. 18. He conversed as usual, and towards night Peninnah walked home with him. These walks had become fatiguing & wearisome, much more ^{so} than they had been. This was the last time that he ever walked in from his house, or walked out from here. He may have rode in that day. He came in again Thanksgiving day Nov. 29. with Kate in a waggon ^{on stage,} and dined with his mother & sister. I was in Connecticut. He was cheerful and sociable & seemed to enjoy himself. Little was said about his infirmities, a subject that he commonly avoided when he could.

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Son Hall's Health.

Frances informs me that November was a miserable month for Hall, though he did not manifest his situation when he came in here; and he was still worse in December. He talked of giving up his business - knew that it was injurious to him, yet he was anxious to finish the year, which was so near through. He intended to give up his employment at the end of the year. When talking in November about giving up his employment, he said if he sat down in the house without occupation, he should certainly sink down. He did not visit this village from Nov. 29, to Dec. 21. He was losing ground all the time, & was working hard to finish the work of the year, in the office of the Factory. He did finish the business, and at the same time finished himself. His mother knew little of him after Thanksgiving, until Dec 21. He ~~urged~~ Peninah to come out and see him in a note dated about Dec. 14 or 15, but she went to Wetherhampton on the 15th & came to his house on the 22.

Thursday, Dec. 20, was his last working day. He overdid himself that day to complete his accounts, and by hard work brought almost everything to a close, and brought on a raging fever while in the office. His face and hands were red as noted by others, & his pulse very high & quick. About 7 o'clock, he had completed his work, & gathered up some articles that belonged to him in the office, & sat out for home. He found walking very difficult, & stopped at the store some time. It was still more difficult getting up the hill, and it was between 8 and 9 o'clock when he reached home. He told Frances that he had done his last work, yet he worked a few hours for several days after that. He split up no wood after that day, and brought in very little.

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Son Hall's Health

By looking at his minutes for December I find that he worked as follows for the Company.

Dec 1. none

2 Sunday.

3 1/2 day

4 3/4 day.

5 3/4 day

6 3/4 "

7 3/4 "

8 3/4 "

9 Sunday

10 3/4 day

11 3/4 "

12 3/4 "

13 3/4 "

14 3/4 "

15 3/4 "

16 Sunday

Dec 17. 1/2 day

18 3/4 "

19. 3/4 "

20 1 "

21 1/4 "

22 1/4 "

23 Sunday

24 3 hours

25 3 hours.

26 none

27 4 hours

28 2 hours

29 4 hours

30 Sunday

31. 3 hours.

His son was born
Nov. 30. Mrs.
Parker took care
of his wife a few
days. Mrs. Smith
came Dec. 4. and
remained until
Jan'y. 17.

After the 20th, some of the work was done at the office and some at the house - most at the house. Part of it was in explaining things to Mr. Williston and the new Clerk.

Dec. 20th. This was the day of his great prostration, of his breaking down, after which there was apparently no chance for a cure, whatever means and measures might have been tried. So it appears now in looking back. Indeed Doct. Walker thinks he could not have been cured or permanently relieved if he had left his employment in the spring or summer preceding, though his life might have been prolonged a little. The disorders which had long troubled him were approaching their termination. He had been relieved by temperate & systematic living, ~~on~~ the Graham system, and again by the water treatment, but these could not relieve him again.

Hall felt the necessity of doing something immediately. but knew not what to do. He had previously inquired of George W. Benson, as to what he should do, but George could not tell him. He had no confidence in the physicians who followed the old practice. He thought of going to New York to consult his old friend, James Boyle who was connected with the Eclectic Medical Institute. Two or three persons advised him to employ Doct. Hamilton

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Son Hall's Health

who, they thought, had helped them or their friends. The next day after he broke down, viz. Dec. 21. he came in with Mr. Carpenter. If I had been at home he intended to get me to accompany him to New York. Not finding me, he thought he must employ Doct. Hamilton; this seemed to him the best course he could take. He appeared to his mother much altered since she saw him Thanksgiving day; he was much excited, & appeared very anxious. He said nothing to his mother about employing Doct. Hamilton, nor had he consulted his more intimate and intelligent friends in regard to this matter. Perhaps he thought they would not approve of his course, & he felt the necessity of doing something immediately. Hamilton, the son, to whom he first applied, was ^aquack-physician, who used some lobelia, but was not exactly a Thomsonian doctor, though perhaps a botanical one. The father, who afterwards visited him some, was similar. Some people believed that they had effected cures.

I was sorry that Hall employed these quacks, but it does not become me to censure him. Had I been at home, & had he asked me what he should do, I should not have known what answer to give. I did not believe that the old practice, or homoeopathic treatment could help him. I should have found it very difficult to decide what course I thought to be best. He thought it necessary that something should be done quickly and it is not strange, ~~perhaps~~, that he did as he did. He did not find Doct. Hamilton at home but ~~he~~ went out to see him, Dec. 21st in the evening. This was his first visit. His brother happened to be with him.

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Son Hall's Health

As Hall's disease advanced, he began to be somewhat sensitive and irritable, even before Dec. 20th, and he was less placid & calm than usual. He said more rash expressions than ~~he~~ ^{he} had been accustomed to, and probably he did not reason quite so justly as when in better health. These things increased after Dec. 20. which is to be attributed in part to the medicines and external applications of the physicians, which gave him much uneasiness and trouble. He expressed stronger desires to live than I had ever known him to express when in better health; and though he continued to sink under the treatment of these doctors (and probably would have done the same under any other) yet they gave him encouragement that he was doing well, and they inspired him with strong hopes of eventual recovery. They gained his confidence & retained it for several weeks, and it was useless for his friends to say any thing on the subject, in opposition to these doctors, though they could see that he was falling every week.

I came home from New Haven Dec. 29, and the next day, Sunday 30th, I walked out to see Hall, about 10 days after his prostration. I found him much changed from what he was when I last saw him, Nov. 4th, but I was not aware how diseased he was. He conversed freely on many subjects, and walked with me on the snow over to Mr. Benson's, perhaps 100 rods, where we remained an hour perhaps, & then returned to his house. I said but little about his physicians. When I expressed some doubt in regard to them, He said it was useless to talk on that subject, and I said no more. He told me, however, what they were doing for him.

I did not visit him at Bensonville during the month of January. He came in here in a sleigh every week; was here probably 9 or 10 times
(or 10 or 12 perhaps.)

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Son Hall's Last Sickness

in January, including the first day of February when he came for the last time. He always came into the room suffering for breath, & could hardly speak when he first came in, but after sitting a while & getting warm, he would converse more freely, & read papers, &c. We could observe that he grew more feeble every week, & his face became more lean. His difficult breathing seemed owing to weakness and ^{to} the effort made to come from the sleigh into the house. He appeared worse on the 14th of February, but I and his mother remarked that this was probably the last time that he would ever visit us, and it proved so. He conversed considerably some of the first times he came in, but less afterwards. But little was said to him here about his complaints or the means used for cure; he evidently did not wish to talk about these things, and if I expressed any doubt about his medical treatment, it was displeasing to him. He once said, and it was too true, that I ~~did~~ ^{did not} like the course he had taken, and yet I could not or did not point out any other way. On the whole, our information in regard to Hall, except what we saw, came chiefly from others. Mrs. Smith, who had been with Frances and Hall since Dec. 4th, left on the 17th of January and her sister Roxana, who had been to see Hall, came here with her on that day, and they both said that Hall could not live; that they should never see him again. We very much feared that what they said would prove true, though we did not yet give up all hope. Peninnah went out to assist Frances on the 18th of January, and remained until after Hall's death. Kate who had been here since Dec 25, went out with Peninnah. [Peninnah came to Hall's on her way from Westhampton, Saturday Dec. 22^d. She came home & brought Kate with her, Dec. 25. Hall used to talk considerably with Kate when he was in here in January.

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Hall was under the care of the Hamiltons from Dec. 21. to Monday Feb. 18. Sometimes one, sometimes both visited him. Occasionally they carried out a galvanic battery and used it upon him. They gave much medicine as, syrup, pills, &c. and prescribed a great deal of liniment, strong and very pungent which was rubbed in, & gave him much uneasiness & pain. He wore large plaster upon his body, & these were taken off when the liniment was applied, & then put on again. Sores were thus produced upon his body, the design of which was to draw the disease from within, as they said. Hall felt a stricture on his lungs Dec. 20. & after; the Doctors applied an onion poultice to his breast for some time and the stricture was removed. He seemed to receive some relief from their cough syrup & also. These things, besides their talk, made him suppose that they were doing him some good, though he continued to decline. At the suggestion of the doctors, Doct. A. B. Strong, of Leverett, a botanic physician was sent for, and visited Hall with the two Hamiltons on Sunday Feb. 10. They concluded that it was best to give him a lobelia emetic, to throw off the canker from his stomach, as they expressed it. It was given on Monday and did not distress him much, and he seemed to be a little relieved. I was there on Monday, & found the two Hamiltons, and a Doctor Lord there, one of the same sort, perhaps a student. As Hall's attention was occupied by other things, I merely spoke with him. But I was distressed to find so many physicians about him, good or bad, being confident that they would do him more harm than good. Lord was also there on Sunday, making four. Mr. Doct. Boyle, or James Boyle as Hall called him, called to see Hall on ~~Saturday~~ ^{Saturday} and Sunday Feb. ~~13~~ ¹³ the same man that Hall wished to consult when he first broke down. He was an old acquaintance. He told Hall that he was generally heady diseased; there is not a function of your body, said he, that performs its operations, or does its duty. Hall questioned him, as to his opinion of the result;

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Boyle replied that he was not beyond the reach of medicine. He said this because he did not like to discourage Hall, but he told others that Hall's case was hopeless. Hall told him what the Hamiltons were doing, & that he thought they had done him some good; Boyle did not advise him to change his physicians; thought a change might be hurtful. He probably said this because he considered that there was no hope, & that a change might hasten his end. This conversation with an old friend whom Hall respected, & who had paid considerable attention to medicine, made Hall more confident that he was pursuing the best course he could. He thought of removing to my house, to be near his physicians, and asked Peninnah about it. She told him that mother was so feeble that it would not do for him to come here. He afterwards told me what Peninnah had said, and I said to him that mother would break down if her cares were increased, & that he could ^{not} be so well taken care of at my house as in his own. He said no more to me on this subject. Hall

had some pretty sure symptoms of approaching dissolution. Three may be mentioned. 1. In a few days after Dec. 20, his mind became wandering when he was lying down, but not asleep - he said strange things on various subjects, and if a little drowsy, he was enough awake to expect answers to his singular questions. This continued for weeks. 2. His feet began to swell in about 3 weeks after Dec. 20, or in less than four weeks. He at first attributed this to tight boots, to sitting so much, &c. This swelling increased, until his feet and his legs above became quite full & white & shiny. The swelling was less in the morning than at night. 3. About 3 weeks after Dec. 20, his mouth & throat became very sore. They were very red, with spots of white canker,

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He had been troubled with spots of canker ~~long~~ before, but nothing like the present. The doctors gave the name of canker to this red & white, and thought it might be relieved by the sores on his body. They proposed caustic roots for his feet, and talked of making sores there to relieve them.

Hall's friends & relatives became more & more dissatisfied with his treatment. They had little or no hope of any cure, but they disliked very much to see him distressed with medicines, plasters, liniment &c. which they fully believed did him no good. They had this feeling some time before their views were distinctly made known to him. He was not in a situation to receive them. He told the doctors that his friends were all against the treatment he received from them. I proposed no change, thinking it would be useless. Besides, he was now so low that I thought that any great change might hasten his departure, rather than retard it.

It was ^{not} until Sunday, Feb 17, that Hall was undeceived as to his physicians and himself. G. W. Benson had conversed with the doctors who had just left Hall, & was satisfied that they had not the least hope of Hall's recovery. He visited Hall, & Hall asked him, as he had done several times before, what he thought of him. Benson had before given an evasive answer, but he now told him plainly his own opinion, that there was no hope for him; and he said to him also, that he had talked with his physicians and their opinion was the same; and he had conversed with James Boyle, & he ~~thought~~ thought Hall must die. Hall received this announcement very calmly. He replied, "what you have told me does not worry me; I would like to live for sake of my family and others, but I feel ready to die at any time". It grieved him to think the physicians had talked so encouragingly to him, contrary to their own opinions. The same Sunday, Hall's old friend Seth Hunt came out

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to see him. His conversation made Hall still more dissatisfied with his physicians, and gave him a desire to see Doct. Graham. This was a troublesome day for Hall, I watched with him that night, but we did not have a great deal of conversation. The next day, Monday 18th Doct. Graham & Seth Hunt came out, & Hall was fully persuaded to dismiss his doctors. Doct. G. advised him ^{to} take off all his plasters, and give up all medicines & liniments, or nearly all; to hire a man to take care of him, & to rub him with wet and dry cloths; to take as much exercise as his strength would permit. He gave Hall very little reason to expect a recovery; he considered his case nearly hopeless, if not quite, but thought the change he proposed would be a great relief to him while he did live, & he was not mistaken. Doct. Hamilton visited Hall on Monday and used the battery, but in the course of the day Hall made up his mind fully to dismiss these doctors. The elder Doct. H. came on Tuesday morning, and I was in the room with Hall. After some talk on other things, Hall began ^{the} unpleasant task, & I continued it. He informed Doct. H. of the determination to which we had come - to dismiss all physicians & all medicines and make his latter days as quiet & peaceful as we could. We talked some time good-naturedly. He said no hard things. Hall said something ^{more} but not very much. He began to say something about the encouragement that they had given him, but I thought no good would come of that, and diverted the conversation - We were all very glad when this was over and the doctors were dismissed. A load seemed to be taken from us, though we did not then expect Hall's recovery. He did not entirely give up the hope of being better until Wednesday Feb 20. when he saw Graham the 2nd time,

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Doct Walker visited Hall on Wednesday Feb. 20th, and once after, but was not called as a Physician, and did not examine him much. He had no hope of his being any better.

The quack doctors doubtless did the best they could. They ought not to have encouraged Hall as they did, especially after they saw the swelled feet and the sore mouth and throat. These were, as G. W. Benson told Hall on Sunday, Feb. 17, "unmistakable symptoms that death was near. The medicines of the doctors, and especially their external applications, irritated Hall's body, and consequently his mind, and the disease itself affected his mind, no doubt. For some weeks he was not the calm, patient man that he had been. He said hard things against some individuals, which he would not have done in a more healthy state; and he was sometimes impatient and peevish towards his wife and Peninah. He subsequently regretted these things. He was anxious to do all that the doctors prescribed, and any thing that interfered with this performance, excited him. It was a part of his nature to do whatever he undertook thoroughly; but his placing so much confidence in such men, or in any men, showed that his mind was not what it had been. His strong desire and hope of life had never been exhibited before, and were, I think, somewhat unnatural for him. His remarks about his religious state, were, occasionally, though not often, of a disponding character, and he said some things which were reported by his watchers or others, which could only have proceeded from him when his mind was unpoised.

After Mr. Bradbury was employed to take care of Hall, and his medicines & liniments & plasters were thrown away, Feb. 18 & 19, he began to be more composed, & appeared to me; and by Thursday Feb. 21. he was calm, placid and resigned, and

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experienced much less bodily distress than he had done. The change was gratifying to us all. Hall was himself again, & though becoming weaker, and approaching the grave, he was comparatively quiet, peaceful and happy. Thanks be to God for the change.

For the last 5 days of his life, he was not only calm but cheerful; he often smiled when in conversation as when in ordinary health; and he said pleasant things, and was at times a little mischievous, as he used to be. He conversed considerably, but he was weak and could not say all that he wished, and could not see all that called to see him.

It was about 12 days before Hall's death that I first asked him whether he wished to make any disposition of his property by will or otherwise. I judged from his reply that he had not thought much on this subject. We conversed about it several times afterwards, and I consulted lawyer Baker. Hall rather disliked to make a will, but was willing to give me a trust-deed, so called, of his property for the benefit of his children; and Frances was very willing to unite in it, so that all the real estate would go to the children; Hall having his life insured for the benefit of Frances, to the amount of 1500 dollars, with which she was fully satisfied, without real estate. But on further consultation & reflection, it was thought best to make no disposition of his estate, but let it be settled according to law. We came to this conclusion on account of old debts due from the Association, which Mr. Hill was to pay, but which might come against the old members of the Association, if Mr. Hill failed to pay. Hall understood the subject & agreed with the rest of us. He wished ^{to be} me administrator. After I spoke to Hall on this subject, about Feb 14, he said to Frances, "father thinks I shall not live". He still had hope himself.

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Frances began to write a letter to William Brewster wife, of Indiana, formerly members of the Association, about Feb. from which I copy the following: -

"When our baby was three weeks old, Hall, who had been more unwell than usual ever since the middle of September, became very sick, and called a Botanic physician, & has been gradually losing strength and flesh ever since. His troubles first were short-breathing, night-sweats, chills and fever. His bad breathing, chills and fever have been relieved, but his night sweats resist all our efforts to arrest them. His physicians and other doctors; (among them James Boyle, who is practising in N. York city, & has recently visited us) pronounce his disease liver complaint, in which all the other organs sympathize. There seems to be general and universal derangement of the system. His lungs are not considered diseased, but irritated in consequence of other difficulties. They consider the chances of recovery in his favor. But he is brought very low. He is not confined to his bed, but has been to the house for some time."

Continued Feb. 19. "Having a little time, I will continue my letter, not knowing when I shall finish it. Hall continues to grow weaker, but still goes from the parlor and back again. He occupies the parlor for a sleeping room. We have our open stove in it, which makes it quite comfortable. I have not told you that he has suffered intensely from sore mouth and throat, so much that he has not been able to eat or talk but with the greatest difficulty. In the first place it appeared like common white canker, and afterwards became fiery red all over; it now is both white and red very sore and troublesome, but not intensely sore as it has been. His feet, and limbs below his knees, have been swollen for some time, and are now very large. The cords are contracted & sore, which makes it very difficult for him to walk. His symptoms are all bad,

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and we have given up all hopes of his recovery. He had a visit from Doct. Graham yesterday. [She goes on to say that Doct. Graham thinks the mucous membrane is diseased throughout its whole extent - that that produces the development in his mouth and throat. Doct. G. supposed the mucous membrane of the lungs was diseased, but did ^{not} suppose that the lungs were ulcerated or tubercled. He said more about the lungs than others did.]

Hall's Last Letter.

The same day, Feb. 19, 1850, Hall dictated and Frances wrote the following letter, one week before his death, and the same day that Doct. Hamilton was dismissed. His medicines & plasters were dismissed the day before.

Feb. 19, 1850.

Dear beloved friends,

Frances has told you of my low state. It had been an object with me for many years to get a little home for myself and family, and that idea, with the necessity of supporting my family, carried me too far. It is singular that the very day that I had money enough due me to pay the mortgage I broke down. The thought never seemed to come to me, that I might never enjoy the place - that when it was paid for, I should be so feeble. I do not like to leave it, and Frances and the little ones, but I feel to leave all in the hands of my Father, and trust in him. I fully intended to leave the counting-room after the annual settlement for 1849 - I felt anxious to finish that. I had made up my mind to visit you in the spring, and my father had given me a little encouragement of going with me. I thought it would recruit me, but the prospect now is pretty small. Doct. Graham says if I could only live till warm weather, and he could get me on to a horse's back, though he had to hold

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me on for the first few times, he would get me - so I could ride many miles. March will probably determine my case. Graham thinks, if I am not relieved I may live till the latter part of March. I should love to see you and all your little ones, and see how you prosper. I should love to see your beautiful prairie but if I die without the sight, it will make no difference hereafter, though it would be pleasant. I have sometimes laughed at the idea in my feeble state, of having some good "prairie chicken" broth. My mirthfulness has not all left me. My faith is the same it used to be - Jesus Christ, the head of the church; my prophet, priest and king. I hold to him, I rest in him, and doubt not he will support me through the valley of the shadow of death, if I am to die. I am too tired to say any more now but you and your little ones and ourselves to him, ^[the word committing inserted in this, but in original after but.] I must say farewell. Your affectionate brother
Hall.

Written by Frances.

This letter with a later one from Frances, was sent to Mr. Burnstead after Hall's death; including that written before this from Hall.

Wednesday, the day after this, when his mother went out to see him, he had an agitated, uneasy forenoon. He rode out that morning, & that fatigued him. In the afternoon he became calm, and ever after continued so. He saw his mother in the forenoon only, & did not have a great deal of conversation with her. He told her that he was willing to die; asked her, if she could give him up. When he saw that the question disturbed her, he said, we will say no more about that. He bid her farewell and asked her when she ^{should} come again. She did not see him alive again. The going was bad and she was feeble. He often sent in his love to his mother.

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Son Hall's last sickness.

In the night between Tuesday and Wednesday (Feb. 19-20) Hall had a distressed turn. was faint. He did not complain of pain or distress after this, while he lived.

Place of Burial. It was, I think, on Thursday Feb. 21. that I first asked him where he desired to be buried; in case he died of this sickness. He said, father, you have no burial lot in the burying yard in Northampton. I told him I had none, but that I intended to get one, whether he died or lived, and that his body could be deposited in the lower tomb until the lot was prepared in the spring, and that his little William could be taken up and buried with him. He then asked, shall you and mother be buried in the Northampton yard? I told him that we probably should, but I could not now foresee what might happen. He said, I should be glad to be buried by the side of my parents. I afterwards conversed with him on this subject, and he desired to be buried in Northampton burying ground. He said he disliked the idea of being buried on that "barren heath", referring to the burial-ground near him, though he knew it would ^{make} no difference. Some ~~days~~ weeks before this, he said something to Frances about being buried in Westhampton, by the side of his relatives who rest there. He evidently desired to be buried by the side of his relatives, and as I had no place in the Northampton graveyard, his thoughts were directed to Westhampton.

Soon after I first conversed with Hall on this subject, perhaps the same day, (Feb 21) or the next, George W. Benson talked with him, and wished to have him willing to be buried there, intimating that ~~some~~ of the other principal men of the old Association would be buried there. These remarks did not move Hall, for he well knew that it was very uncertain whether George

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himself, ^{or} any member of the old Association with whom Hall had been intimate, would continue to live at Bensonville until the close of life. He mentioned George's conversation to me.

Mourning. It was on Sunday Feb 17, that he remarked to son J. Walker and me, that he desired that his relatives would not put on any mourning garments for him. Son J. Walker says he recurred to the subject again, after I left the room, and expressed his wishes very clearly & fully against wearing mourning for him. (His relatives wore no mourning at his funeral.) These were his sentiments about mourning garments when in health, nor do they differ from those of his father.

His funeral. He conversed with me and Frances freely on this subject. He had no desire that a regular minister should attend his funeral in preference to one who was not a minister. He manifested that he did not wish to have any of the ministers in Northampton perform on that occasion. He had no objection to have J. or a Clark, now a Methodist minister at Chester Village; he said he was willing to have him, not because he was a minister, but because he was an old and intimate friend, who had sympathized with him. Hall preferred however to have Sylvester perform what was necessary at the funeral, if it would be proper, and he would be willing. He spoke about this several times, and was told that Sylvester had officiated at Augusta, at the funerals of those near and dear to him (Apphia's son Arthur, &c) and would doubtless be willing to make a prayer, &c. at his funeral. Hall mentioned that at their funerals at Bensonville, some persons were disposed to speak too much and take up too much time; he said this might be ^{the} case at his funeral, but he thought that I or

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some other person, by making suggestions to some whom he named, might prevent any inconvenience from this source. He did not wish to have them silent if they desired to speak, but only ^{to} have them short and not take up too much time. (Suggestions were made to some, and there was no trouble in regard to this matter.) Hall asked Walker if he should come his funeral. Walker expressed some doubt - said he had been very anxious to see him living, and had had that satisfaction, &c.

Hymns. Hall looked into his Hymn book about Thursday (Feb 21.) or Friday, and told Frances that he wished to have a hymn which he had selected sung at his funeral; it was Newton's Hymn beginning - "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds in a believer's ear!" It was not until the day before his death, in the forenoon, that he selected two verses of a Hymn of Watts, for the same occasion. He repeated the last verse once or twice. "Jesus can make a dying bed, feel soft as downy pillows are" &c. Frances asked him if he felt what those lines expressed. He said he did, but less strongly than a day or two before. Several persons recollect that he used to repeat this verse and others similar, in their conference meetings.

George Lyman's visit. George, his cousin and old friend, now preaching at South Deerfield, went into his room with me, in the forenoon of ~~Monday~~ ^{the day} before his death. He was on the bed.

George inquired of his views in regard to religion. He replied that they were as they had been; that he believed and trusted in Jesus Christ - I mean said he, the Jesus Christ of the New Testament. The Savior in whom your father believed, said George; he assented to this, but intimated that he did not believe in all things as they did. George inquired of him how his past life appeared to him.

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He replied that it appeared to him that he could live a better life; that he had not always done what he ought to have done; yet, continued he, I have endeavored to follow the precepts & commands of my Lord and Master, — when he said he believed in Jesus Christ of the New Testament, he added, "my prophet, priest and king". I had not heard him use these words before, but I found that others had, & that they were in one of his favorite Hymns. He used them in his letter to Wm Burnstead.

Hall had mentioned to me several times, within a year or two past that one of his neighbors (Mr. Stebbins) was an atheist, and that he tried to convince him (Hall) that there was no hereafter, no future state. Hall did not receive this cold & cheerless belief. He mentioned to me some days before his death that Stebbins' conversation had sometimes troubled him, — had thrown momentary doubts into his mind, but he did not permit them to rest there. Yet he thought it would have been better to have avoided such conversation. I told him that doubts came into the minds of all inquiring men, christians as well as others.

On Thursday or Friday before Hall's death, he had considerable conversation with G. W. Benson. He was very calm and cheerful, and often smiled. ~~Among~~ other things he asked George what was going on round here, remarking, "I shall not long know what is doing here below". He made remarks respecting his early religious life — said he could see self-complacency and pride, in looking back, ^{mingled with} ~~upon~~ his early religious efforts, his prayers, exhortations, &c. yet he believed his motives were generally right. Hall was rather smooth at this time, and on other occasions, as noticed in his letter to W. Burnstead. He was so at times when Hopkin was here before the doctors were dismissed.

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Hall's last day and night. Feb. 25 + 26

On Monday morning, Hall was sensibly more feeble than he had been. Walker had watched with him. He wished to be dressed & sit up as he had done every preceding morning, but was persuaded that it was not best. He ate no breakfast, but took a little food before noon. His breathing gradually became more hard, or so appeared to us, and he inclined to have his mouth more open, and the phlegm made a noise in his throat. Sometime in the afternoon, perhaps 3 or 4 o'clock, Mr. Benson thought he was dying, though no sudden change had taken place. His limbs were becoming cold and sweaty. Benson told him that he was probably dying, perhaps about 4 o'clock P.M. He replied, "none of these things move me". He was brought out and laid on the lounge in the kitchen in the afternoon, at his earnest request, but did not remain long. He very gradually declined. He could hardly believe that he was dying, he felt so easy. George told him that he would have a distressed turn probably and after that a quiet turn before he died. He seemed to be expecting that distressed turn in the night, and as it did not come, he seemed to have some doubt whether death was so near. Yet he asked the meaning of the profuse sweat upon him, asked if it was his death sweat. Was told that he could not live long. Said he wished to know when he was about to die. Said he was ready to die, if he had said all he meant to. He once inquired, why do you think I am dying? I feel no change. His limbs were then cold, but he was not conscious of it.

Hall conversed a good deal in the course of the evening and night, and was calm, composed, rational. I and George, Frances and Peninnah were sitting up, but most of the time only

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Hall's last day & night

one or two of us in Hall's room at once. When told that he was dying, he wished to have father informed of it. I was in the kitchen. I had suggested to him, in the early part of the day, or in the forenoon, that he might live 3 or 4 days. I then hoped he would and thought he might. He mentioned what I had said. He had some conversation with Edward Birge about nine o'clock. After this he expressed his love and gratitude to Peninnah, & was rather overcome in speaking to her. Had conversation with Frances two or three times in the night. He said to her, "tell Apphia that I leave a heart full of love ~~for her~~". He was told that she could not come to ~~see~~ him, and he did not expect her. But had expected to see Sylvester and Parkman, and it affected him to think he must die without seeing them. He ^{had} hoped he should live till they came. He said, "Sylvester & Parkman will feel bad not to see me; give my love to them. I wanted to see them, but God has ordered it otherwise". He left his love for his wife's sisters, Martha & Mary Birge, then in Norfolk, Con.

It was during this last night, that Hall talked with Frances about their having been alone in the world, and told her she would be alone; referring to the few that sympathized with their religious views. Some were more rigid than they, (the orthodox) but most in that neighborhood were too lax for Hall. There were a few exceptions. He requested Frances to teach the children the New Testament, and the Old Testament, as far as it agreed with the new. (There were certain parts of the old Testament that Hall had doubts about.)

Several times in the afternoon & night, I asked Hall if he felt any pain or distress; his breathing seemed to us laborious. His answer was, no, invariably; said he felt easy and free from pain; that his breathing which seemed hard to us, was a little unpleasant, & that was all.

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Last Hours of Hall.

It was towards morning, on night of Monday, that I asked Hall if he knew me. He seemed surprised at the question, and rather smilingly asked if I knew him. "Yes," said he, "you have known me almost 33 years." He seemed to hear, see, and understand well during the whole night; ~~to~~ we considered him in a dying state. I think he had some doubts whether he was in that state, because he felt so easy, and ~~as~~ not conscious of much change. His ideas, however, were short for the most part. He wished to give away some of his garments, to those who had been kind to him, and requested Frances to ask me if it would do. She came into the kitchen and asked me, and when she returned he said no more on the subject.

When morning came, Feb. 26, Hall seemed a little revived, or seemed not quite so near his end as he did some hours before. He asked George in the night how long he thought he would live. George said perhaps until sunrise. When it was about sunrise, he wished to get up and sit in a chair; he intimated that we had not judged right in regard to him. We thought it best to indulge him, and Mr Bradbury and I lifted him into the chair between the bed & the stove. This was after sunrise. The movement did not affect him much, but his countenance became more dark or purplish, and his eyes were bad, & at first he could not see, but his sight gradually came. The sun shone in at the south window, and that curtain was let down; and that at the west window was rolled up, and he looked out upon the earth once more. He was asked if it was pleasant, and he said yes. He sat in his chair more than an hour; I think about an hour and a half. He was not much inclined to talk but what he said was rational. He evidently knew what was said and done around him, & noticed these things. He thought he felt better forgetting up. He wished for food, and Frances got him some crust.

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Last Hours of Hall.

coffee and cracker, of which he partook, and also ate nearly half of an apple scraped fine. He said they tasted good. He seemed free from pain as he had been, and we thought he might live some hours, and perhaps through the day, and he may have thought the same. Frances wiped his forehead & remarked to him that his nose was cold. Says he, "is it as cold as a dog's nose?" As cold as a dog's nose, was one of his comparisons when in health. He asked Kate how she did when she came into the room, and when she was going out & I called her & requested her to look at her sick father, he seconded my call to her. But he made no conversation with her.

At length, Mr. Bradbury asked him if he would not lie down. He was disposed to sit up longer. Not a long time after this, he told Mr. B. that he thought he would lie down. The bedstead (from the water cure) was on rollers, and as Mr. Bradbury rolled it round to bring it by the side of his chair, he looked upon me and said "That is a very convenient thing, (or convenient bedstead) father." I did not at first understand him, & asked him what he said, and he repeated what he said before, and I understood him. We then took the clothes away from him, & he was sitting in the chair with only his night clothes upon ^{him}, & I supposed we should take him up & lay him in the bed. But he said, "Let me take my own time", and evidently was inclined to help himself some, & not have us carry him. With our help, he rose upon his feet, and then lifted one leg upon the bed, we holding him, and we then lifted the other leg & body upon the bed, and he lay upon the pillow on his side with his face towards us, & one hand partly under his cheek. The bedstead was rolled back to its place. This had but just taken place, when we discovered a change in his eyes, his breathing & countenance, though no movement in his body. I informed Frances and Penumbra,

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Last Hours of Hall.

and they immediately came in. George W. Benson and wife came in a waggon, + I went to the door to inform them that Hall was breathing his last. After Frances came in, she put her head down to Hall's and said, Hall, do you know me! She soon after repeated the question, but all consciousness had departed. Her question produced not the least change in his features, at first, nor when repeated. He continued to breathe more short and less frequent until he ceased to breathe. I think it was not over ten minutes after we laid him down, when he ceased to breathe - perhaps not so long. There was no struggle, no movement, no groan, no noise of any kind; He was spared the agonies of death. He was laid a little more upon his back, before he breathed his last. This was the end of our dear, our beloved son, Hall. God be praised for his quiet and peaceful end. He died about 20 minutes before nine, Mr. Boardman thinks.

After he was laid out, his countenance was placid + serene. His capacious forehead was conspicuous. The lower part of his face had been made thin + lean by disease. In his ill health, previous to the last two months, or for years past, though his body was thin, his cheeks were middling full, and not thin. In the daguerrotypes of him, his cheeks are not sunken - but pretty full - more so than Parkman's. He had long teeth, such as some consider indicative of a consumptive habit. Some of his front teeth came out during the last year, and hurt his speech and his looks a little.

He was formerly quite erect, but for some years past had stooped a little in his walk. Within a year or two past, his stooping may have increased a very little. He always stood at his desk in the counting-room - did not sit.

Hall shaved himself during all his sickness; the last time four or five days before he died.

March 1850

Son Hall

Bible.

It was in the afternoon of Monday, the day before Hall died, that Hall in conversation with Frances desired his father to get a bible, a large bible, for Frances and his children; and he wished me to write in it the record of the Judd ancestors, referring to that in my bible. He pointed out the edition that he wished, printed by E. H. Butter, Philadelphia. He said he had long thought of getting such a bible but had not done it.

His Reading in his Sickness.

Hall was always a reader, as far as he had time and health. He continued to read newspapers after he was sick as before. He told me that he wished to know what was going on in the world, as before he was sick. He was always desirous of knowing what was doing for liberty, humanity & pure christianity. He also read the first volume of Prescott's Conquest of Mexico in January, and began the second volume, but soon gave it up. The latter part of January, he became too feeble to read, and did not read much of any thing after February came. Others read to him from newspapers, ~~and books~~, &c. I read to him sometimes, but I think the last time was about the 16th of February. Before and after this he used to like to take up the newspapers, and read the headings, as he said, but did not undertake to read articles.

Riding in a Sleigh.

He rode to this village the last time, Feb. 1. He did not ride out again until Feb. 20. The cold affected his throat so much, that he did not ride out from Feb. 1. to Feb. 20. He rode out once more Feb. 23. He was carried to & from the sleigh. Previous to Feb. 1. he came in here many times, but not without suffering.

Walking out.

Penninah went out Jan. 18. Hall walked out with her once after this, and this was his last walk abroad. They went across lots on the crust, & came out near upper School house. Previous to Jan. 18. he had walked as far as Mr. Bensons, in January, once or twice. He was afraid of the cold, or he would have walked out more.

March 1850

Son Hall

His Movements in his House.

His parlor was his sleeping room, & he was there more or less in the day time, but he loved to come into the kitchen & sit ~~on~~ on the lounge, or in a rocking chair. He never lay down on the bed in the day time until the day before his death, and he seldom reclined on the lounge in the day time. He was always able to walk from the Parlor to the kitchen until one day before his death. He was always dressed in the morning until Monday, the day before his death.

Watchers.

Penninah first watched with him about the 8th of February. Mr. Birge on night of 9th, and others until his death. The neighbors were kind in this and in other respects. Col. Comewy, farther off, was very kind, and Solomon Warner, still farther.

My Impressions in regard to Hall's disease.

I had fears about the result ever after I came from New Haven, Dec. 29. About the 17th of January, I became much more apprehensive. In some letters written early in February, ~~and~~, I expressed my fears that Hall would not survive the spring months, and suggested that he might not live to see the spring. Yet there was hope, some time longer. I did not express all I felt in my letters to my children, because I did not like to alarm them, and I did expect that Hall would live until some time in March. On the 10th of February, I expressed myself strongly to my children in New York, and Hopkin came on the 15th. When he went away on the 19th, nearly all hope had departed, and I wrote despairingly to Parkman & to children in Maine. Yet I thought Hall might live a few weeks longer, and did not urge my children to come right on. J. Walker and Arthura came Feb. 22, but Sylvester and Parkman came too late to see their brother alive, which was a great grief to them and to us. Apphia we did not expect on account of her health, though she was very anxious to come.

March 1850

Son Hall

Hall's children.

Hall married Frances P. Birge, June 1, 1842.

- 1 Their son William Hall Judd was born Jan'y. 5. 1844. He died Oct 19. 1845. He was sick 6 months. He consumed away gradually; perhaps his disease was similar to that of his father.
2. Their Daughter, Katharine Benson Judd, was born July 16 1846.
- 3 Their son Hall Judd was born Nov. 30. 1849.

Extract of a Letter from son J. Walker, written hastily March 12. 1850.

"You must all feel quite lonely and sad. I can scarcely realize that the dear brother has gone to the silent tomb. His peaceful and quiet departure is pleasant to think of. Somehow, it seems that Providence led him carefully down the steep bank of death. Nothing could harm his pure spirit. When I think that I can no more commune with him, earthly and humanly - no more hear his clear distinct voice, uttering the emotions of his own heart, I am overcome for the moment. I always thought very much of Hall; possibly I could not have thought more. His influence over me was perceptible to my own mind. I leave him in the hands of his Father and our Father. I know his spirit enjoys the presence of the pure and holy in Heaven".

Extract from a previous letter from son J. Walker, dated New York, Feb. 26. 1850, before he had heard of Hall's death.

"I arrived this A.M. and Brethurs last night. [Then follow some lines about grapes & figs he had procured for Hall, to send by Express.] I very much fear the dear boy will not live to try them. Say to him, I think of him with a tender affection which I cannot express. Give love to Frances and Kins & dear mother. I hope you will have strength to go through the cares and anxieties attending this affliction. I think of no one except Frances who will miss Hall more than yourself. He was a good son & brother. He goes down to the grave ripe for immortality. When death comes, may it be clad with the angel of love".

March 1850

Son Hall.

Extract of a letter from James Boyle, dated New York, March 1, 1850
to Samuel L. Hill.

"I learn from yours of the 27th that our dear friend Brother
Gould has passed into the world of spirits in quiet peace.
It is well with him, for his heart and his treasure
were in the heavens, into which he has gloriously & joyfully
entered. While to him the change is all gain, his
visible disappearance must be a trial to his most kind,
attentive and affectionate wife, on whom falls the care
and responsibility of their little ones. From my heart
I sympathize with her, for none can tell what the heart
of a widowed mother feels, in parting with the partner
of her toils, cares, joys and responsibilities. x x x x x x x

God of Love, sustain the heart & friends of that wife & mother.
Carry the babes in thy bosom, & heal the wounds which
death hath made in the kindest of hearts. We shall
meet again. Life & immortality are brought to light
never to be deceived. A few days more and we will follow
and the parting scene will be forgotten as a dream.
If in this life only we had hope in Christ - if this life
were all, how dark & dreary and cheerless it would be.
But thanks to God our Father, the dark valley is
but a step across, & when taken we enter into eternal
day."

March 1850.

Son Hall.

Inventory of his estate, taken March 26, 1850.
by Bailey Birge, C. agency Clark & Samuel Parsons.

Real Estate.

a Dwelling house with about 100 rods of land
lying east of the old road, leading from Williamsburgh
to the old Oil Mill. The house of brick, with wooden
back-buildings, or shed & woodhouse, &c. } \$ 1025
[It cost Hall, including everything, about 1200 dollars]

Personal Estate.

	\$	Sum brought up		
1 Cookstove & pipe	15.00		Washstand	1.00
1 Open stove & pipe	4.00		Ewer & Basin	0.50
1 Box stove & pipe	2.50		8 pairs Cotton sheets	4.00
6 Cam seat chairs	3.00		6 chairs	1.00
1 Cherry Table	2.00		Matting (chamber)	2.00
1 Looking Glass	0.75		Bedstead & bedding	6.00
Floor matting (below)	3.00		Table	1.00
1 Candlestand	1.00		Ewer & Basin	0.50
Child's crib, bed, &c.	3.00		Looking Glass	0.12
Bedstead, bed & bedding	7.50		Child's Wagon	1.00
Bureau	4.00		3 Water Pails	0.35
Bookcase & books	8.00		1 Panel Saw	1.37
1 Washstand	1.00		1 Lantern	0.25
Ewer & Basin	0.50		1 Iron Square	0.25
Lounge	2.00		1 Cloth's Line	0.25
6 chairs	1.00		1 Shovel	0.67
2 Rocking chairs	1.50		1 Wheel Barrow	3.50
1 Pine Table	0.75		Wood in Woodhouse	3.00
1 Centre Table	1.50		Hoes & garden Rake	0.50
7 Lamps	1.25		Watering Pot	0.25
2 Chairs	0.50			
3 old chairs	0.37			
Crockery Ware	4.60			
Glass Ware	1.25			
Tin Ware	4.25			
2 large Silverspoons	4.00			
6 Teaspoons, silver	4.00			
Stone ware	1.00			
Can and Pails	1.00			
Knives & forks	1.00			
Thermometer	0.45			
Looking Glass	0.35			
6 Curtains (Windows)	1.00			
4 Sad Irons	1.00			
Steel yard	0.50			
3 Wash Tubs	1.50			
1 Basket	0.50			
Crick bedstead	1.00			
Large do	1.50			
Bedquilt & straw tick	2.00			
Straw tick & pillows	1.00			
1 Table	1.00			
Looking Glass	0.25			
1 Bureau	4.00			
Bedstead, bed & bedding	12.75			
2 Quilts	1.00			
1 Table	1.00			

112.42

Total. \$139.93 - 139.93.

These articles were appraised low.
His clothing, much worn, and not
of great value is not included, &
a few other things, of little value.

I added to the Inventory for
cash on hand \$90.00
This I signed as Admin.

March 1850

Son Hall.

Household Furniture. He had a comfortable supply not only for his family, but for boarders also. They were not expensive, but neat and in good order. Many were purchased cheap, second handed. He had only one feather bed. He had what was necessary & convenient but not much for show.

Hall had in books, large & small, about 70 or 75 volumes. They were appraised low.

Hall had a good house, with conveniences in and around it, and had just paid for it, and owed nothing or very little, when he broke down, and in a few weeks, was called to leave it.

Hall had given himself but little recreation for years past. He was always busy, and was very careful that his employers should not suffer through any neglect of his. He intended to give up his business at the desk this year, & endeavor to recruit his health, but he gave up too late.

Hall's Friends.

I find many warm friends of Hall among the poor and the lowly - the blacks and Irish, & others. They went to him for advice; they went to him to regulate their accounts for labor, &c. Hall spent much time for others, and gave much in proportion to his means. He gave three dollars to the starving people of Ireland when his father gave but one.

I find some of the warmest of Hall's friends among those persons who are devotedly pious, & somewhat zealous, - those who have attended religious meetings with him and have had much conversation with him on religious subjects. Mr. Munson, who lived at Bensonville some years, but now in Whately, & is an ardent Christian, called upon Hall sometime in January, and they talked about their old meetings for conversation, prayer, &c, and Hall became somewhat animated, though quite feeble & expressed a hope that they should have more of those "little meetings" as he called them. He desired Munson to sing some things that he used to sing, and he did, including one Peace song. Hall was a strenuous advocate for peace; he could see no war, no bloodshed, in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. I saw Mr. Munson, March 30, and he spoke of Hall with much feeling.

When Hall changed some of his views and opinions on religious, social and other subjects, he well knew that some of his former friends would grow cool; that he should be esteemed wild, foolish, &c, but ~~informed~~ by principle he did not trouble himself about these things. He once said to his mother, in reference to these matters, "I shall not pass in the world, mother, for so much as I am worth!"

April 1850.

John Hall.

Mrs. Sojourner, a black woman, formerly a slave in the State of New York, has been at Bensonville about 6 years. A very devotedly pious woman, though ignorant in many respects. She was a warm friend of Hall; thought there was no person so good as he. She visited us April 2^d; I had invited her. She says truly that her pleasure & comfort consist in communion with God and with God's people. She loved Hall because she thought he was like-minded with herself. She says his conversation ^{with her} was always about "heavenly things"; this was her expression. He believed in Jesus Christ as the son of God, and an all sufficient Savior, as she did, while many others thought he was only a great and good man. Hall, she says, always held to the Savior. She spoke of the delightful meetings they had when Hall, Munson, & others exhorted and prayed, and there was singing also. She says Hall loved singing, though he did not sing himself. He loved these free meetings, as she did. He told her last fall that he wanted some more of those good meetings, & suggested that her house, ^{which} was building, would be a convenient place.

Hall had less conversation with Christian friends last year than in previous years. Some had removed; they had no religious meetings, and he was more feeble than usual. He was ~~more~~ in company with those who were ~~less~~ in their notions — "half infidels" as he sometimes called them. He said to Col. Pomeroy, who watched with him, the night of Feb. 15. or 16. that he did not feel ready to die; his religious views were not so clear as they had been. He referred to the unfavorable influences around him — to the "half infidels"; intimating that these things had rather blunted his religious sensitivities. He desired the prayers of good people, & Col. Pomeroy says earnest prayers were made for him at an orthodox meeting at the boarding house on Sunday evening, Feb. 17. Col. Pomeroy watched with him again about Feb 19 or 20. after the doctors & their irritating applications were dismissed. He found him quite changed — calm, resigned, ready to die, full of faith and hope.

Hall expressed doubts & fears to others while his body was irritated by medicines & applications, but when these were put away, his mind as well as his body became quiet & composed, and his faith in Christ and hope of salvation became full and clear, though there was nothing rapturous about his feelings.

Hall told Sojourner last fall that he could not live long with such difficult breathing, & requested her prayers.

April 1850
Son Hall.

Tuesday April 2d. Probate Court.

I returned the inventory of Hall's estate and other papers.
I also made out my account as Administrator
as follows:—

I charged myself the amount of the inventory of personal estate	}	\$ 139.93
Also, for cash left by Hall (my note)		
		<u>90.00</u>
		229.93

I charged the estate as follows for debts
and funeral charges, all of which I had
paid.

Oren Kingsley's acct. for fresh fish & oysters	2.32
Paid for recording a deed	0.40
" for horse & sleigh & horse & waggon	0.92
March 2. Doct. R. L. Hamilton's bill	48.00
" " Doct. Jona. Hamilton's bill	5.00
March 5 Paid R. B. Dickinson for shroud	1.12
" 5 " S. C. Parsons, account	1.25
12 Cyrus Bradbury's account for taking care of Hall, & doing other services 10 days	10.00
14 Gephias Clark, Sexton, for services, day of funeral, & for digging grave, not yet done	2.50
28 Paid Capt. Parsons for appraising	0.50
30 Silas M. Smith, Coffin, handles & plate	7.50
April 1. Samuel L. Hill, for balance of account for goods, &c.	43.00
	<u>\$ 122.51</u>

April 2. The Judge allowed the account and
granted the remainder of the personal
estate to the widow, viz 107.42

And the account was balanced. \$ 229.93.

There is another view of the matter. None of the personal
estate has been sold. Frances has it all. The
Debts amounted to 122.51.

Hall left money	90.00
Hopkirk gave	25.00
I gave	<u>7.51</u>
	122.51

The Real Estate remains entire— and as it now stands
 $\frac{1}{3}$ belongs to the widow and $\frac{2}{3}$ to the two children.

April 1850

Son Hall

Extract of a letter from Sylvester, dated Augusta April 7. 1850, to Pennamah.

"I am glad father went into the tomb; [two days after the funeral.] It was perhaps but just to the feelings all around. Dear face! we shall see it no more. The blessedness of Hall, his virtues, his meekness, his quaint good ways, it makes me sigh every day when I think that as to this world, they are lost to us forever. I still see in my mind's eye his homely, benevolent form, walking under those shadowy pines. Shall I greet it no more?"

Extract of a letter from Apphia, dated Augusta April 11. 1850 to Frances.

"What have you done with that good old clock? I always was glad Hall had that clock. It made me feel calmer and less worldly when I sat down in your room and saw that clock and heard it tick. It had lived a great many years with grandpa Judd, and Hall had been familiar with it from a boy. How many times have I looked at it for the hour to take my bath, when at the Water Cure, [in 1848] The Water Cure at Bensonville seems to me now merely a name. No one can be to that place what Dr. Ruggles was. Very little did I think when at Bensonville that Dr. Ruggles was going to die. It seemed as if he would always live. Dear Hall! How kind he was to me all that dismal time I was there. How many, many times I have taken my walk after bath to his office. There he always was. His face always serene, sometimes looking tired. Always brotherly and sympathizing. All my remembrances of Hall have a very quiet tone. Whenever I saw him he was some tired; his manner was consequently compound. In the morning, sometimes he was quite jovial, when I called in to warm me by your stove before breakfast. How incident after incident crowds upon us when we once begin to call back his life."

April 1850

Wm Hall.

His serenity & calmness - noticed by Apphia in preceding page.

Hall was firm and decisive - more so than his father; and he possessed strong feelings, but he held his feelings under control better than his father, or grandfather; he had no bursts of passion no outbreaks of anger. He said hard things of bad men and bad deeds, but it was done calmly. He said what he thought; and those not much acquainted with him were sometimes offended at his plainness of speech.

His countenance and his speech generally denoted serenity and calmness, yet he was sometimes quite animated, but never boisterously so. He had a keen perception of what was risible, ludicrous, ridiculous, sarcastic, &c. and relished a story or an anecdote, and indulged in social merriment, but he was not noisy in his mirth, & seldom if ever broke out into a loud laugh. His evenness of temper was seldom disturbed. He expressed to others no sentiments which he did not feel; he greeted his friends and others with no extravagant professions nor compliments.

Hall's countenance and appearance were, as Sylvester and Apphia remark, ~~was~~ usually meek, serene, benevolent. Sometimes a slight sadness appeared in his features, the effect of ill health & weariness. Indeed his countenance was commonly sober & sedate and did not exhibit levity or a disposition to trifle. He was no trifler, but was serious and thoughtful.

April 1856

San Hall

April 23. Tuesday. This day, the remains of our dear Hall were taken from ^{the} Town Tomb where they were placed on the 28th February, and committed to the grave on a lot which I yesterday obtained, in the grave yard. The sexton, Cephas Clark, looked at the face at my request, and told us that it was so much changed that he thought we should not wish to see it. This was not unexpected to us. The coffin was not opened in our presence; it was committed to the grave, and covered in presence of myself, Frances, Peninnah and Kate. Mr. Clark went out to Bensonville this morning and took up the coffin containing the remains of Hall's son, William Hall Judd, who died Oct. 19. 1845, and this was deposited in a grave at the feet of his father, or a little east of his father's grave. Both graves were filled at the same time.

The little boy's coffin was not opened. It was a plain unpainted coffin, with no ornaments, no handles, nothing useless. It showed Hall's disregard to outward show and appearance.

The lot in the yard selected for Hall and his child is also the lot intended for myself and family, or so many of us as shall be buried in this town. It is on the eastern side of the second main avenue running north & south, having a lot selected by Mr. Swift north of it, Mr C. R. Parsons south of it; and the lot of Doct. Woodward is west of it, on the opposite side of the avenue. It is numbered on the plan 247. Cost - 5 dollars.

The plate on Hall's coffin was taken off. We chose rather to keep it than to bury it in the earth. It cost only \$1.50. Hall would not have had any plate, had the matter been referred to him, but he expected the friends would do as they pleased.

April 1850

Son Hall and other relatives

April 28. We seem to feel the loss of Hall more and more. I think, if possible, more and more of him. I am frequently thinking how I might perhaps have persuaded him to leave his sedentary employment last season, & aided him in the support of his family, and gone with him to Augusta & other places, and thus have saved or prolonged his life. Such reflections are however useless, or worse than useless. I feel sometimes as if I had been unkind towards him or had not done my duty. I have had such thoughts in regard to other relatives and friends whom I have lost, and they are probably not uncommon with those who lose those dear to them.

Hall was more unwell in 1849, but he had had many changes before, sometimes worse, sometimes better, and I did not imagine that his complaints were about to prove fatal in a few months, though I have not for some years supposed that he would live a long life, unless relieved of some of his difficulties.

The death of Hall has recalled most vividly to my mind the death of other dear relatives - parents, brothers, sisters & sons. How the cares and business of the world lead us to almost forget those once beloved and dear to us! at least, for a considerable space of time,

My sister Clarissa died July 4. 1803.

My brother Jacob Walker died May 3. 1805.

My brother Hophni died March 15. 1818.

My little son Hophni died Aug. 28. 1820.

My mother Hannah Judd died Jan. 27. 1821.

My sister Peninnah Edwards died Jan. 13. 1826.

My father Sylvester Judd died Sept. 19. 1832.

All these except Peninnah were buried in Westhampton Burying yard.

How kind were my parents to me; and how much do I owe them! The others were all affectionate; even the little fair white-haired son. Peninnah was an excellent sister. & my brothers were good brothers. Clarissa was young but a promising girl.

April 1850.

Son Hall and other relatives.

Though I have not thought of these long departed friends so much as I ought to have done, yet I have not ceased to think of them at times, in all past years. They have occupied my thoughts more since Hall's death than previously. But I have occasionally for many years past, thought about meeting them in a better world. I have had strong hopes that I should be with them all again, yet I have so weak faith, and so many doubts, that clouds & darkness sometimes rest on the prospect.

Son Hall had more faith than his father, yet he was troubled with doubts sometimes. He had lived with my father, and often thought and spoke of him. He learned many things of him, and some of his regular habits were derived from him. He was attached to the old clock because it had been his grandfather's, as well as because it was a good one. He used my father's armed rocking chair in his last sickness, and was sitting in it a few minutes before he died. Hall remembered little about the other deceased ones whom I have named.

I say to myself many times in a day, dear Hall! dear Hall! and cannot at times forbear saying dear father! dear mother! and so of the others. I have lost three grand children whom I had seen and known, viz. one of J. Walker's, one of Hall's and one of Apphia's. I have often thought of these dear little ones. God grant that we may all meet in Heaven.

Extract of a letter from William Burnstead, dated Union Mills, Indiana, April 14 1850, to Frances P. Mudd. (See Hall's letter to Burnstead under March.) Burnstead was formerly one of the Northampton Association.

"Most deeply do I sympathize with you in the loss of Hall. I think I can understand something of your feelings in parting with him, something of your loneliness and desolation;—yourself a widow and your children fatherless. I know that every thing you see and many things that you do must bring him fresh to your mind, and make you feel his loss. Probably I felt more deeply to hear of his death, than I should to hear of the death of any person living East. Hall was a true friend and brother to me. I loved him as a brother and more than a natural brother. I was in hopes to see him here, & think the climate might have improved his health, but he is gone. But I cannot think of him as lost. To me or to you. So truly as we shall see as we are seen, and know as we are known, when our mortal shall put on immortality, so truly shall we enjoy his society again where sickness, sorrow, death, can never come. I have always feared that writing would kill Hall. He wanted active outdoor employment. It was a great privilege for you to enjoy his society so much, the last months & days of his life, and his calmness and serenity of mind, and the little he suffered in dying must be a consolation to you. It was an uncommon

April 1850.

Son Hall.

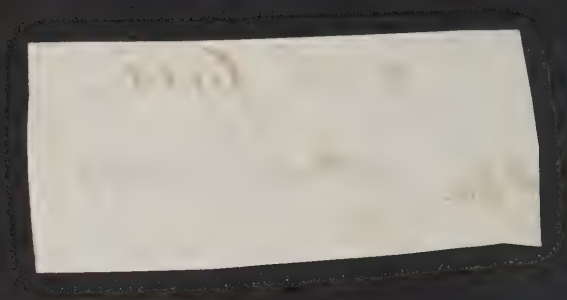
Bumstead's letter continued.

— and precious privilege to be able to converse with him to the last, and to see him so sweetly fall asleep. I esteemed Hall as a man of uncommon virtues; I need not speak of them to you. He was not my friend alone; he was the world's friend. His plainness and bluntness of speech offended some; I liked him the better for it. — Your loss has doubtless made you feel more than ever the worth of that savior you love. Truly God is a refuge, a very present help in time of trouble. "

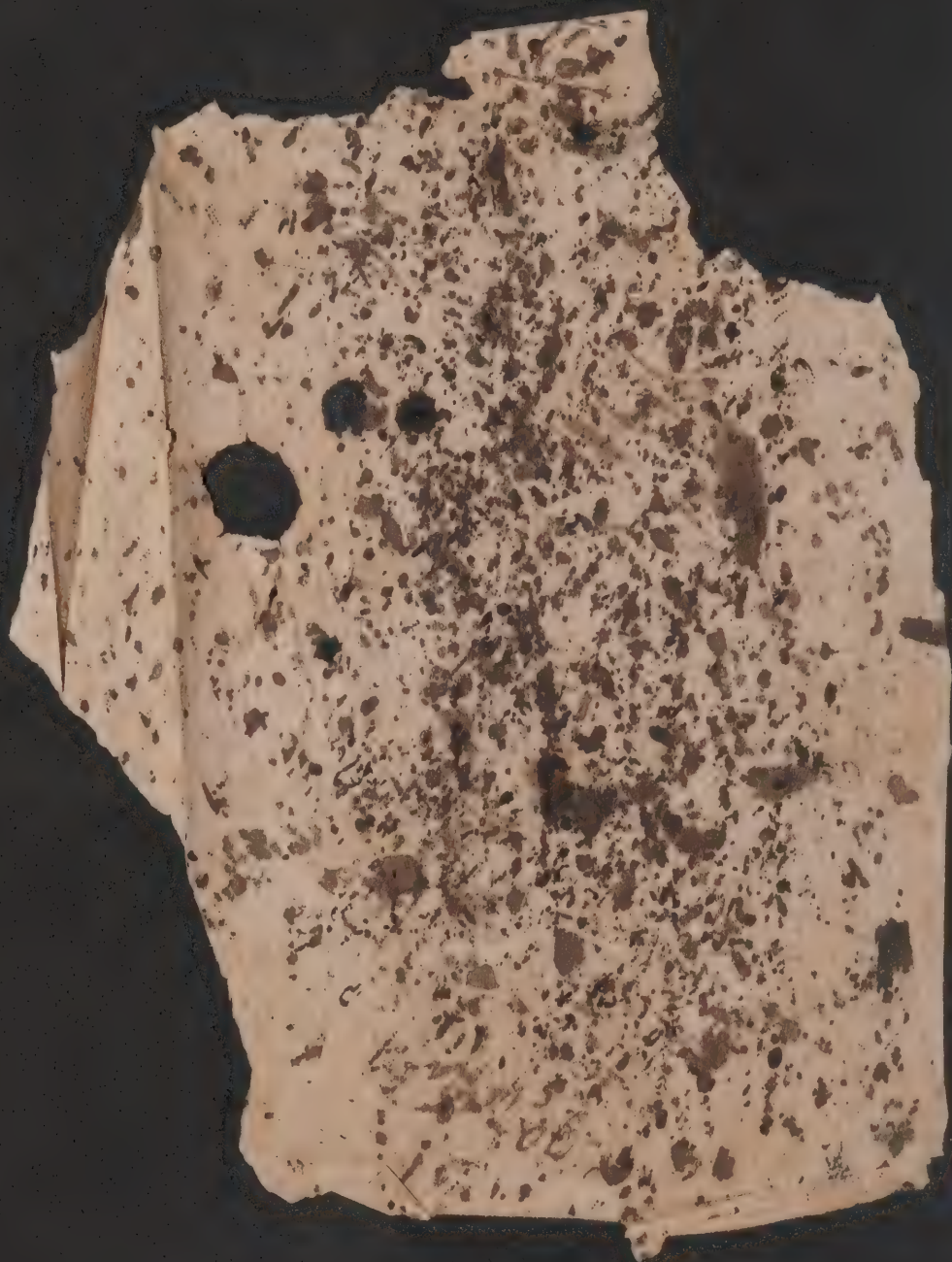
Wm. Brewster's letter to Hall.

to H. Judd,

\$90. Feby 8. 1850.







April 1850.

Money Matters.

Received of Hall, Feb. 8, 1850	90. 00.
Received of do. (gift of Hophni)	25. 00.
Received of Bro. Johnson for Note dated June 5, 1849.	50. 00
" of do - for Interest on do. to land 30.	2. 46.
April 3. " of Oliver Warner, Hadley, for genealogy	0. 37.
6 " of Greenfield Bank. Dividend, 4 per cent.	60. 00
6 " of do do for surplus profits, 8 per cent.	120. 00
	<u>\$ 347. 83</u>
April 6 Balance of account	69. 78.
16 Interest on Brother Hall's note for past year	18. 00
17 Interest on Deac. E. Ford's note for year ending Feb. 16, 1850.	36. 00.
17 Bro Parsons paid note of 102 ⁸ dated Jan. 11, 1849. Interest 7.75.	109 75.
16 of Josiah Dwight for Brother Matthews 50 ^c	50. 00.
18 of James Lyman 50 ^c of Brother Parsons 15 ^c	65. 00.
May 2. Dividend at N.H. Bank 4 per cent 45 ^c May 7 of E. Ford 36 ^c	81. 54.
Monday 1. Balance under January 1.	14. 95.
Lent to Bank Feb. 9	90. 00.
Paid S. M. Smith for Coffin, & plate for Hall, land 30.	7. 50
Paid Mr Tyler for Hist. & Gen. Register for 1850. "	2. 00.
Paid for N.H. Courier to April 1, 1850 "	2. 00
Paid Wm Clark for paper, some days since	1. 25
Some things omitted (including 30 ^c for sheepskin for Hall, "	0. 53
1 Binding a book (Childs office) 25 ^c Post office bill 32 ^c	0. 57.
1 Paid balance of S. L. Hill's account against	43. 00.
" Hall, at Bensonville	
1 Paid for 132 feet wood bought for Hall, and brought in here recently - cost at B. 3.61	3 61
3. Butter 3 lbs 63 ^c . Mand'g shoes 10 ^c . Tribunes 6 ^c . Postage 10 ^c	0. 89
6 Paid David Kingsley for overcoat, last Nov. r	19. 78.
6 Paid Strong & Clark for carriages at Hall's funeral,	2. 50.
6 " do for horse & carriage twice to Bensonville	1. 00.
6 " Geo. Shepard for house rent 1 year to April 10, 1850	80. 00
6 " Co do. for use of 1/2 pew 1 year to Nov. 1, '49.	5. 00.
6 " Co do for manure and hay	1. 00.
6 Cash to Penimut for shoes, flannel, &c. 3.00. Postage &c.	3. 07
	<u>27 8 05</u>
Balance to new account	69. 78
	<u>\$ 347. 83</u>
8 Postage 16. 10. Tribune &c 8 ^c . Ind meal 20 ^c	0. 54.
10. 29 1/2 lbs shear pork 09 ^c . 2.65. 1 Peck salt 15 ^c	2. 80
10 3 lbs codfish 14 ^c . 19 1/2 yds Calico for Penim. 1. 10.	1. 33
10 Paid sister Hooker for butter last December 3 lbs 60 cts.	0. 60
13. Postage 30 ^c . 30 ^c . Buckwheat flour 25. Sal Eratis 8. Cheese 17	1. 20
17 Camphor 4 ^c . Penimut for dress, &c. \$3.00. Postage 10. Smu 18 ^c	3. 22
18 Lent to Col. Elisha Edwards \$250 + took mortgage 250. 00	
" Postage 10 ^c . Flour 91 ^c . Tribunes 5. Veal 9 ^c .	1. 15
19 Postage 20 ^c . 10 ^c . Money sent to Thusa for things she sent	2. 30
22 do &c. 8 ^c . 5 ^c . Butter 33 ^c . Eggs 14 ^c . Lard 1. 10. Tobacco 4 ^c	1. 74
24 Washing 65 ^c . Sojourner's book 25 ^c	. 90
26 Veal 12 ^c . Tribunes 6. Wife's Bonnet \$1. 50. Postage 20.	1. 88.
27 Mr Hibbins for 33 quarts Milk from Feb. 28. to April 14	1. 32
(Began to have milk of Fr. Clark April 26.)	
27 Paid for lot in burying ground, to S. F. Lyman	5. 00.
30 Postage 25. 10. 18. 8 cts Eggs. 1. 12. Buckwheat flour 25 ^c	2. 37
May 2. Flour &c flour 2.62. 3 Cash for Penimut 7.10. & hard iron 3. 12	72.
6 Envelopes 8 ^c . Veal 15 ^c . Cheese 16 ^c . Expenses to Hadley 36 ^c . Gard. Seeds 25-1. 00	
13. Paid Swift for muddy shoes 1.40. Durant for Gardening 1.25	38 47.
14 Balance to new account \$ 36.82	<u>\$ 329 54</u>

April 1850

Thermometer.

Sunrise. 10 M. 9 P.M.

Sunday 1.	25.	50.	37.	Fair & pleasant	N.E.
2	28.	56.	50.	Fair & pleasant. Warm.	S. & S.W.
3	41.	66.	53.	{ Sunshine & haze A.M. Cloudy P.M. } Rainy night	S. & S.W.
4	50.	42.	35	Rainy day.	N.E.
5	34.	38	31.	Cloudy & unpleasant.	N.E.
6	30.	44.	30.	Mostly Cloudy & windy.	N.E.
Sund 7	24.	54.	42.	Fair & pleasant	S.E. - N.W.
8	30.	57.	32	Mostly Fair	N.W.
9	23.	36.	28	Fair and windy & cool.	N.W.
10	24.	43.	29	Fair & pleasant.	N.W.
11	20.	46.	38	Fair & pleasant.	N.E. E. S.E.
12	32	45.	36.	{ Snowed 2 inches in night. } Cloudy day.	N.E. E.
13	34.	39.	34.	Some Rain. Snow 2 or 3 inches.	N.E.
Sund 14	29.	34.	30.	Mostly fair. Windy & cold.	N.W.
15	28.	38.	31	Fair. Windy cool.	N.W.
16	30.	38	30.	Fair. Windy. cool.	N.W.
17	23.	41.	32	Fair. Less windy. still cool.	N.W.
18	23.	43.	37	Fair & pleasant. still cool.	N.W. N.E.
19	32.	55.	43.	Cloudy. milder.	S. & S.W.
20	27.	61	42.	Fair A.M. Hazy P.M.	N.E. & various
Sund 21	27.	63.	45.	Mostly Fair.	N.E. and South.
22	36.	45.	47	Cloudy. A.M. Rainy P.M.	South.
23	53.	50	40.	{ Some Rain in night } Day cloudy. Fair after 4 P.M.	S.E. - N.W.
24	30	52	45	Fair & pleasant.	N.W. - S.W.
25	38.	72.	53.	Sunshine. some smoke & haze. Halo.	S.W.
26	46.	71	53.	Sunshine. Some clouds.	Southw.
27	50.	70.	57.	Fair & pleasant.	Southw.
Sund 28	51.	75.	57.	Partly Fair A.M. Cloudy P.M.	{ Southw. } { Northw. }
29	51.	64	46.	{ Rainy night. Rainy A.M. } Fair mostly P.M. and windy.	S.W. & various
30	43.	66.	54	Fair. Also windy.	S.W.
	1012.	1564	1217		

Temperature.

At sunrise - $33\frac{17}{30}$
 At 1 P.M. $52\frac{4}{30}$
 At 9 P.M. $40\frac{17}{30}$ } Average $42\frac{13}{90}$.

One degree colder than last year; above 3 degrees colder than 1848, and about 1 degree warmer than 1847.

April 1850.

Monday 1st

April begins with a pleasant day, but the morning is cold, as most of those in March have been, and ground frozen. Many spots of snow are still seen about the village, and the streets in some places are very muddy; in others almost dry.

Hills & mountains. Holyoke and Torr are mostly white on the northern part. Hills in Belchertown and Pelham are mostly bare, but in northern part of Pelham there is more snow, and in proceeding north, still more. Western, northwestern & northern hills are mostly covered with snow, but some bare spots are seen.

Maple Sugar. Some began to make sugar the last days in February, but on the hills, Cheshire, Gosham, Gunnington, &c, the sugar season has but just begun except on eastern & southern sides of hills, where sap has been gathered for some time. — Snow is said to be two feet deep or more in the woods in the hill towns, westward & northward.

Hall's House.

Walked out to Bensonville & back. Let the house of deceased son Hell to F. B. Coleman for one year at 75 dollars. Frances & children expect to leave it tomorrow; she will live under the same roof with her father at about 25 dollars a year, in separate rooms. It is sad for her to leave Hell's pleasant house, where she has lived over 3 years.

Snow as seen from Bensonville. Most of Western & Northern Hills are covered, but some bare spots. The steep side of Hanganuck is mostly bare. Pomeroy's mountain, northern part, is chiefly white. East of river, Mt Warner is almost entirely bare, and very little snow is seen in Belchertown and Pelham. Snow increases in going north, but not much seen, even in Pelham. The quantity seen on west-side of river exceeds very much that on the East side. The difference is great.

Hadly streets are quite muddy, I am told.

Shad have been taken, a few, near Saybrook. Some have been sold here, which are said to have come from farther South, perhaps the Potomac.

Pigeons by millions are roosting in the forests of Indiana, extending for miles. They are killed & given to the hogs, it is said.

April 1850

Monday 1.

The Travelling to Bensonville is becoming good. There are still some muddy places; and there is considerable snow in the woods, near Ketter's silk Factory, and some elsewhere.

Ann Clarke visited us in the evening.

Tuesday 2. First Spring-like day this year. Thermometer 66° at 1. The remaining snow goes fast. The streets are fast becoming dry.

Vegetation in and about the Village.

Grass. Hardly began to grow by road sides and in clover yards and lots until yesterday and to-day. The spots previously green were so when the snow went off. Grass mostly brown.

Honeysuckle. Leaves open or opening, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length, & some longer.

Gooseberry. } The leaf buds of all these are green
Siberian Spiraea } &c. at the ends, and the ends
Yellow Currant } are spreading, leaves not open.

Coltsfoot. Perhaps 50 blossoms are out by old canal near Baptist meeting house. Must have begun to blossom yesterday, I think.

Crocuses. These flowers, purple, yellow, striped, &c. are fully open at Mr. Bright's. Probably began to open yesterday. Some almost open at Mrs. Dwight's.

Snowdrops at Mr. Talbot's are yet under snow.

Tulips. These have leaves 3 inches high and an inch wide, (Mr. Shepard's). They began to show themselves about a month since.

Daffodils - at Mr. Bright's are 3 inches high or more, and early ones show buds. Same at Mrs. Dwight's.

Hazels - near Round Hill, have catkins $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long - not fully developed. Not so forward as Alders.

Walked to Fort Hill, and returned by Mill River and the Rail Road.

Grass in the Meadows. This is all brown, and commonly a light brown - the dead grass of last year. I could not see a green spot in either meadow but could not see Rainbow & Middle Meadow. On close inspection, a little green grass may be seen below the brown; it just begins to grow. In some swales or ravines where water now stands, there is green, coarse grass, of last year probably.

Skunk Cabbage. Shows spathe & spadix, and the rolls of leaves begin to appear. They are now conical and sharp-pointed, that is, the rolls of leaves. Some are 2 or 3 inches long, and rolled together closely. Most of the spathes show no leaves yet.

April 1850.

Tuesday 2.

Vegetation - continued. Fort Hill, Mill River, & Village
Adder-Tongue - has leaves 2 and 3 inches long, plenty
at Fort Hill. In many places they have not started.

Alders by Mill River show dangling catkins 2
and 2½ inches long; they are greenish yellow,
with dark spots. Not fully developed.

White Maples. Many of the staminate trees and
limbs are in full blossom, or nearly so - are at
least in blossom - are full of light stamens and
dark anthers, and the filaments give them a
feathery appearance; they will become more feathery.
The pistillate blossoms are not so forward -
not fully open, but show the red horns.

Elms by Mill River, and those in village, have
buds much swelled. Envelopes not open.

Button Ball Trees. The smooth bark is white or
whitish, as usual at this season. I have heretofore
compared it to chalk. Some trees are almost as
white as a newly painted house.

Willows. The yellow species is becoming quite yellow,
that is, the recent branches and twigs. The change has
taken place within about two weeks.

Red Branches & shoots are conspicuous on
peach trees, some maples, and especially
the red osier or *Cornus sericea*.

Mr. West's grounds (formerly Whitmarshes) are later than
the lower part of the village. Considerable snow and
ice remain, though fast disappearing. Little or no
advance in vegetation.

Fort Hill, South side, is warm and early.
No flood as yet.

Bees are out to day in abundance. They make
quite a humming in the white maples that
are in blossom, by Mill River.

White Poplar by Mill River has catkins $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch
in length.

Brook Willows. Some have catkins $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch or more in length.

Mezerion buds are not yet red.

Lilac buds are swelled; show at the ends, leaves a little purplish.

The Robin begins to have a continued song.

I do not notice any new birds, but there may be some

Probate Court. I attended to day, and returned
inventory of Hall's estate, & my account, and settled
every thing as to personal estate. See back 5 or 6 leaves.

Mrs. Sojourner, an old pious black woman, who thought
every thing of Hall, spent some hours here to-day.

April 1850

Wednesday 3. Vegetation, &c.

White Poplars, by old canal and Mill River, back of South Street, are full of catkins, $\frac{3}{4}$, and an inch in length; and some have elongated themselves and are $1\frac{1}{2}$ or two inches long, & are dangling, or waving in the wind. The catkins are red within with mouse colored down on outside. All trees seem alike.

Willows, near the poplars, have greenish catkins $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, with brown down on outside.

April 18 / 5. 1849 / Lower Sawmill. The logs are numerous but generally small. A few trees are still cut that are 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and very rarely one 3 feet. White pine logs exceed all others in number; there are many of yellow pine, hemlock, chestnut and oak - a few of maple, birch, &c. I conclude that many of the small pine logs are used for square timber. Trees very knotty, & others very crooked are sawn; everything in the shape of a log is sawn now-a-days.

The old Canal is disappearing in many places. In others it remains as yet. The aqueduct across Mill river has been recently demolished, but the stone pillars that supported it still stand.

The Ebenezer Hunt homelot, on which the great label of a town hall stands, with the Hunt mansion behind it, has been lowered some feet, eastward of the hall, and the earth carried south-eastward, and a new road made down the hill. This has been done chiefly during the winter.

Lewis Strong's homelot. The Irish have been levelling this during the winter, & much remains to be done. The ridge or elevation on which the buildings stand (which extended down towards the lower end of Hawley Street, before Rail road was built) has been taken down to the depth of 5 feet in some places - in others from 1 to 4 or 5 feet and carried into the valley west of it and elsewhere. There is much earth to move yet.

The brook below the Freight Depot, down to the bridge, has been covered with brick, and the whole brook valley filled in with sand; and two brick buildings erected west of the brook - one with a steam engine for planing & other work, & one for a foundry. These things were done in 1849. Partly in 1848.

Lower end of Maple Street. One house was erected there in 1848, and three were commenced in 1849, and are not completed. Two of them stand on or very near the bed of old Mill river. This land was Lewis Strong's until within a few years.

Lewis Strong's Barn. They were pulling it down, April 18. A store on Lewis Strong's lot - E. of the brook. They were digging a cellar April 18. Old surface seems about 2 feet below the present surface, & more next to brook. A large piece of a tree was dug up 6 or 7 feet below the surface, near the brook.

April 1850
Thursday 4.

My Botanical Knowledge & Remarks.

More than 30 years ago I paid a little attention to Botany in Northampton; and recorded the time of the leafing and flowering of some plants. For many years after I came to Northampton I neglected these things, and seldom paid any attention to the Thermometer. It was not until March 1838, that I began to keep a record of the Thermometer, three times a day, & to notice the wind & weather; and after this, I paid more attention to the progress of vegetation, as will be seen by my Note-Books. Also noticed the crops in the meadows, and elsewhere. Attention to vegetation increased yearly from 1838 to 1844, inclusive, but I did not attend to Botany at all as a science until Parkman bought Eaton's Botany, about 1843. Indeed, I did not seek to find out the names of trees, shrubs and herbs until the Spring of 1845, only 5 years since, and had then only Eaton with his meager and imperfect descriptions to aid me, and had no person to assist me, or to converse with me on the subject. P.S. I did a little with Parkman's aid & Eaton in 1844.

After a winter of considerable bodily trouble, viz winter of 1844-45, I began early in the Spring of 1845 to take walks into the meadows and to the Mountains and Hills around, & found benefit from these walks, which have been continued, every season since, though less frequent than in 1845 and 1846. To render these walks more interesting & useful to myself I connected Botany with them, and endeavored to obtain a knowledge of all trees, ~~shrubs~~, herbs & grasses in this region. Health and knowledge were the objects of these excursions; and the pleasure I have received in these rambles over hills, mountains and lowlands, has been very great; and can be appreciated by only a few.

Eaton's Botany, intended for those who have considerable knowledge of the science, and not for beginners who have no teacher, did not satisfy me. I frequently found plants whose names I could not ascertain; or when there were several species of one genus, I could ^{not} distinguish one species from another in many cases. Hence my frequent notices of the same tree, shrub or herb, while I was in doubt or somewhat uncertain as to the genus or species. Hence my Note-Books became filled with remarks about trees & plants, in some parts of the year.

April 1850

Thursday 4.

My Botanical Knowledge, &c - continued.

In April 1846, I purchased Wood's Botany, which greatly facilitated my botanical researches and they were more extended than before, and my register of vegetation became more particular and occupied more room than before. There was still doubt as to many plants, and these doubts multiplied my remarks.

In the summer of 1847, my young friend, William D. Whitney, who had studied Botany at College, began to take botanical rambles with me, and I spent many pleasant hours with him in 1847, and 1848. He was absent in 1849, and I was at Hall's, Bensonville, much of 1847 & 1848. Whitney had books which I had not, microscopes and young eyes, and he aided me much in regard to the smaller flowers, and especially in regard to the grasses. He added much to my bird knowledge.

Thus my rambles, which were commenced on account of health, have been continued partly on that account, and partly for the knowledge and satisfaction which resulted from them; and my note books have become Registers of Vegetation and of other things appertaining to Natural History.

One object which I have had in view, was to be able to give a chapter or two on vegetation and Natural History, in my History of Hadley; and especially an account of the grasses that grow in the meadows, and the various trees & plants that grow on Mount Holyoke.

In my excursions, I have looked upwards more than downwards; have attended more to trees than to the humble plants under my feet, but have not intended to neglect the latter.

I feel ~~in much~~ desire to note the progress of vegetation this spring as in seasons past, though the death of my beloved son, and my side complaints, tend rather to moderate this desire at times.

Wrote to Brother Hall, Greenfield, about his note... (all made right)
Wrote to Ephraim Ford, Commington, for interest on his note.
(He sent it.)

April 1850

Friday 5.

Saturday 6

[Post. P.O. April 8.]

Wrote Edward Dewey, Greenfield, enclosing my
Note vs. brother R. Hall and W.T. Davis, dated 8
April 15. 1844, which is to be renewed. Principal 300

The Rain of Thursday ended in Snow on the hills
and the eastern hills became white & Holyoke & Tom
received a new covering. The whiteness remains in part.
The weather turning cool prevented a flood on the
meadows, except in low places. The muskrat hunters
were out however, but the water was not high enough
to drive out the animals with few exceptions. Mill
river was quite high on Thursday, but soon fell.

Sunday 7. Sacramento.

Ch. Swift. A.M. Pres. Allen P.M.

Monday 8.

Vegetation.

This has advanced but little since I noted it
on the 2d inst.

White Maples are more feathery.

Red Maples have swelled buds, and some trees have
envelopes open at the ends.

Elms show large buds; some trees are opening
their large buds or envelopes, and the red or purple
of the blossoms is seen at the end - the inflorescence is
yet all close together.

Slippery Elms. The envelopes are quite open, disclosing
globular masses of downy or woolly substance, and within
this down, the ends of the blossoms may be seen.

Hornbeams. The catkins, of a greenish color, are elongating,
- some are $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in length.

White Poplars have catkins $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 inches long - reddish
with brownish down.

Early Saxifrage has open blossoms at Fort Hill - have
been open one or two days at least, but the stems
supporting the flowers are not over an inch in length.

Early Bedstraw (*Gallium*) has stems 2 or 3 inches high
at Fort Hill - smooth.

Proscues - continue to bloom in spite of cold weather.

Snow Drops. I find no blants. There were never but few here.

Violets, tricolored, are in blossom; have been some days, probably.
do blue are in blossom in Doct. Walker's garden.

Mezerion. These shrubs have red buds and a
very few flowers that are open.

Chickweed - has flowers - probably had when the snow went off.

Shepherd's purse is shooting up flower stems, and some
have buds, and a very few open flowers. Stems seem
to have begun in the autumn. In Mr. Shepherd's garden,

April 1850

Monday 8. Vegetation-continued.

Leaves.

Trumpet Honeysuckle - more forward than any other shrub.

Siberian Spiraea } These all have small leaves.
Gooseberry } Those of the Spiraea are the largest.
Yellow or Illinoian Currant } all had small leaves yesterday.

Alder Tongue, at Fort Hill, has only leaves. I observe no flowers, nor buds.

Great Tooth Poplars above Upper Mill. The male trees (south ones) have large catkins, reddish, with down, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length & some nearly an inch. The female trees (north ones) have slender, crooked catkins $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long. - Both kinds of catkins are yet stiff - not advanced enough to swing. Alder Catkins are 3 inches long & some more, and are turning of a dark color. One full & passed. Hazel Catkins are $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 inches long - some maybe $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In general are not quite full.

Trailing Arbutus. I have seen no flowers, but am told that flowers were found last week. I could find none in the lot this side of the Cotton Factory at Bensonville.

Old leaves, remain on small white oaks, small beeches, and on some witch-hazels.

Frogs. I heard several peeping between here and Bensonville to-day. They began, it is presumed, some days since.

Mr Hibleen is making his garden. No other so early. Peninnah and I walked out to see Frances & her children, P.M. She is in the same house with her father Birge or under the same roof - in the old Josiah White house.

Snow - is all gone from Eastern Hills, even as far north as Toby. Western & northern Hills on this side the river seem half covered with snow. Holyoke and Torn show some white spots.

Manure. Farmers are carting manure into the meadows. They began last week. Also they cart manure upon some uplands.

Alder Tongue. Many blossoms at Fort Hill April 11. Some must have been open April 10.

Skunk Cabbage has leaves 6 inches long, partly unrotted.

E'ms. Some early ones, especially in meadow, have shot forth their flowers & show the green pedicels. The brown envelopes are falling. April 11.

April 1850

Tuesday 9.

Wrote to James Savage Esq. Boston. Again April 29.
Wrote to son C. Parkman, Reading.
Wrote to Col Elisha Edwards, Southampton.
Wrote to T. R. Marvin, Boston, in reply. [Cont. May 9.]
A fair, wintry day. All complain of the cold.

Wednesday 10.

Sister Hooker called here to day, having come from the funeral of Sereno D. Lyman, at Springfield. He died on Sunday and was buried on Tuesday.

Thursday 11. State Fast.

Both of the orthodox Congregational Societies met in the Edwards Church, A.M. and Mr. Day preached; in the old church P.M. and Mr. Swift preached. The Edwards house was full, and the old meeting house was pretty well filled, though not full. The preaching was of a serious character, and there was not much allusion to political matters. The seriousness in the village had some influence on the preaching.

I know not what other societies, viz. Unitarian, Baptist, Methodist & Episcopal, did. The Catholics seem to have had no meeting. They have preaching or something else once in four Sabbaths, and then they come together from far and near - mostly Irish.

It has been a very quiet Fast day in this village, as far as I have observed. I presume there has not been much fasting.

Walked with Peninnah to Fort Hill a little before sunset.

Friday 12.

Ground covered with snow, 2 inches, this morning and every branch & twig of trees & shrubs loaded with snow. Most of it melted before night.

Saturday 13.

Snowed again 2 or 3 inches. Some Rain, stoppy. ^{much snow fell on the hills. Some say a foot deep. It was 9 inches in Goshen, & terribly drifted}

Sunday 14.

A winter morning. Every thing covered with snow and windy and cold.

The day proved windy & cold. The snow melted on the roads, but the fields and roofs, are generally covered, & all the hills & mountains around have the appearance of mid-winter, at sunset.

Mr Laurie of South Hadley preached A.M. & P.M. I attended.

April 1850

Monday 15

Another winter day. Windy & cold. Yet the sun makes some impression on the snow, and most of that in the village has disappeared, except on the north side of buildings, fences, &c.

The hills & mountains around are all white. A heavy snow fell on the western hills, and it blew into drifts yesterday, and they had all the horrors of winter; and it is not much better to-day. Drifts are said to be four to six feet deep.

Tuesday 16

Another winter day. Cold & windy. Winter fires are necessary.

Received a new note of Brother Hall for 300 dollars, dated April 9, 1850, signed by him, H. Hooker, John R. Hall and Warren T. Davis, for the old note of 300 dollars, dated April 15, 1844.

Also received the last years interest, \$18.

Received 50 dollars of Josiah Dwight for brother Matthews & indorsed it on Dwights note, & gave receipt.

Wrote to Rev Gideon N. Judd. Catskill, N.Y.

Wrote to Philip S. Judd. New Britain, Conn.

Wrote to Lewis Judd. Woodbury, Conn.

I have been for a week past, & more, preparing my list of the descendants of Deac. Thomas Judd, for publication. I have yet some facts to gather from the Judds.

Wrote to John Clapp, Esq. Weston, Conn. about Reuben Judd. ^{dated 16}

Wrote to Rev Lyman Strong, Colchester, Conn. about Colchester Judds. 17th.

Wrote to Milton Judd Esq. Monterey, Berk. Co. Mass. 17th.

Wrote to Judd family at So. Coventry Conn. 17th.

Wrote to Philip Judd and Ira Judd. Kent, Conn. 18th.

Wrote to Rev Dr. Hewitt, Bridgeport, Conn. about C. B. Judd. 18th.

Wrote to H. W. Bishop, Lenox, enclosing a letter to Mr Judd Lenox 18th.

Wrote to Walter L. Judd P.M. Leesville, Schoharie county, N.Y. 18.

Wrote to Silas Judd, P.M. Perryville, Madison county, N.Y. 18.

Wrote to Isaac Judd, Prospect, Conn. N. Haven county. 18.

Wrote to P.M. Harknessfield, children of E. W. Judd, Middlebury, Seymour S. Judd, Windsor, Vt. and to Judds in Jefferson, Schoharie Co. N.Y. 4 letters 19th.

Wednesday 17th

[Cont. May 9.]

Winter still reigns, though there is not much snow in the village. Ground freezes hard at night.

Thursday 18.

Cold as ever this morning. Ground frozen very hard.

Seems too cold for birds, & they make but little music.

Holyoke & Tom western & northern hills are white. Eastern hills are partly bare.

c April 1850

Thursday 18. continued.

Shad continue to be sold here - are brought from Saybrook. Large ones bring 50 cents; small ones, less.

Halibut is brought from Boston, as usual.

Apples are worth \$1.50, bushel, & poor & scarce.

Dried Apples are 15 cents, c. lb. I never knew them so high before.

Moorn corn is worth 9 cents. The vast amount raised does not reduce the price. It is a very profitable crop - better than Indian corn, which brings 6 cents.

Stall feed beef pays for about half the hay & grain given to fatten it.

Labor There are many laborers inquiring for work, mostly French from Canada and Irish. The wages of an ordinary laborer are not so high as they have been, but first rate hands get as much as ever. Some of the Irish will work at a low rate, and are not very cheap at that. The French are better than most of the Irish. Some hands can get 16 dollars, and a few even 18 dollars a month, for 6 or 7 months. But ordinary hands, can be had for 12 dollars, and some for less than that.

Lent 250 dollars to Col. Elisha Edwards, & took a mortgage on the old homestead in Southampton on which my grandfather lived. This homestead fell to my uncle Frederic Judd, and then to his son Asa Judd, and has lately been sold to Col. Edwards to pay Asa's debts. There is a rather mortgage on the place for 500 dollars, given to day to the Gould girls for 500 dollars, but I considered the debt safe even without any mortgage. The place is worth 11 or 1200 dollars, I suppose.

Brother Matthews 50 dollars paid by Josiah Dwight April 16, is in the 250 dollars. [Gave him a note long after for 50, dated April 18. 1850.]

Friday 19.

Wind S. by E. More mild.

Frances, Kate & Abe came in this morning.

Wrote to son J. W. New York. Enclosed \$2. to Arthura.

Wrote to son Jos. H. Williams, Augusta.

Saturday 20.

Cold again in the morning, & ground frozen. Day warm.

April 1850

Saturday 20

Vegetation, &c.

For twelve days past, there has been but mere trifle of advance in vegetation until to day. There is more growth to day than in eleven days preceding. There was some yesterday.

Grass about buildings, by road sides & in warm, rich homelots, has grown some, and is greenish; but there is more brown than green about the village.

In the meadows, all grass lands are brown, and generally a light brown. The exceptions are few. I refer to the upper meadows.

Ploughing. There was a little ploughing on uplands in Hadley, & perhaps in this town, the first week in April. I saw to day one man ploughing turf-land in the south meadow, & was told that there was a little ploughing in the north meadow, though I saw none. In general, ploughing in the meadow has not begun.

Manure. Carrying manure into the meadow has been the principal business for some days. Large heaps of manure are rising in every direction.

Broom Corn Stalks. Some are cutting these, & will burn them.

Fruit Trees are selling at auction, in great numbers.

Flowers.

Crocuses continue in blossom. The cold does not affect them much. Many colors.

Snowdrops. I find but one this spring, at Talbot's.

Daffodils, early, began to blossom 18th or 19th, though in Mr. Wright's some other gardens, did not begin until to day. ^{Mr. Dwight to day}

Allegremon. These shrubs have many flowers. Not full.

Violets, Chickweed, Shepherds purse. — noticed 8th. Coltsfoot, 2d.

Shepardia, in the Allen's yard, began to blossom this day.

Liverleaf. I found several blossoms in Nat. Clark's pasture near Easthampton Road; and others opening. Perhaps some were open yesterday.

Venus Prickle. I found many blossoms near the Liverleaf and by Easthampton road. May have been out 19th or 18th.

Blood Root. I found open blossoms, at the foot of Fort Hill on eastern side, far to the north. Open at Damons then or soon after.

Adder Tongue. Many flowers are seen on the warm S. side of Fort Hill, but none elsewhere. None on E. side of the hill.

Early Saxifrage, at Fort Hill. Flowers as before. Stems only 2 inches long.

Mouse Ear. The low early species has flowers open or partly open.

Primulas. The early ones at Talbot's show flowers; perhaps some were open yesterday.

Hyacinths — no blossoms yet. Not very near blossoming.

Crown Imperial at Talbot's, 6 inches high.

April 1850

Saturday 20

Vegetation - continued.

White Maples. The pistillate trees, or parts of trees, show an abundance of red horns. - The staminate trees seem to be passed full bloom.

Elms. The swelled buds & opening envelopes give the trees a dark or brownish appearance. The more early trees have shot forth flowers beyond the envelopes and show green pedicels $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch long. The envelopes are beginning to fall from early trees, though very few have fallen yet.

Poplars. The River poplars, males, have large catkins $\frac{3}{4}$ and an inch in length - not half grown. The female trees show very little change.

White Poplars, by canal, have catkins from 2 to 3 inches in length, are mostly slate colored, and are fast losing the red. All are waving, or hanging loosely. All the trees seem alike - in the reaches and below.

Alders. Catkins are turned dark-colored. - still dangle.

Willows. Some of the brook or low Willows have greenish or yellowish-green catkins, with anthers, and attract many bees.

English Elms. These have bunches of flower buds shaped like those of slippery elm, but no cottony substance. The flowers do not yet project but the buds are in close bunches.

Leaves.

Trumpet Honeysuckle	}	The leaves of these have increased some since the 8th, but are still small. The Gooseberry is the most green. The honeysuckle has leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. Spiraea has the longest leaves.
Siberian Spiraea		
Gooseberry		
Missouri Currant		

Lilac, purple. A few shrubs close to buildings, have opened the leaves which surround flower buds so as to show the bunches of purple buds fully.

The white Lilac is not quite so forward.

Thimbleberry	}	These have no open leaves, nor half-open
Common Currant		
Japan Quince		
Syringa		

Birds, &c.

Golden winged Woodpecker. I have not heard one until today. They have been here some time, doubtless.

Blackbirds. I observed a large flock in North meadow yesterday, very noisy. Nearly all were red winged.

Butterfly. I saw a large dark colored one with white edges to his dark wings, at Fort Hill. may have been about some time.

Snow - is nearly all gone from Eastern Hills.

Considerable remains on N. part of Holyoke & Tom but is fast diminishing today. - N. W. Hills & Pomeroy's mountain are spotted - not all covered.

April 1850

Sunday 21.

Cold night & morning again. Ground frozen.
Day warmer.

Stranger preached Am. Mr. Swift, P.M.
Frances went to meeting with me P.M. Mr. Birge with me
Am.

Monday 22.

A change in the weather. Some rain.

Selected today a lot in the burial-ground for
Hall and for myself. Have visited the grave yard
several times with Frances & Peninnah, in reference
to this lot.

Tuesday 23. I am this day 61 years old, and
still enjoy many mercies of Heaven. I feel the loss
of Hall most sensibly. My side difficulties are not
so troublesome as they were one and two months
since, but they are upon me, & some uneasiness about bladder.

Hall's remains were deposited in the grave today
in the lot recently selected. Also the remains of his little
boy, William Hall ~~frank~~, were taken from the bury-
ing place at Bensonville and deposited at the feet
of his father, in this grave-yard. See 10 leaves back.

Wrote to Wm. S. Porter, Farmington, Conn. [Cont from
Wrote to Charles Coffin, West Buxton, Maine, in reply.
Wrote to James Savage, Esq. Boston. April 24.
Wrote to Silas Fidd, Perryville, N.Y. & to Prof. Hubbard, Dart. College Apr. 26.
Wrote to Edward F. Fidd, ~~St. Asa~~ N.Y. April 30. [Cont May 9.]

Wednesday 24. Cold again in morning. Ground frozen.

Francess and children left us this afternoon.
How many thoughts of our beloved Hall has this
visit from his dear wife and children excited!

Thursday 25 Warmest day this year.

Vegetation, &c.

The river has been rising, and the water covers
some of the south ^{west or} lower parts of the south meadows,
and extends in ravines & swales farther, but none
approaches the rail road, on the meadow, from the
Southwest. There is water in Parsons' Swamp, in N. Meadow.
This warm day will doubtless melt the snow
at the mouth, & raise the river considerably.

Snow is almost gone from Holyoke & Torr; all gone from
Eastern Hills, and the greater part of northwestern hills
in sight have lost most of their snow; on south and
eastern sides. White places yet remain.

Ploughing is hardly begun in the meadows. A few
are ploughing in north meadow. I observed none in S. meadow.
The rows of broom corn stalks generally remain untouched. A few
have been cut.

April 1850

Thursday 25

Vegetation, &c. - continued.

Not much alteration since the 20th, but some; and to day, a good deal of advance.

Buds generally are swelling and enlarging.

Elms in the village are generally in blossom; have a reddish brown appearance, and some have a slight greenish tinge, from the green pedicels. The envelopes are falling, but most remain on the trees.

Slippery Elm. The stamens & or other project.

English Elm. About as far advanced as the others

Red maples. Some are in blossom; and the stamens and anthers are abundant. Bees on the flowers.

White Poplars, by canal & elsewhere. Male trees have lost many of their catkins, & those remaining are ragged and imperfect. Female trees have long greenish catkins with brownish down.

Silver Poplar, at this place. Catkins $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long.

River Poplar. The male trees have large conical catkins $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long - are stiff.

Hazel bushes are full of sterile catkins $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, which hang gracefully. The fertile flowers or little tufts of red stigmas appear at the ends of the same branches, above the sterile catkins.

Beech Trees at Fort Hill have buds much enlarged and make some show.

Hornbeams are full of short, greenish catkins.

Leaves. None in trees & shrubs of the forest.

Four sorts in the village, mentioned April 8 and 20, viz.
Rumpet Honeysuckle, Gooseberry, Siberian Spiraea, and Missouri Currant.

5th. Lilac. A few trees close to buildings have the leaves open that surround the flower buds, or some of them. The purple clusters of flower buds on these early trees are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long. Leaf buds without flower buds are but partially open. Lilac trees are not green.

6 Thimbleberry has small leaves.

7 Japan Quince has very small leaves, & red buds.

8 Mezereum has green leaves at the ends of the branches.

Opening Leaves, or a little open at ends.

Syringa

Elder, in some places } Only those in warm, early situations have opening leaf buds.

Boursault Rose (M.S.'s)

Common Currants, a few

Mountain Ash by Hensleys has opening leaves.

No tree is green, and gooseberry is the only green shrub.
Lilac is next.

Scotch Larch has pencils of green leaves, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length.

Revel weed at Fort Hill has been up two or three days.
His leaves as large as a bent piece. I could find none April 25.
These come from seed.

Thursday April 25, 1850.

Vegetation, &c. continued.

- Dandelions.** I observe several flowers in warm early places, as in mowings of the swamps, S. part of Fort Hill, &c.
- Five finger, or Potentilla.** The early species has many flowers in Nathaniel Clark's pasture near canal, and elsewhere. Have been out one or two days.
- Venus' Pride,** (noted before) Many flowers, but they have only begun to blossom.
- Liverleaf.** Flowers abundant to day in N. Clark's pasture.
- Strawberry.** I found one blossom on a sandy bank near canal, in N. Clark's pasture. Some forward buds.
- Dutchman's Breeches.** No flowers at Fort Hill. Some stems have shot up with small flower buds.
- Spice bush at West,** has green buds or a yellowish green - no flowers.
- Mex. cresson** is in full blossom, or thereabouts.
- Shepherdia.** Blossoms are plenty. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of buds are open.
- Blue violets - wild,** are in blossom in Mr. Shepard's lot.
- Color of Elm flowers, &c.** The envelopes or scales are brown and are falling. They at first surround each cluster of flowers. The pedicels are green, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. The flower cups are reddish in the upper part, and greenish near the pedicel. The stamens project and the anthers are purplish. These various hues blended with the brown of the limbs, give the trees their coloring.
- Hyacinths,** are in blossom at Brights, Talbots, and Mrs. Dwights. May have commenced yesterday.
- Grape Hyacinths** are also in blossom.
- Daffodils.** Flowers are plenty, but not half of buds are open yet. I see not much difference between early and late. They are much alike.
- Anemones** I have not found. I have not been where they grow perhaps. They must be in blossom, I think.
- Shad bush.** Clusters of flower buds begin to separate.
- Rhubarb.** In our garden, large leaf buds show themselves and the ends of a few leaves appear. More forward in Mr. Hibbin's garden.
- Thorn bushes** have large green buds, opening at the end.
- Wild Raspberry,** or some other rubus, has leaves fully open on rail road and at Fort Hill. Others which seem of the same species, by Little river & elsewhere have no leaves.
- Field Horsetail,** has shot up fertile stems two to three feet high, with a head or spike at the top. Abundant on Railroad. Green sterile stems 1 to 2 inches high, May 8.
- Skunk cabbage** at Fort Hill has some leaves 8 inches long & 6 or 7 wide.
- Early Poa grass** (*Poa annua*) is abundant about the garden and very green - likes rich wet places or moist. It begins to shoot out oblique panicles.
- April 27. Shows anthers.

April 1850

Friday 26.

Another warm day.

Walked down to Pascornmuck, on and near the Rail Road. P.M.

The River is rising, but as yet covers but little of the meadow as seen from the Rail Road; is only in low valleys. The current sets upstream at the lower rail road bridge, and downstream at the upper bridge.

Grass land in the meadows is fast becoming green, though much brown remains. Middle Measow is more green than the higher meadows; is mostly green. Some brown in the highest parts.

Ploughing. Not a plough was moving in the South meadow, and I noticed but one in the lower part of the North meadow, & that was turning over turf. In the forenoon I saw 3 or 4 ploughs at work in the upper part of the north meadow. Manure heaps are plenty in both meadows.

Broom corn stalks. A few are burning these in the north meadow. In the South meadow, they remain untouched.

Forests, deciduous, on Tom and Holyoke, present the usual hues of spring, — silvery, grey, lead color, dark purple, &c.

Panicled Elder, on sides of Rail Road. I have not before noticed this so early. It is, I think, more forward than any other shrub that I have seen. The leaves are 3 inches long or more, with five leaflets about 1½ inch long; a few have seven leaflets. The flower buds are in clusters, purple or green, conical or hemispherical, and some of them are considerably opened and spread. (See May 31, 1849.)

Fly Honey suckle. (I have not seen this spring) May be more advanced than Panicled Elder & may not. (See May 6, 1847, and May 3, 1849.)

Leather Wood is an early plant. Not seen this spring. (See May 6, 1847, and May 6, 1848.)

Greenhouse plants, ^{are} selling at auction, as usual every spring.

Grass about the village is fast becoming green, and it is rising in height considerably in some places. Good lots are quite green.

Grain in Meadows. Some pieces are very green, and some stalks 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches high. Other pieces are green.

April 1850

Saturday 27

A third warm day.

Grapple at Williston's, has small leaves.

Scotch Larch. Some of these trees are almost green. They show brown catkins, and red catkins. The Hackmatack has but just begun to start.

Meadow Sweet. Leaves of some shrubs are opening, and some are open.

Red Maples appear reddish nearby, or 100 rods distant; but in looking at Hadley from Round Hill, no red is seen. The elm color is common in Hadley, as well as here.

Sugar Maples. Some early trees have buds much swelled, and a few buds are opening at the end.

Common Elder in many places has open leaves.

Tree Peony (Mr. Shepard's) has both leaves and flower buds. Leaves began long since. Common Peony is 5 or 6 inches high.

The River rises slowly. Three warm days have not raised it so much as I expected. At the upper rail road bridge there are 5 tiers of stones (6 or 7 feet) between the water and the bottom of the bridge, at sunset. P.S. Evening of 28th, 4 tiers of stones bare & 4 inches more.

Syringa } These all show some open leaves.
Fall Rose by buildings }
Common Currant } Currants, most bushes, not open.

Weeping Willow. On some, there are open leaves, around catkins $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length; leaves over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Yellow Willow - not so forward. Buds just beginning to open - in general are close. Catkins in buds $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Some open 28th & 29th.

White Lilacs now show the clusters of flower buds, the leaves around these buds opening.

Lilac bushes are greenish - both sorts, but the purple are the most forward.

Viburnum lentago, } These show clusters of flower buds,
Viburnum dentatum, } nearly enclosed with long, brown, pointed leaves. Buds yet close together.

Season as to vegetation is as May 1. 1847 or 4 days earlier; as April 17. 1848, or 10 days later; as April 25. 1849 or 2 days later. - as April 19. 1846, or 10 days later.

Periwinkles in blossom.

April 1850

Sunday 28. 4th warm day.

Mr. Swift preached A.M. & P.M.

His Text A.M. was, "whoever forsaketh not all that he hath, cannot be my disciple". He qualified the text some, showing that "all that he hath" referred to all things unlawful, all that interfered with or obstructed his course towards heaven. — Yet with this qualification, how few men there are that are true disciples! that is, how few are full disciples.

A pretty large congregation assembled in the old meeting house.

Monday 29.

The Flood. The River continues to rise, and the rain of last night & this forenoon, with the thawing of the snow must make considerable rise to night and tomorrow. Mill river is high; it is probably higher than the Connecticut, for it has considerable current.

At the Rail Road Bridge, 3 layers of stones below the bridge are out of water, wanting about an inch. Four feet and a little more of the abutment is out of water. [4 feet 7 in or 8]

At the upper meadow bridge across the road, the water is about 3 feet or 3½ feet below the plank, and there is not much current either way.

At the second meadow bridge, the water is 4 or 5 inches below the plank, or cross piece, and it is within a few inches of the top of the road for some rods, below the bridge, this side of Apthorpe's.

At the third bridge, below Apthorpe's house, the water is above the bridge, & above the road for 20 rods below. The current sets up rapidly at this & the second bridge, and the water in the low land connected with these ditches sets back far to the northeast, in the rear of Hawley street lots, & east of Venturer's Field lots.

At the Brick Culvert made for the brook, between Hawley & Pleasant Street (old bridge) the water is within 8 or 9 inches of the top of the interior of the arch.

The Sill of the old store-house is about 3 feet above the water, perhaps a little more, at N.W. corner.

Much of the upper part, or part next to Fort Hill, of the south meadow, is under water; also the upper part of the other meadow, in the vicinity of Mill River. The water extends from Hyman's Swamp in a broad sheet, in the direction of the ditch, towards Webb's Hollow, & Bark Wigwam, as far as I can see.

Strong's lot, east of Mill River, the upper lot next to the river, is partly out of water; perhaps 9 to 12 inches more water would cover this lot, or nearly all of it.

April 1850

Tuesday 30th.

The Flood. About 8 this morning I started with my 6 feet measure -- went to South Street bridge -- thence to Pleasant Street and down the Rail Road to Pascommuck, and back to the upper bridge; and round into Maple & Fruit Streets, and up to Fort Hill, on Mr West's place. I measured the flood in very many places. At the upper bridge, the water rose only two inches on the abutment, in two hours, or from 8½ to 10½ o'clock, but it had risen about 2½ feet since I was there yesterday.

The South Meadow may be said to be all covered, yet there are ~~three~~ ⁴ ~~four~~ places where a little space of earth is seen, not far from the rail road. The largest place is the continuation of Middle meadow hill on the west side of Mill river. There is a little more some distance higher, and a small piece at the corner made by Maple street and the cross road leading from Maple to Fruit street. All from this cross street down to Hockanum meadow is covered except 3 or 4 small patches. Pieces of broomcorn show themselves in various places, for the stalks that were bent over, swim on the surface, adhering to the ground at the root. There is a little land east of Maple street, where the new houses are.

The North Meadow, as seen from the Rail Road and Fort Hill, is almost all covered with water for a considerable distance east of Mill river, say half a mile, & considerably more towards Bark ~~Higum~~ and Webb's Hollow. There is a strip of land seen on Middle Meadow Hill some 15 or 20 rods wide, varying much in width; then North of this there are a few small spots & narrow strips of land; with these exceptions, all this tract from Mid. Mead. Hill up to the pasture & mowing of Ann Clarke, is covered with water.

Middle Meadow is entirely covered, as far as I could see.

Pascommuck Meadow is entirely covered, above and below the Rail Road, as far as I could see.

Hockanum Meadow. The ploughed land west of the rail road is as yet above the water except a few places. The grass land in that meadow is covered, and the land east of the Connecticut almost out to Hockanum village, seemed to be flooded, in general. Some places are bare. Hockanum meadow is higher ground than our South meadow; perhaps about as high as middle meadow Hill. Infer to the ploughed meadow.

April 1850

Tuesday 30.

Flood — continued.

South Street Bridge, in the middle, was about 5 feet and four or five inches above the water at 8 o'clock. Near the abutments, a trifle higher. At 12, about 5 feet above the water, or a trifle more.

Dock Thompson's (Hunt's, was) Shed, connected with his barn is about 20 inches above the water, on the cross street, viz. the bottom of the sill is 20 inches above the water.

The fence opposite the barn, & for some distance east, on the lower side of the cross road, is covered with water, except the top of the posts, and one or two top rails. Three feet more of water would cover the flat below Dock Thompson's house, & below his passage way to the street. — Maple & Fruit Streets. —

The water sets up into the north end of Maple street to the passage leading to the second (garbrel roof) house, and up towards Fruit Street to the Great Elm, or opposite the east part of Parsons's house.

At the lower part of Maple Street, the water comes up opposite Dikeman's house, the third house on the west side of the street. Of the four new houses built or building on the east side of the street, the north or upper one is above water. The next one below it, viz. the one first built, has deep water in front and on the N.W. side and the water nearly covers the ground between that and the two southeast of it, and these two have water on almost all sides. A boat is necessary to get to either of the three houses.

The cross road from Maple street to Fruit Street has water in it all the way; it sets up Fruit street to the third ^{or fourth} building, & goes round on the west side of these buildings, almost to Mr. West's road. A house on the lower or meadow side of this cross street has water all around it, and all of those buildings on the west side of Fruit Street, below West's road have water on two sides, and the corner one on three sides. Their cellars and wells are all filling up, some are almost full now. The water is running into Ansel Wright's garden.

The Brook-Culvert, between Hawley & Pleasant Streets, is entirely out of sight. The water is above it, and within 2 feet and 3 inches of the top of the wall.

The water crosses this cross-road west of the culvert but is only an inch deep.

The Flood sets up this brook as far as Lewis Strong's lot — is considerably wide above the Engine-Building. It probably affects the stream nearly to the Road, or Bridge street.

April 1850.

Tuesday 30.

4th too a continued.

First-Meadow Bridge. Water up to within 11 inches of the lower side of the plank when I went down - within 8 or 9 inches when I came back, & up to cross timber, on which the planks rested.

Old Store House. The sill at W. or N.W. corner, is 9 or 10 inches below the front sill. The water was up to this sill at the corner, when I went down, and two inches on it when I came back. The front sill was about 8 inches above water when I returned. The old mark for the flood of 1843 was about 3 feet 4 or 5 inches above the present flood.

The Upper Abutment of Rail Road Bridge, ~~was~~ 19 inches out of water when I went down, and 17 inches when I came back, the water having risen two inches in two hours. The upper layer of stone is 19 inches thick. The string pieces of the bridge were from 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 9 inches above the water when I went down. Current was down, but very slow.

The meadow road towards Apthorps was covered with water for about 20 rods.

The upper abutment of the lower Rail Road bridge near Pascommuck, and the other abutment were from 5 to 6 inches out of water, or 4 to 6. The wind blew hard and the water was uneven and wavy. The string pieces were 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the water; not quite so much near the ends. The current set up into old river at this bridge.

Middle Meadow Bank was, I judge, from 12 to 15 inches out above the flood, at Mill River, and more in proceeding easterly. Perhaps was 18 inches after a few rods.

The corresponding bank, on the west side of Mill River, is out of water east of the rail road, & for near 30 rods west of the rail road, & then disappears. It is from 3 or 4 to 8 or 10 inches above the water; and 12 or more in some spots.

The waves with a strong S.W. wind were making some inroads into the rail road on the west side, in both of the old river places.

The current at the Piles in the meadow was westerly.

Rail Road track, or Rails above the flood. On the upper bridge the rails are 6 feet 7 inches above the water. On the lower bridge, the rails are 5 feet 10 inches above the water. Between the bridges, the top of the rails varies from 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the water, and at Hockanum meadow it was 6 feet. Generally only 5 feet and about 3 inches. I do not understand these variations. The water may be higher at lower than at upper bridge. Rails may have settled between the bridges - probably have, but less at Hockanum meadow, where the embankment is only a few feet high.

April, 1850.

Tuesday 30.

The Flood — continued.

on the backside of Ann Clarke's house, the water is within two or three inches of the stones on which the house rests.

Edwin Kingsley's fence around his meadow lots, both sides of rail road, is, in some places all under water; in others, one rail is seen; in others two rails, and near the N.E. corner, west of rail road, three rails are above water.

Manure Heaps, in both meadows are in a bad state, and much of their value will be washed away. Some are entirely covered; some show a few inches or a foot or two of the top; others are half out of water, & some in the north meadow are wholly above the water. Farmers will suffer much injury.

Musquash Hunters are about in small boats or skiffs. They are commonly 2 in a boat with a dog and gun. They are near the rail road, near Mill river, near Fort hill, near spots of land out of water, and near thickets of small trees or brush, and collections of flood trash. I heard some guns, but saw no muskrats. The hunters were out yesterday and Saturday, but most of them on their feet without boats.

Birds were not plenty. Some brown sparrows were about the rail road, and I heard larks and black birds. Heard & saw one barn swallow, and saw one hawk.

Snakes. I saw two large striped snakes on the rail road yesterday. Saw 2 or 3 mice.

Afternoon.

At half past four, P.M. the water had risen 8 inches at the abutment of the bridge, since 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, or 8 inches in 6 hours. 9 inches of the top stone were out of water.

At half past seven or a quarter before eight the water had risen 3 inches more, in about three hours, only 6 inches of the stone being out of water. The water was over the road a little above and below the upper meadow bridge, and was on the sill of the store house, and set up the brook across bridge street, and a rod further.

Rise of water in 11 hours, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 inches.

The Flood is within 6 or 7 inches as high as that of April 1847

Went out to see Frances & Children. P.M. Penimamah a G.O. Took tea there.

May 1850.

Thermometer.

Wednesday Sunrise. 1 P.M. 9 P.M.

1	51.	48.	42	Mostly Fair. Windy.	S. — N.W.
2	35.	52.	47.	{ Some frost in morning	N.W.
3	35.	63.	52	{ Day fair. Windy.	S. S.W.
4	45.	59.	48	Fair and Pleasant.	S. S.W.
Friday 5	42.	45	42	Cloudy. Little rain P.M.	S. W. &c.
6	44.	63.	55	Rainy day	N.E.
7	40.	65	48	{ Rainy night.	N.E.
8	37.	68.	53	{ Cloudy A.M. Fair mostly P.M.	N.E.
9	46.	55.	46	Fair & Pleasant.	N.W.
10	38.	52.	43	Fair A.M. Cloudy P.M.	N.E. — S.
11	33.	58.	47	{ Rain in night	N.E. & W.
12	34	56.	52	{ Rain A.M. Cloudy P.M.	N.W. & W.
13	47.	74.	57.	Fair mostly. Windy	N.W. & W.
14	46.	70.	56	Frost. Pt Fair A.M. Cloudy mostly P.M.	S.W.
15	53.	54.	50	Mostly Fair.	N.W. S.W.
16	50.	59	54	Fair & Pleasant.	N.W. S.W.
17	45.	64.	58.	Sunshine. Hazy.	N.E.
18	43.	53.	43	Rainy day.	N.E.
19	33.	67.	33	{ Cloudy some rain A.M.	N.E. & N. N.W.
20	42.	52.	45	{ Partly Fair P.M.	N.E. & N. N.W.
21	42.	62.	45	Sunshine. Cloudy. Hazy. Southerly.	N.W.
22	35.	66.	50.	Cloudy some. Sunshine some	N.W.
23	45.	50.	46.	Frost. Fair & Pleasant	N.E. — S.W. &c.
24	44.	63.	51.	Cloudy A.M. Rainy P.M.	Southerly
25	45.	66.	50	Cloudy A.M. Fair P.M. in part	N.E. &c.
26	49.	58.	51	{ Rain P.M. in part	N.E. &c.
27	50.	60.	56.	Fair & Pleasant.	Frost in morning.
28	49.	81.	51.	Rainy A.M. Cloudy P.M.	N.E.
29	48.	62.	54	Fair & Pleasant	S.W.
30	50.	52.	50.	Fair mostly 3/4 day. Cloudy 1/3.	N.E.
31	47.	54.	50	Cloudy day. Shower at 7 P.M.	N.E.
				{ Th. Shower at 4 A.M.	N.E.
				{ Rainy most of day, not all	N.E.
				{ Fair A.M. Shower at 12.	N.E. & S.E. &c.
				{ mostly cloudy P.M. & colder	N.E. & S.E. &c.
				Cloudy Ash. mostly Fair P.M.	Southerly.
				Cloudy	Southerly
				Cloudy. Little rain P.M.	N.E.
	1343	1851	1545		

Temperature

At Sunrise $43 \frac{10}{31}$
 At 1 P.M. $59 \frac{22}{31}$
 At 9 P.M. $49 \frac{26}{31}$ } $50 \frac{89}{93}$. or near 51°

The coldest May for many years. Cold & cloudy and much rain. See under June 1st. No May so cold for more than 25 years. Very wet also.

May 1850.

Wednesday 1.

The Flood - continued.

I started at 6½ with my measuring rod - went down the lower bridge near Pascommuck, and returned to upper bridge about 8½ or towards 9; then went round into South Street bridge, and into Maple & Fruit streets, and thence home.

The flood has not altered half an inch at the upper bridge for 12 or 13 hours, ~~or~~ from 8 last evening to 8 or 9 to day. There was no change while I was gone to Pascommuck. The water is now 5½ or 6 inches below the top of the abutment - or 6 inches lower than in 1847. It is about 2½ feet below the mark for 1843 on the store house - covers about half of the store house sill, leaving out 3 or 4 inches of the sill. Is over the road, but not deep, both sides of the upper meadow bridge over the brook. Is within 15 inches of the top of the road where the brook culvert opens, or ends. West of this culvert there is much water across the road, and in one room at the foundry. Runs into Anne Clark's cellar, through the stones.

South Meadow, is all under water with these exceptions; which are very small. Opposite or west of Mid. Meadow Hill, the 30 rods out of water yesterday is reduced to three or four small spots of green grass, just above the flood. Half way up the meadow, 8 or 10 rods west of Rail road, where there is a small elm, there are two spots of green grass, only a few square feet in all; one is at the root of the elm. There is hardly a square rod of bare ground now. at the corner of Maple Street & the cross street to Fruit Street - a very little near the fence; not a square rod perhaps. There is a small piece, S.E. or E. of Charles Smith's new house, and ^{some} around his upper house.

The North meadow. The strip on Mid. Mead. Hill is now 6, 8, or 10 rods wide, irregular varying in width. Above it, up to Ann Clark's lot, there are some small spots and strips, but they are much smaller than yesterday, and hardly noticeable. Land may be seen on the Nintners Field road, and South east of that at some distance.

Middle meadow bank next to Mill river is at first under water but soon emerges, 3, or 4 inches, and in proceeding easterly is 6 inches, 8 inches, &c. above the water, increasing in going easterly.

Hockanum Ploughed Meadow west of Rail road is about three fourths under water - cannot see exactly how it is, there is so much old broomcorn. The water is shallow. The land on which the buildings stand, (Lyman's & Johnson's) seems about 18 inches above the water.

At lower Rail Road bridge (Pascommuck) the water is 8 inches deep on abutments, and 16 to 18 inches below string pieces. The current was down - I cannot account for this. It was up or westerly at the Piles, and at the upper bridge.

May 1850

Wednesday 1.

The top of the Iron Rails at upper bridge is 5 feet ten inches above the water; at lower bridge 4 feet 10, and four feet 11 inches above the water. Between the bridges, the top of rails is from 3 feet 10 inches to four and a half feet above the water; and at Hockanum meadow 4 feet 8 inches; in general from 4 feet to 4 feet 4 inches. The rails seem to be lowest in the South meadow. These measures do not all agree with a ~~rise~~ of 13 inches since yesterday.

South Street Bridge is four feet four inches above the water, near the middle or lowest place.

Water is of some depth in the rear of one or two buildings above South Street bridge, north side.

Maple Street. At the higher end, the water is deeper than yesterday & extends a little further; the same so to the westward near Parsons' house. At the lower end of the street, the water sets up opposite the house of Josiah Dickinson. Smith's new houses are all and each surrounded by water, except the upper one, which is only partially surrounded, but has water in the cellar. The other or two of them have deep water in front, in Maple street; 2 feet or more, I judge. Ansel Wright's garden is covered with water, also Rusts.

Fruit Street. The water sets up the street to West Gate, and in the lot west of the street, to West road. The cellars and wells in the lower part of Maple and Fruit streets, are all filled, or almost filled with water. Every thing looks desolate. Some can get to their houses only with boats or long boots.

Doct Thompson's shed, connected with his barn. The corner that projects into the cross street, at the bottom of the sill, is 7 or 8 inches above the water. Two ^{more} feet of water would now cover nearly all of Doct. Thompson's fleet, next to cross-road.

String pieces or sills of Upper Rail road bridge are about 30 inches, or 26 inches, above the water. In one place about 28 inches.

Afternoon.

At 4 P.M. Water had fallen 4 inches at the abutment of Rail road bridge, on store house, &c.

At 7½ P.M. the flood had fallen about 4 inches more, or 8 in all. The afternoon was cool.

May 2. at 10 A.M. Water had fallen in all ~~two feet~~ one foot 6 inches; and at 7½ P.M. about 25 inches.

May 3. at 8 A.M. Water had fallen in all 3 inches; and at 7½ P.M. had fallen 41 inches.

May 4 at 9½ A.M. Water had fallen 4½ feet. At 7½ P.M. it had fallen 5½ feet.

[Continued May 3--

In other floods, Spring of 1843, April 23 1852, May 1, 1854, April 1847]

May 1850.

Wednesday 1st.

Vegetation. This has made considerable progress for 6 days past, and was aided by the rain of Sunday night and Monday A.M.

Green Trees and Shrubs. Leaves.

Weeping Willow & Yellow Willow } For some time, these have been the only trees that had a green or greenish appearance. That of the yellow willow is yellowish green, and the color belongs in part to the branches. Both kinds have now green leaves & catkins, and some of the low brook willows have both green catkins & leaves.
Wild cherry, smooth bark, had open leaves 2 or 3 days since and has now leaves and flower buds. Also the low, rough bark cherry, shows the ends of leaves with flower buds.

Elm. The rain of Sunday night made the brown scales and anthers fall; the ground was covered. The color of the trees became slightly green or a brownish green, or dingy green, which has increased. This faint green comes from the seeds just beginning to enlarge, and the pedicels.

Gooseberry, Hileac, Syringa, Siberian Spiraea, Missouri Currant, Scotch Larch, — there are all considerably green, some quite green.

Thimbleberry, some wild Raspberry are similar.

High Blackberry, has had open leaves 2 or 3 days.

English Raspberry has had open leaves 3 or 4 days.

Common Currant is becoming green. Shows flower buds.

Hawthorn, begun to open leaves April 29, and is now green in some places.

Buckthorn has many opening leaves & some open leaves.

Snowball had leaves 28th or 27th. Now is greenish, and shows small clusters of flower buds.

Matrimony Vine has some small leaves.

Shepherdia has small leaves; flowers mostly fallen.

Twin Flower or Fly Honeysuckle, has had leaves since 28th.
The plant is greenish.

Trumpet Honeysuckle, the earliest plant as to leaves, would be green if the leaves were green. Leaves are reddish brown.

Sugar Apples. The swelled, & opening buds, noticed 27th, of April, prove to be flower envelopes. They have many of them shot forth flower buds, and some trees are greenish with these numerous buds on pedicels $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. They will soon be full flowers on long pedicels. Leaves are not open. Some trees have changed very little.

Red Maples are considerably red, some quite red. The pedicels are elongating — some are an inch in length; generally not so long.

Flowering Raspberry (maple leaf) has leaves of some size on the Rail Road.

Rose Bushes. Many of the low species show leaves as well as the high ones.

May 1850.

Wednesday!

Vegetation - continued.

Horse chestnut. Some trees begun to open the external coverings & show the ends of the leaves April 27th. A few now show many small open leaves, and clusters of flower buds, and many have opening leaves. One at Brights and one at Talbot's are more forward than others, and are quite green. Some others are greenish.

Iron Wood. Catkins are an inch long & stiff. Leaves are beginning to open.

Bladder nut. Leaves & flower buds bound together are beginning to open. Not yet open.

Alders. Many have leaves, many not.

Hackmatacks, in the village, show short green leaves and brownish catkins. Trees are not yet green. Not so forward as the larch.

Japan Quince has leaves & large red buds.

Common Elder has leaves, & some ^{shrubs} are greenish.

Meadow Sweet. Some are quite green.

High Cranbury has leaves opening at the end.

Barberry has had leaves 2, 3, or 4 days.

Mountain Ash. Leaves opening. Open on Hineckley's tree.

Tulip Tree. Some large buds have shot forth one little leaf.

Ash Trees. Some show bunches of black or dark buds.

Asparagus. Mr. Shepards not up till May 3. In some other places, earlier

Fruit Trees. Leaves.

Oral Apple - is greenish with leaves.

Common Apple. Many trees have leaves surrounding flower buds open, & the buds visible. Such trees appear slightly green when one is near them, but the green is not noticed at a distance. These buds and leaves began to open or become visible April 28 or 27.

Pears. Bunches of flower buds with some leaves are visible and were 29th. They are becoming larger and more conspicuous, but do not yet spread.

Quinces. Leaves are opening, and many open.

English Cherry. Leaves began to open, and flower buds began to show themselves April 29. Some trees are greenish near by. In general the buds containing leaves, and the envelopes of flower buds are not open.

Grass. Since the rain, grass in all good lands is of a vivid green. The brown has mostly disappeared. The pastures on the lower part of Holyoke and Town are green. Those on the N. W. hills are a little greenish - not much. Snow gone, except a very few small spots.

May 1850

Wednesday 1.

Vegetation continued

Garden Flowers.

Hyacinths are in glory. Many yet to come
Daffodils very abundant. Many not yet out.
Crocuses - most have disappeared.
Primulas. Some in blossom at Mrs. Dwights, besides
those early ones at Talbots.

Dwarf Tulips began to blossom today at Brights.

Myerson is still full of flowers a little faded. Leaves at
ends of branches.

Violets, tricolor, plenty. Periwinkles in flower.

Grape Hyacinths, abundant.

Dwarf blue Iris. Has blossoms, not many, at Mrs. Dwights.

Moss Pink (a phlox) has flowers nearly open at Mrs. Dwights.

Crown Imperial at Miss Polly Pomeroy's has its large hanging buds
opening at the end.

Fruit Flowers

Apricots. A tree at Lyman Kingsley's has 20
blossoms or more. May have begun yesterday.
Tree at Mr. Lawrence's has same nearly. Dr. Hopkins also.

Gooseberry. One of Mr. Shepards bushes has blossoms.

English Cherry. Two blossoms appear on a limb close to Wells' ^{house}
(5 blossoms May 2, 20 blossoms May 3.)

Missouri Currant. The bush at Mr. Graves's begins to blossom
to day. No other so forward. Others have blossoms, May 3.

Peach. Close to Mr. Shepards house, a limb has 3 blossoms, May 3.

Common Currant. Blossoms are seen, a few, May 3.

Field Flowers or Wild Flowers.

Trailing Arbutus, Elder Tongue, Early Saxifrage } There have
Liverleaf, Bloodroot, Shepherds purse } been
Chickweed, wild Violets, Venus Pride } notices.
Caltfoot, mouse ear, Five Finger

Then are all in blossom now.

Dutchman's Breeches. I found this in blossom at
Fort Hill, April 30. May have been out the 29th.

Dandelions. I found April 25. Have seen but few
flowers since. They are not plenty yet.

Abortive Crowfoot. I found flowers April 29.

Spice Bush at West, began to blossom 28 or 29th.
Was at least full of blossoms April 30. Very full May 3.

Shad bush. Some flower buds above Damons Mill are opening
but not fully open. Many blossoms May 2, in Wm. Clark's pasture
found - Dr. Thompson says catkins

Gt. Tooth Poplar, above Damons Mill. Male flowers 3 inches
long, loose & dangling. are reddish brown. Female catkins are
3 inches long, green, slender, swinging.

River Poplar. Male trees have loose reddish, dangling catkins.
Female trees have shorter & more slender catkins - stiff as yet.

Swallows. I first heard swallows called barn swallows
in meadow and in village, April 30. Saw one. It is
said they were here April 28 or 27.

Chimney Swallows were here April 30 or before, Whitney says
I did not see any until May 4.

Brown Thrush, Catbird, Summer Warbler all yellow,
I saw May 4

May 1850

Wednesday 1.

[They continued after 1850 in Mass. 10. 144, as to Apple Trees.]

See May 1. 1849, p. 18, 1849, June 1, 1850

May 15. 1850

Comparison of Vegetation. [not Apple Trees alone.]

The temperature of April has much influence upon Vegetation the first of May. I subjoin the comparative state of vegetation for 13 years, about the first of May, and the temperature of April for each year.

See May 1. 1849. The comparison is with May 1. 1850.

I do not follow the statement of May 1. 1849, in all its details.

May 1. 1850 is as:-

Temperature of April 1850. $42\frac{18}{90}$

* April 29. 1849, or 2 days later.

Temp. of April 1849. $43\frac{17}{90}$

April 25. 1848 or 6 days later...

Temp. of April 1848. $45\frac{18}{90}$

May 6. 1847 or 5 days earlier...

Temp. of Apr. 1847. $41\frac{25}{90}$

April 20. 1846 or 11 days later...

Temp. of Apr. 1846. $47\frac{37}{90}$

April 24. 1845 or 7 days later.

Temp. of Apr. 1845. $44\frac{16}{90}$

April 16. 1844. or 15 days later...

Temp. Apr. 1844. $50\frac{73}{90}$

May 5. 1843 or 14 days earlier

Temp. Apr. 1843. $43\frac{70}{90}$

April 17. 1842. or 14 days later

Temp. Apr. 1842. $46\frac{14}{90}$

May 6. 1841 or 5 days earlier.

Temp. Apr. 1841. $42\frac{20}{90}$

April 22. 1840 or 9 days later

Temp. Apr. 1840. $47\frac{52}{90}$

April 23. 1839 or 8 days later

Temp. Apr. 1839. $46\frac{5}{90}$

May 4. 1838 or 7 days earlier.

Temp. Apr. 1838. 40

Difference between the extremes. 22 days. May 1. 1850 is more forward than 4 seasons in 12 preceding years, and later than 8. It will be seen that vegetation in the first of May corresponds in a good degree, though not perfectly, with the Temperature of April.

See May 12. 1841. for some years before 1841, or 1834-1841.

See Temperature of April at Waltham, under April 30. 1839.

* This year, ¹⁸⁵⁰ is to many things, is not more than one day later than last year. In others, two days later.

Continuation - 1850 May 15 - 1851 May 10 - 1852 May 17 - 1853 May 10 - 1854 May 13 - 1855 May 14 - 1856 May 15 - 1857 May 23 - 1858 May 12 - 1859 May 8 - 1860 May 15

Thursday 2.

Temperature continues. April 1850. $44\frac{18}{90}$ - April 1851. $44\frac{30}{90}$ - April 1852. $40\frac{6}{90}$
April 1853. $44\frac{18}{90}$ - April 1854. $42\frac{30}{90}$ - April 1855. $42\frac{2}{90}$
April 1856. $46\frac{30}{90}$ - April 1857. $39\frac{52}{90}$ - April 1858. $44\frac{30}{90}$
April 1859. $41\frac{30}{90}$ -

Friday 3.

Peninnah started for Maine this morning; expects to meet son J. H. Williams in Boston. Wrote to Parkman by her. (Jane & Fidd) Hooker here and at Col. Shepard's.

Flood in North Meadow. I crossed this meadow in the forenoon, beginning at the first road near Josiah Parsons - went down to Bark Wigwam, and up by Young Rainbow Bank to the bridge & home, making many turns to the right and left.

The Flood in Swales - as it was at the highest:

1. It ~~had~~ not set up in the hollow next to this meadow bank to the first road - perhaps not to Josiah Parsons'.

2. The second hollow, connected with that in the rear of Hawley Street, which extends across the road & the upper end of Elisha Graves's lot. The water in this, below and about the first road, ^{had been} 3 or 4 feet deep, and ran across the road. There is now considerable water, both sides of road, but none on road.

May 1850

Friday 3d.

Flood in North Meadow—continued

3. Swale near the bottom of Graves' Parsonage, and Samuel Wright's lot, comes from the same pond in the rear of Hawley Street lots, as the preceding; divides into two valleys. The water extended up this or there over the first and second roads, and as far north, as to be opposite Strong's house & barn. The water was from 10 to 20 rods wide, and covered almost all of the ridge between the two valleys. was 2 or 3 feet deep in places. Is now up to first road.
4. The body of water in the hollow in the rear or S.E. of Venturer's Field lots. This set up within 50 rods of Strong's buildings or lot, and near 70 rods north of the first road. Has fallen back very much.
5. From the same body of water, farther down, The flood went into two short swales; then into a longer one, and then into one still longer. The flood extended in these hollows ^{N. and} N.E. in the "longer" one to within 45 rods of the road, and in the one "longer still" to within 25 rods of the road. The "road" here is the road at S.W. end of lots on Young Rainbow Hill.
6. Lower down. The flood came from a lower body of water in a broad sheet; divided into two parts and went N. and N.E. to within 12 or 15 rods of same road.
7. Lower still. Water in a swale crossed the road, was about 10 rods N.E. of it, just below the lower apple tree on this road. All gone.
8. Still lower—where is the road to Bark Wigwam from the S.W. there was water on most of the land far above and below this Bark W. road, including that lately called Mrs. Henshaw's, and the water in some places extended across the road at S.W. end of lots on Young Rainbow Hill, into Bark Wigwam, & above it. Here is a large tract of low land, but now out of water, at N.E. end, extending Southwesterly & becoming lower, and still covered with water towards Horkanum road, and far N.E. of that road. This low land is above the hollow from Bark wigwam, and Webb's hollow.

The land in all the north part of this meadow descends a little southwesterly, and the water sets up northeasterly and runs off southwesterly.

[See No. 1. 2. 3. April 24, 1852. Mus. 10. 167.]

May 1850

Friday 3.

Flood in North Meadow - continued.
Old Young Rainbow Bank, &c.

The flood still covers most of Old Rainbow. There is a strip of green grass seen on the eastern side, for some distance, towards the lower end of the meadow; in the northern part there is land in the middle and elsewhere. I could not get across Young Rainbow.

The flood extends through Young Rainbow, except a short distance at upper end near the Connecticut. It is shallow above the Road that crosses Young Rainbow; below the road deeper; sometimes wide, & in lower part narrow. The water is running off, or falling, from both Rainbows.

The flood by Old Rainbow Bank, at the old barn, and house spot, has fallen 2 feet 8 inches or 2 feet 9 inches, and nearly the same by Young Rainbow bank ^{up to} the Connecticut ^{2 feet 10 inches} and by the bank of the Connecticut to the bridge. This is as well as I can judge, but may vary some from the truth. Perhaps 3 feet fall at bridge.

Height of the Bank. Against the old barn and the spot where the house stood, the top of the bank or the ploughed land next to the bank is 6 feet and 3 or 4 inches above the surface of the water. Following up this bank through Young Rainbow, I found it rather increasing in height above the water - varying from 6 feet to 6 feet and 6 inches. One low place is below 6 feet, & perhaps more. Where the road crosses this bank, the bank is 6 feet 6 inches above the water, as it now is. There are places in this bank higher than at Bark Wigwam. Though such is not the belief. There is a little addition to the height between the road and the Connecticut; from Young Rainbow bank to the bridge, the height is generally about 7 feet or from 6 feet 9 inches to 7 feet and 3 inches; that is the bank of the river is so much above the river. There is a hollow, however, or lower land, for about 20 rods below the bridge, and the bank is here about 6 feet above the present water, and in one hollow, only 5 feet.

The Bridge is now 9 feet above the water, or the bottom boards of the bridge are so much above at the west end.

The Water has done mischief on the Hadley side - has made an invad into the earth at the end of the bridge, and has made a channel from the bank of the river just above the bridge down to ^{usually} aqua vitae swamps, through which some water runs now. It is not wide nor deep yet. Hadley Meadow does not show much water, except in aqua vitae, and much of this meadow is above water, in the southern & western part.

May 1850

Friday 3.

The Flood - continued.

Flood of April 16, 1843. — 2 feet 1 inch above top of abutment. The mark on store house determines this, though there was no abutment in 1843. Or 2 feet 2 inches.

Flood of April 2, 1845. { 4½ feet lower than 1843.
5 feet, 3 inches, more correct.

Flood of April 24, 1847. 2 feet 2 inches below 1843

Flood of May 1, 1850. 2 feet 7 inches below 1843
or 2 feet 8 inches.

The top of the water to day in old & young Rainbow, after the flood had fallen 2 feet and 8 or 9 inches, was the same height as the flood of 1845 when highest; that is, this flood was 2 feet and 8 or 9 inches the highest. But according to other measures this flood was only 2 feet the highest. I discover the source of the error & discrepancy. The sill of the N.W. corner of the store^{house}, which has no underpinning, has settled 8, 9 or 10 inches, as compared with the front sill. In 1845 I measured from this sill at the corner to the water, to ascertain the height of the water as compared with 1843, and supposed it to be about level with the front sill. The water being higher than avar, & upon corner sill & front sill, I could correct the error, in part. There are discrepancies, however, in these statements, which I cannot avoid, owing to variations of the level of the water, & other things. Some is owing to the necessity of guessing at some heights, &c.

It is certain that the flood of 1847 was from 5 to 6 inches above that of 1850, at the abutment.

It is certain that the flood of 1845 was from 2 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 8 inches below that of 1850. Some uncertainty respecting it.

It is certain that the flood of 1843 at the store house was 2 feet 7 or 8 inches higher than the flood of 1850.

Mr. Clark thinks the flood at the Great Bridge in 1843 was only 2 feet 3 inches above the flood of 1850.

Flood of January 12, 1852, under that date. No April 23 1852. Also March 10. p. 166 167. & also p. 288. May 1. 1852. ~~date~~

Saturday 4

Falling of the flood. See under May 1. for 3 days past.

To day at 8½ o'clock A.M. the water had fallen 4 feet and 5 inches in all at the abutment. An hour later it had fallen 4 feet and six inches.

The water is 8 or 9 inches below the bottom of plank of second meadow bridge — goes over 3d bridge and road below. Strongs lot next to Mill river and Jerijak's ditch is out of water 16 to 18 inches on upper part next to river — is covered below, mostly. Mill River is 8 feet 10 inches below bottom of board at South Street bridge. Top of bridge is 12½ or 13 inches higher than bottoms.

May 1850

Saturday 4

The Flood - continued.

The Abutment, at N.E. corner of upper Rail Road bridge, in which the sill rests, is a permanent object, and a good one to mark the height of floods. That at N.W. corner is of the same height, or does not vary over a half inch. The 3 layers of stones, at the top average 19 inches in thickness each, and make 57 inches, or 4 feet 9 inches.

Flood of April 1843 was 2 feet 1 inch above top of abutment. (Abutment not built then, but height ascertained by mark on store house. Or 2 feet 2 inches.)

Flood of April 1845 was about 3 feet below top of abutment. (Abutment not then built.)

Flood of April 1847 was at top of abutment, or perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch more.

Flood of April 1850 was 6 inches (or $5\frac{1}{2}$) below top of abutment.

— Other Objects compared with abutment —

Bridge over Mill River, to South Street, The bottom is 3 feet 10 inches above the abutment. The top of floor is 12 or 13 inches higher than bottom board on sides.

Connecticut River Bridge. The bottom of the outside boards is probably a few inches above the top of the flooring of South Street bridge; or 5 feet 3 ¹⁸⁴⁷ inches, or 5 feet 6 ¹⁸⁵⁰ inches above the abutment, according to comparisons in floods of 1847 and 1850. The comparison in 1845 gives a similar result - makes the bottom of Con. R. bridge, and top of South Street bridge, about the same height; or the latter a little the lowest. There is some uncertainty in making comparisons by water, in places so distant.

P.S. in 1854 flood, board of great bridge seems 2 feet 1 inch above bottom, board of S. St. bridge or at least a little higher.
Doct. Thompson's shed that projects into cross street. The bottom of sill at the corner, is 2 inches above the abutment.

Upper End of Strong's lot, next to Jerijah's ditch, is about 3 ¹⁸⁴⁷ feet below the top of abutment, or from 3 feet 4 to 3 feet 8 inches.

Surface of Edwin Kingsley's lot, both sides of rail road, is from 5 feet to 3 feet below abutment.

Land where Bark Wigwam barn stands is about 3 feet above the abutment or 3 feet 2 inches [3 feet 7 inch. May 7.]

Meadow Bank below Con. River Bridge, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the abutment. Lower down, towards Young Rainbow, same bank is in places 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet or more above abutment. [Below bridge 2 ft. to 2 ft. 5 in. May 7.] Higher different May 7.

Top of arch or brook culvert (of the opening) is 3 feet 8 inches below top of abutment.

Top of store house floor in front is nearly on a level with top of abutment may vary an inch

[See Floods under Jan'y. 1839 and Feb'y. 1840.]

A Flood 3 feet above the abutment would cover almost all the North meadow. There would be some spots out, mostly by Young Rainbow bank, and bank of Connecticut - above. Four feet above abutment would cover everything.

May 1850

Saturday 11

Flood.

Examination of the flood from the Rail Road, A.M.

It is readily perceived that the upper part of the meadow, on both sides of the rail road and on both sides of Mill river is lower than that farther south towards Middle Meadow Hill, and the hill below Ellenham meadow, and is more covered with water. (Flood has fallen 4 feet 6 inches.) This low land extends down where Mill river runs, including Lymen's Swamp and Parsons's swamp, and the farther due a channel for Mill river where the ground was low much of the way.

The land in the South Meadow, above Edwin Kingsley's land, and including that, is almost free from water now. Below Kingsley's land is much water on both sides of the rail road; it extends S.W. and connects with the broad sheet of water in vicinity of Fort Hill. It extends S.E. and connects with water E. of Mill river, with Lymen's swamp, &c. The stream used to cross the rail road S. westerly, near the Walnut tree, and crossing place over the rail road, when low enough to be a small stream. Both sides of rail road have water ~~under water~~, with places of land intermingled for 50 rods up & down, & connected with water in old Mill river South westerly, and with present Mill river east of the rail road.

Lower down, at the 16th mile post from Springfield is water both sides & pretty deep, but does not extend to Mill river easterly, & was not an outlet from the swamps. It connects with old Mill river westerly.

Twelve rods below 16th mile post, is another hollow both sides of rail road, but it has little water, near Mill river easterly; is broad westerly extending to old Mill river. Not an outlet of the swamps formerly except when water was very high. Connected in high water, and even now, with Parsons's swamp.

Below this there is no natural hollow that comes near rail road on west side & has water, for near 80 or 100 rods. None till we come near the south end of certain lots where a brook formerly ran.

The old brook place which now has water in it comes from Mill river, about 30 rods above the piles and opposite the lower crossing place over the rail road. Before rail road was built it went partly where the road is and partly on west side, where the ground was excavated, and extended down to the end of lots just mentioned. See plan of this under May 17.

May 1850.

Saturday 4. — Flood

At the Piles, the water connects with Mill river in two places, east of rail road & the southern is the lowest or deepest hollow, but both shallow, & seems connected with swales with water east of mill river. N. or S. of the Piles there is a broad sheet of water extending as far as I can see. The brook used to join this several rods above the piles, & run at end of lots before noticed. — The place where mill river now runs above the piles and east of brook, seems not to have been a hollow — probably the swamps on east of Mill river were not connected with the swales opposite the piles on either side, except by the brook, very high water excepted.

Thirty rods above piles, on east of Mill river, and opposite where brook place begins, there is a deep hollow full of water. 12 or 15 rods higher on same east side is another long hollow with much water which now connects with Parsons Swamp at east end as well as west end.

Parsons Swamp seems to have extended S. and S.W. across ~~Mill~~ Mill river to present rail road. No corresponding lowland west of rail road.

Parsons & Lyman's Swamp seem to have been connected — to have come over Mill river in more than one place; came over into lot lately Samuel Parsons & Isaac Clarke's, but

By the ditch which comes into Lyman's Swamp from Wibbs Hollow, a broad stream is seen as far as I can see anything.

Above this, on East side of Mill river, much water is seen below A's thorps, covering still a good deal of land, in old Crook and other places, in this low part of the meadow.

Flood in the Upper Hudson & in the Merrimack, and in other streams, has been very high, and much damage has been done.

May 1850

Sunday 5. Rainy.

I did not attend meeting. Mr. Swift preached.

Monday 6. Heavy rain last night.

At 10 A.M. At nine this morning, the flood is 3 feet 8 inches below the top of the abutment, having risen 2 feet 4 inches since Saturday evening. How much of this belongs to Mill River, I know not, but I think the Connecticut is about this height. Mill river has fallen this morning at South Street bridge some inches. The water is 7 inches deep or more in the road below second meadow bridge, runs across the road above the bridge, and only the earth on the bridge is out of water, the plank being under water. The mouth of the brook culvert is under water again. The water is just above the opening in Ann Clarke's lot. Strong's bank next to Mill river & Jeriah's ditch, is covered at the edge, but is out of the water 3 or 4 inches, perhaps 6 in one place, S.E. of the edge. The same bank next to the same ditch across the road in Apthorp's lot, is about the same for two or three rods. With this exception, all below this ditch in Apthorp and Morton's home lots is under water. The bank above the ditch may be 18 inches higher—perhaps near two feet. The water is setting up the two ditches & brook very strongly, especially in the ditches.

At Three P.M.

The water has risen at the abutment 14 inches since 9 this morning—is now 2 feet 6 inches below the top of abutment. Echwin Kingsley's Meadow lots, are all under water. Also Mrs. Clark's lot above it, except a small spot at N.W. corner, small. Water is from 4 feet 6 inches to 14 feet 9 inches below the sills on string pieces of the bridge.

At Seven P.M.

In four hours, the water has risen one foot, or three inches in an hour. Is now 18 inches below the top of the abutment. Is up to the stones on the back side of Ann Clarke's house, that is, the stones that are lowest, not up to all the lower tier. Is about 11 inches below the little square door in the stone wall under the house.

At Five A.M. May 7.

In 10 hours it had risen only 8 inches and seemed to be at a stand. It was 10 inches below the top of the abutment, or in places, 10½ inches. Is about 4½ inches below the flood of last week—seems 5 inches lower on the store house. The sill of Dr. Thompson's shed is about 11 or 12 inches above the flood.

At 4 P.M. had fallen 5 inches—14½ or 15 inches below abutment.

May 1850

Monday 6.

Vegetation &c.

This advances some but not rapidly.

Grass is very green, & grows well.

Green Trees.

Yellow Willow } These make, as they have long done,
Weeping Willow } the principal green, that is seen
in the village, above the shrubs.

Elms are all greenish; but it is rather a dirty green and not bright. It is made by the fruit chiefly. Leaves are beginning to open on some trees.

Hard Maples. Very many of these are blossoming this year, as in 1846, though not half of them. The buds & blossoms hang down on pedicels from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 inches long, and some trees have open leaves. The blossoms and a little acid from the leaves give many trees a green appearance - much more so than elms, and about equal to the willows.

Horse Chestnut, generally have open leaves, and show clusters of flower buds from 2 to 4 inches in length.

There are Green Shrubs of several species, which have been before noticed. The Gooseberry continues to be the greenest of all. The Lilac is next, and then comes Syringa & others. Hawthorns are green.

Lilac. The purple & white have clusters of flower buds from 1 inch to 2 inches in length, which are already separated into several divisions.

Scotch Larch is quite green.

Crab Apple is considerably green.

Common Apple Trees. Those in the village have generally open leaves around the flower buds, some others are open. They are a little green near by, and greenish at some distance. Those in the meadow, standing in the flood, are a little greenish. In Hadley, they do not appear greenish here. Some are about as green as the elms.

White Maples by Mill River have small leaves - greenish & reddish brown, show about as much as the elms, but are more reddish.

Red Maples are considerably red. Those in Hadley appear but faintly red from Round Hill. Leaves are opening on some red maples.

Striped Maple at Wests. The long red buds are opening at the side, and show leaves within. This bud is an envelope.

Flowering Dogwood } Both show small leaves - opening or open.
Alternate leaf Dogwood } The envelopes of the flower buds of the
former are not open.

Tulip Trees. Some buds have shot forth 2 leaves; some only one leaf.

May 1850

Tuesday 7.

Vegetation, &c.

Blossoms.

Apricots - continue in blossom.

English Cherry. Besides Mr. Wells' tree I saw blossoms on one tree in South Street; May 6; and on one at Round Hill May 6.

To day, one tree of Mr. Shepard (his latest tree, as to fruit is earliest as to blossoms) has 100 blossoms or more, and one or two other trees of Mr. S. have a few. - I observe several trees with blossoms in other parts of the village; and I saw one in blossom in Hadley.

Peach. Mr. Shepard's trees have 50 blossoms or more on limbs near the house. I see some elsewhere.
May 8. Many trees have blossoms.

Japan Quince. Mr. Shepard's bush began to blossom to day; has about 6 blossoms.

Barren Plum. Mr. Hopkins' trees began to blossom to day. 30 blossoms or more.

Gooseberry & Currant blossoms increase.

Plums. Some of Mr. Shepard's plum trees showed blossoms May 10.

Garden Flowers.

There are no new species of flowers. All have been noticed. Daffodils & Hyacinths continue abundant; and there are primulas, Dwarf Tulips and Iris, Crown Imperial, Moss Pinks, &c.

Wild Flowers.

I have noticed no new ones since May 1.
Shad-bush flowers are increasing; not plenty yet.
Cowslips & Anemones have had flowers some time.

Leaves & Flowers in Hadley are about the same as in Northampton. Perhaps Northampton is in advance a day or so; I am not certain.

Elms & Apple Trees } These trees in Hadley & Northampton are green nearly alike - both faintly green at a distance. Elms are green from seeds and Coppertrees from leaves.

Early grass (*anthoxanthum odoratum*) shows heads.

Early poa has panicles in abundance.

The early Carex, noticed in years past, has shown heads some weeks.

The early Luzula, " " " has been out some time.

Birds, &c.

Bobolinks are in the meadow to day - as noisy as in years past.

The brown Thrush is quite musical.

Chipping Birds, are here.

The Whistling bird is here.

The summer warbler, all yellow, seems to say, it's mit a-spe-spe.

Yellow Butterfly. I saw one May 3 or 4.

Worms nec. I have not seen one this season.

May 1850

Tuesday 7.

The Flood.

I went up to Great bridge at 7½ in the morning; thence went down to Bark Wigwam, and returned to the Bridge about 9½ o'clock. Thence, I crossed the bridge, and the water beyond in a boat, some 60 rods, and then walked to Hadley Village - examined the lower end of the village, & walked to the upper end, & then across much of the meadow by the side of the Connecticut; then turned South & came down where I was landed when I went over, & came to the bridge in a boat (17 cents ferriage each way!) and came along the western side of the meadow to the south of Samuel Wright's; went out into the new street & down to the abutment at 4 P.M. thence. [See Hadley No 3. 60 page for that place]

The Great Bridge, or lower ends of outside boards, at the west end were 6 feet 5 inches above the water at 7½ o'clock and 6 feet 5 inches at 9½ o'clock. The water at the abutment ^{Rail Road Bridge} was, at these hours, ~~at~~ about 11 inches below the top - so the difference was 5 feet 6 inches. At about 3 P.M. the water had fallen 4 inches at Northampton Bridge; at 4 P.M. it had fallen 4½ or 5 inches at the abutment of the rail road bridge.

The bank or land near it - for 25 rods below the ^{Great} bridge - was from 2 feet 10 inches, to 3 feet 4 inches, above the water averaging about 3 ft. In 2 hollows, the water was only 2.4. or 2 feet 6 inches below the bank.

The bank for 25 or 30 rods further to Young Rainbow Hill was 5 feet above the water ½ the way; the rest of way 4 feet 6 inches, 4. 6. and 4 feet. At the ~~Hill~~ about 5 feet 3 inches, when Hill meet, the river

Water runs into young Rainbow in two places, with an elevation between them.

Young Rainbow Hill or land near it - from the Connecticut down to road across Young Rainbow, is above the flood, 5 feet to 4 feet 8 inches - also 4 feet and in 2 places 3 feet, and 3 feet 6 inches.

Young Rainbow Hill below the road - at first 4 feet 6 inches above the flood (one spot seems 4.8.) declines to 4 feet 4 inches, to 4. to 3.8 - some 3.6 in a hollow in Chertu Clark's land 2 feet 9 inches (place where the boat crossed in 1801). At the junction Old & young Rainbow, the bank is 4 feet 6 inches above the flood; lower down falls to 4 feet and 3.9. - against the barn rises to 4 feet 6 inches (one spot near, 4. 4.) After a few rods falls to 4 feet above flood, and continues so 20 or 30 rods. This however is Old Rainbow bank.

The bank is frequently higher than the land near it; made so by ploughing, by the road, &c. and the land generally descends towards S.W. The wind made the water uneven, and the measures, owing to this and to the variations of the bank, are rendered a little uncertain, but not far from correct.

The bank west of Young Rainbow appears to be from 6 to 12 inches higher than the bank east of it, or old R. bank.

May 1850.

Tuesday 7.

McAdow Labors.

In upper part of North meadow, and down through Walnut trees, &c. to Bark Wigwam inclusive, men can plough & plant. This land includes the lots bordering on Old Rainbow hill up to Young Rainbow, and on Young Rainbow Hill up to the Connecticut, & up the river to the Bridge — and some land west of these lots.

Ploughing. Many are ploughing. Greater part not ploughed yet.

Planting. Several were planting potatoes May 2^d May 3. & 4. Some will plant corn this week.

Sowing. Some oats are sown — not many pieces.

Much of North meadow, & all of South meadow cannot be ploughed at present. There has been a great loss of manure, washed away by the flood.

Hadley Great Meadow.

Most of this may be ploughed and planted — a much larger share than of N. H. meadow. Men were very busy getting out manure, ploughing, &c. I saw some planting — could not tell what they were planting. I saw oats that had come up, or one piece.

Old Rainbow.

The only land bare in this was a strip N. & S. extending down perhaps $\frac{1}{3}$ of the way from the ^{middle} upper end to the lower, and some at upper end near the Connecticut.

Young Rainbow was ~~mostly~~ covered except the slanting banks on each side, & a piece in the middle of the north end. The lower part of the bank on the east side of Young Rainbow was under water.

Flood Fell 5 inches Tuesday 7th; 20 inches more last night, and 18 inches Wednesday May 8, making 3 feet 7 inches in all, since Tuesday morning. It is now (Wednesday Evening) 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet below top of the abutment. — Fell in all 4 feet 9 inches to Thursday evening May 9. Rain Thursday raised it a little. Rose 3 or 4 inches May 10. Saturday May 11. at 7 P.M. Water was 6 feet 3 inches below top of abutment. Monday morning May 13. water 8 feet 9 inches below top.

Former Floods. (See January 1839)

Flood of March 1801 was probably near 2 feet 6 inches above the floor of the store. It is said that barrels of provision, standing on the head were not quite covered — uncertain however. This would be only 4 or 5 inches above the flood of 1843. I sometimes think it was near 3 feet above the floor. Top of this floor and top of abutment are nearly on the same level — may vary an inch.

Winter Flood of Jan 27. 1839. (See Hadley No. 3.) This was not so high at N. H. village as in the Connecticut & at Hadley. Was 4 or 5 inches below the sill of store house, and only up to stone wall under back side of Jos. Clarke's house. So they said. See Jan. 1839. This is strange when it was so high at bridge & in Hadley.

Flood of Sept. 1828 — was 8 inches deep on store-house floor; so for 8 inches above top of abutment. [P.S. about a flood Jan. 2. 1852.]

May 1850

Wednesday 8.

Thursday 9. [Cont. from April 9. + 16.

Wrote to Chas. Coffin, West Buxton, Maine in reply. Some days since. ^(a letter)

Wrote to Milton Judd, Esq. Monterey, 2 letters, about May 6. or 4.

Wrote to R. B. Gibbs, P. M. Harpersfield, N. Y. May 9.

Wrote to Daniel Judd, Middlebury, Vt. May 9.

Wrote to Alfred Judd, Buffalo or Lockport, May 9
and letter to Horner Bryant in same envelope

Wrote to sons J. H. and Chauncey. ? May 10

Wrote to Rev. Gideon A. Judd, D.D. Montgomery, Orange Co. N. Y. May 10

Wrote to Lewis Judd, son, Keuben, Easton, Fairfield Co. May 10

Wrote to Peninah at Augusta, May 11.

Wrote to Postmaster, Portland, Conn. about Josiah Judd &c. May 11

Wrote to Frederic and Amos W. Judd, Watutown, Conn. May 11.

Wrote to son E. Parkman, & to F. R. Merwin May 16

Wrote to J. M. Livermore Hinesburg, Vt. in reply May 16

Wrote to Rev S. Nash, Essex, Conn. May 16

Friday 10

[Cont. under May 18.

Saturday 11.

Walked out to Bensenville P. M. to see Frances and children.

Walked down to bank of Middle Meadow after 7 P. M.

Sunday 12 At meeting A. M. and P. M. Dr. Hawes of Hartford preached.

Monday 13.

Vegetation. Progress is slow. Weather is cool.

Greenness is all about the village, but much of it is faint. Most trees & shrubs have put forth leaves, but they are generally small. The only trees conspicuously green are willows and hard maples; and the shrubs are those heretofore named; and small trees, as horse chestnut, &c.

Elms are all greenish, chiefly from the seeds, but some have small leaves, especially those which have not seeds.

English Elms are less green than the Americans - not so forward.

Apple trees are all greenish; those at Hadley are greenish as seen from here. Their green leaves, & flower buds make them just about as green as the elms are from the seeds, but there is a difference in the shade of green.

All fruit trees have leaves, generally small; and those of plum and peach trees are too few & small to make the trees greenish.

Butternuts have had small leaves 3 or 4 days, or some have.

Horse Chestnuts are, many of them quite green. Some more backward. Pyramids of flower buds 3 to 5 inches long.

Mountain Ash. Some are quite green, others partially so. Are not quite so forward as Horse chestnuts, but nearly the same.

May 1850

Monday 13

Vegetation—continued.

Hard maples. Many are quite conspicuous with their yellowish flowers and long pedicels. They have a graceful appearance. These generally have leaves, those very trees that have no blossoms are full of leaves and are green or greenish. Some have not yet opened their leaf buds. On the whole hard maples make more show at this time than any other maples, or any other tree, a few yellow willows and red maples excepted.

White Maples by Mill River are full of leaves, of a reddish brown color, but they are not so conspicuous as many hard maples, though perhaps more leafy.

Red maples show their long pedicels as usual; but they seem to be less red than in years past. Those over the river exhibit but little red as seen from here. Their leaves are less advanced than Sugar and white maples. Some trees show no leaves.

Striped Maple at West has green leaves, and shows clusters of flower buds an inch in length.

Fruit Blossoms.

Apricots. Blossoms continue but are falling ^{on fallow} from some trees.

Eng. Cherry. A few trees are nearly at full bloom; in general not so forward. Many have but few blossoms as yet. Mr. Shepard's Walter tree is full, some others.

Old Cherry. No blossoms as yet.

(Barren Blum. Hopkins' trees are very white and full.

Bearing plums. Blossoms are not plenty. Many trees have not begun; many have some blossoms fast increasing. A few at West ~~field~~.

Peach Trees. (Blossoms come on slowly, and most that are seen are very near buildings. Trees more exposed have but just begun to blossom, & some have not begun. are fast increasing.

Japan Quince. Mr Sheppard & Talbot's have not opened
one ~~half~~ of the flower buds yet, but bushes are quite red.

Gooseberry Bushes, are full of flowers.

Currents, Missouri } are not yet in full blossom.

Currants Common.

Pears. Several trees began to blossom to-day.

Darwin's plum. Mrs Shepard's tree began to blossom today.

Wild Flowers-

Trillium erectum (Bath Flower) has blossoms; have been open one or two days at Fort Hill.

Early meadows Rue has been in flower some days at Fort Hill
yellow filaments full of yellow dust

Steep side hill, at Fort Hill, in some places, almost covered with
flowers of Early Saxifrage, Alder Tongue, and Early meadow Rue.
Hill, East & North east, has an abundance of Dutchman's Breeches. Bloodroot &c.

Hobble Bush at Mr. Lawrence's. Ray flowers have been open two or three days.

May 1850

Monday 13

Vegetation - continued.

White Poplars. The two parcels between canal and Mill river, back of Chauncey Clark's lot, &c. The lower trees, which are males, have neither leaves nor catkins. The upper trees in the rushes, which are females, are full of leaves & have been some days also full of catkins, green with yellow seed vessels, (Isaiphora) full of cotton.

Shad bushes show many flowers. They are seen in many places between here and Bensonville. Are not in full bloom, in general. Some may be.

Silver Poplars. are full of small leaves. Some have green catkins.

Beech Trees at Fort Hill. Small trees have leaves of considerable size. Large trees have long leaves, partially rolled up as yet. The ragged buds are gone; the scales are among leaves. Heads of flower buds hang on silky stalks.

Hornbeams at Fort Hill are full of catkins, turned a little brownish; and most have small leaves.

Yellow Birch Trees at Fort Hill show dangling catkins 2 and 2½ inches long, and no leaves or very small ones.

Sassafras at Wests. Trees have bunches of leaves and flower buds opening.

Bladdernut. have bunches of leaves & clusters of flower buds, developing themselves - about as Sassafras but a little more advanced. Some strings of flower buds hang down.

Chestnuts at Round Hill and Fort Hill. Small trees have leaves an inch in length, and some longer. Large staddles 6 or 8 inches in diameter, some larger, have small leaves at Fort Hill. The large old trees on Round Hill do not show leaves. None are green at a little distance.

Oaks. Red oaks, Scarlet Oaks, yellow Oaks and pin Oaks are opening bunches of leaves and catkins which are together. Some small leaves are seen on red oaks.

White Oaks show swelled buds only.

Nettle Trees below maple sheet are full of clusters of flower buds from top to bottom. Quite green. Little leaves intermingled hardly visible. I never saw these trees so before. No blossoms.

Thorn Bushes. Some are full of leaves, and show the flower buds.

May 1850

Monday 13.

Vegetation - continued.

Garden Flowers.

Tulips. A few open today at Brights, besides the early dwarf tulips - that is, a few of the large tulips.

Snowflake (*Leucojum vernum*) has blossoms today at Mrs. Dwight's.

Daffodils are waning. There are the yellow, the white with a yellow rim or cup; and the white with 6 petals, & a small yellow cup. These seem single.

Hyacinths are fading. Primulas are plenty, and there are others heretofore mentioned.

Cows were turned into the street today. This is late, but it was the same last year, or within one day, being May 14.

Garden made today. Planted & sowed Beans, corn, squashes, cucumbers, beets, lettuce, cabbage. — Sowed Sage 15th May.

Vegetation of May 13, was written in the morning and forenoon. The day was warm, and there was considerable progress that day, after the record was made.

Providence Rail Road { 53 miles long } \$ 3,370,270. Cost.
 { 41. + 12 for branches } in debt - 224,000.

1847

Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Income.	Dividends.
\$ 363,328.	- 167,900.	- 195,428	7 1/2 per cent.

1848

354,375.	- 182,288	- 172,087.	6 1/2 per cent.
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1849

354,332.	- 163,682	- 190,650	6 per cent.
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[See May 14, 1847, April 17, 1846.

[See incl of Note Book, Vol 1, 1833 to 1844.

